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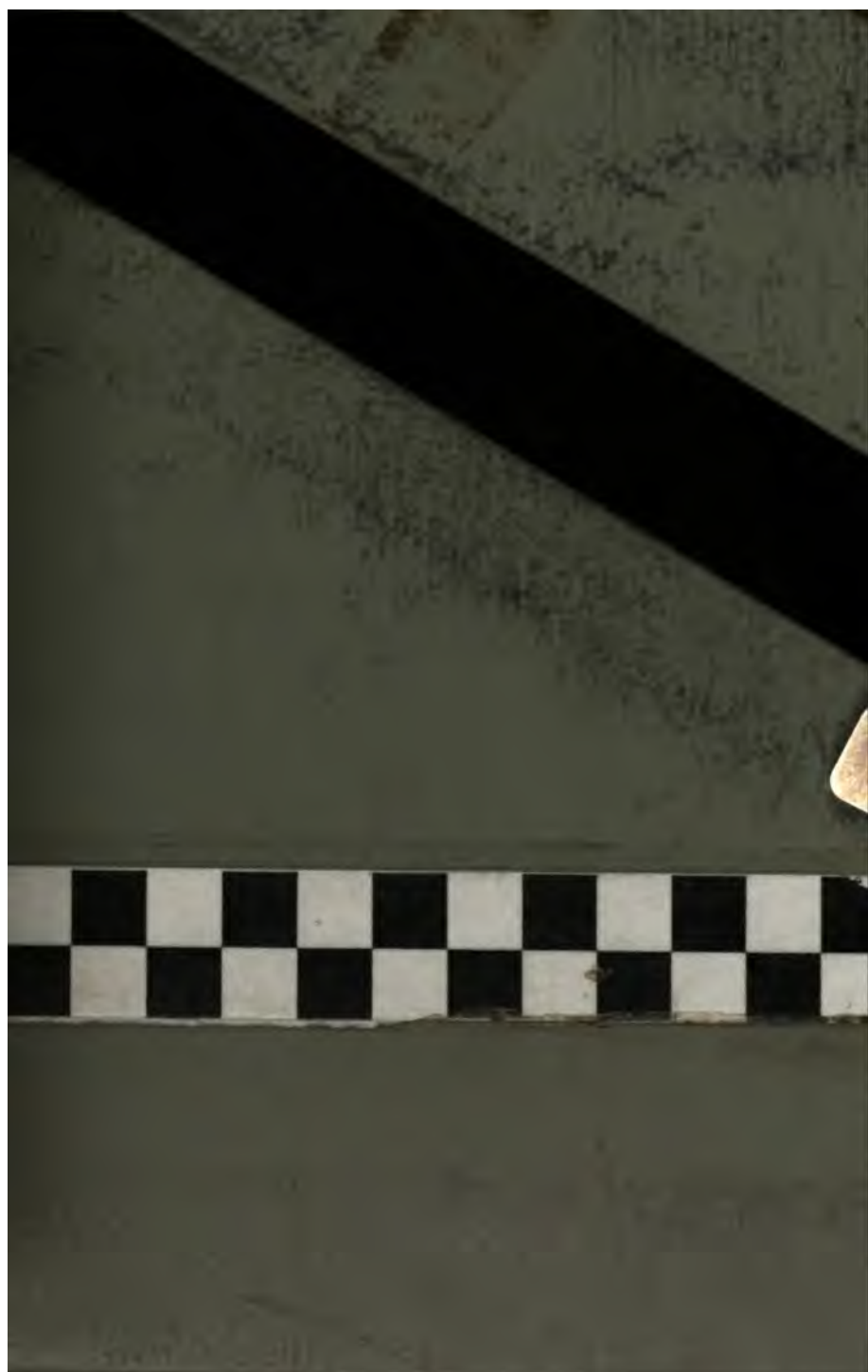
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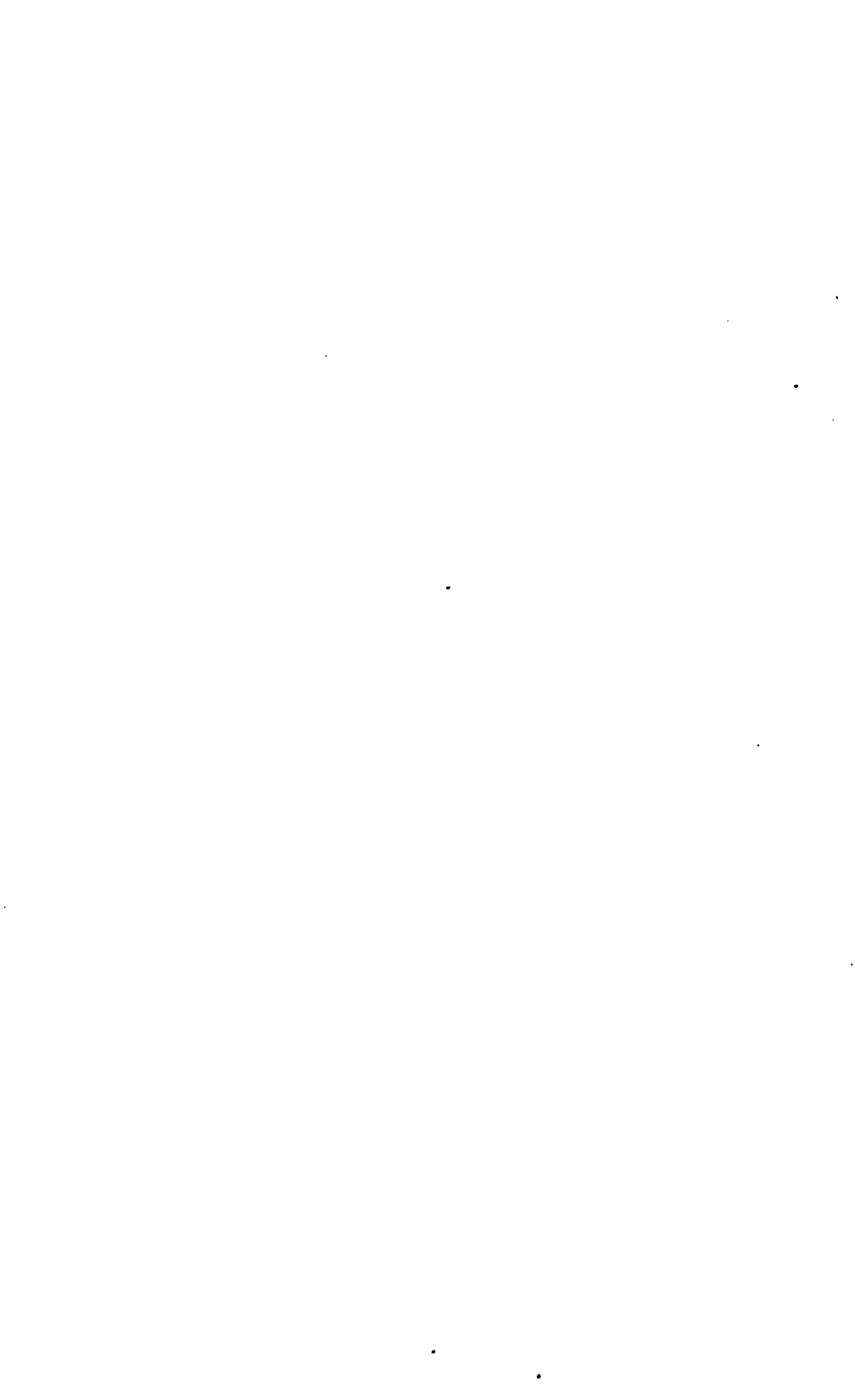
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ARCHÆOLOGIA ÆLIANA:

OR,

Miscellaneous Tracts

RELATING TO ANTIQUITY.

PUBLISHED BY THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

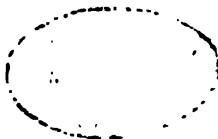
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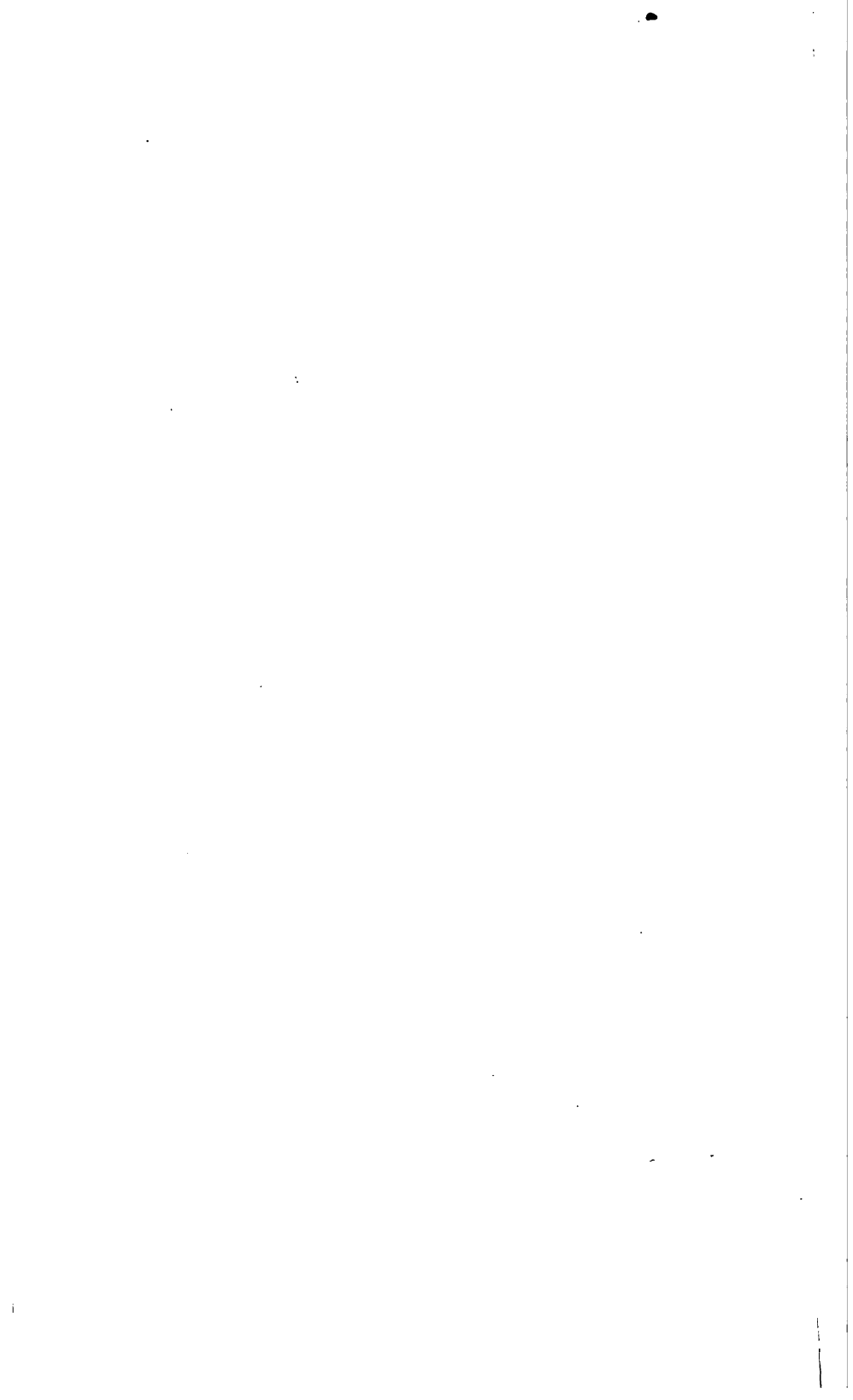
VOLUME II.



NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE:
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M.DCCC.LVIII.





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REPORT
OF
The Society of Antiquaries
OF
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

M.DCCC.LVI.

THE Council of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in presenting the forty-fourth annual Report, begs to congratulate the members on the continued prosperity of the Society. The improvement in the Society's prospects, which may be said to have commenced with its removal in 1848 into the present building, has suffered no abatement; the attendance at the monthly meetings, the accession of new members, and the character and number of the papers contributed, all attest the exertions of the members to maintain this, one of the earliest provincial institutions for the study of archæology, in all the vigour and activity that characterizes the growth of younger societies of the kind.

The important change in the mode of publication, adopted at the last anniversary meeting, has, your Council would submit, been most favourably received, and has already been productive of many advantages to the Society. In place of the thin broad-margined 4to part, which at rare and uncertain intervals was issued in former years, each member of the Society now receives punctually, at the end of every three months, a well-printed and more portable 8vo part, containing far more matter than under the former system. This day the Printing Committee have the honour of laying on the table the concluding part of the first volume of the new *Archæologia Æliana*, and your Council believe that, with its numerous illustrations and the value of the papers it contains, this volume may be regarded as giving good hope of future success, beyond whatever has already been achieved.

In addition to the papers contained in the quarterly part, each member receives a copy of the Proceedings of the Society at the monthly meetings, so that the whole history of each meeting is duly preserved.

Your Council has every reason to believe that this publication of their proceedings is most acceptable to the members, and that it tends likewise, by being published in the local journal by whose editor the Proceedings are so ably reported, to keep up the interest of the public in the study of archæology, and in the welfare of this Society.

It has been repeatedly urged against the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle that its attention has been too exclusively devoted to the study of Roman antiquities. Your Council would refer to the now completed annual volume for a refutation of this objection, and in proof of how wide a range of research has been embraced in the papers recently read.

In the present volume two papers, viz., the "Account of the Excavations at Bremenium," in the 2nd part, and the "Illustrated Catalogue of Roman Antiquities," in the 4th, are all that relate to this important branch of archæology, and to both of these papers your Council can refer with great pride and satisfaction. The important researches at Bremenium are accompanied by a lithographed plan of the excavated station, and the Illustrated Catalogue of Roman Antiquities, the first of the kind that has been attempted in this country, will, they trust, be duly appreciated, both by visitors to the Castle, and by the archæologists of all countries.

The present volume likewise contains interpretations, now for the first time published, of the Anglo-Saxon Runic inscriptions at Bewcastle; and of the bilingual inscription in Runes and in Romano-Saxon letters on a stone which has been for forty-three years in the possession of the Society. Both these inscriptions had hitherto baffled all the attempts of antiquaries to decipher them.

Of local muniments, charters and deeds, a very considerable number are to be found in this volume, and your Council is glad to state that the number of papers remaining for publication is large, and the subjects they treat of are of much importance.

The desire evinced by the public for the continuance and, if possible, the completion of the History of Northumberland, by the late Rev. John Hodgson, vicar of Hartburn, is now in the course of being realized. Two of the most active members of the Society, Mr. J. H. Hinde and the Rev. Dr. Bruce, have jointly prepared the General History of British and Roman Northumberland; and your Council is enabled to state that the work, in a handsome 4to. volume, is now in the press, and will shortly be issued to the public. The inquiries that have been made relative to this proposed publication by parties at a distance, shew that this is not merely a subject of local interest, but that from its forming

a part of a most valuable county history, and from the high reputation of the writers engaged upon it, it will be most acceptable to the lovers of archæological science in all parts of the kingdom.

One of the papers of 1856 is invested with peculiar interest, from the circumstance of its having been read by its author, Mr. Robert White, on the scene of the event of which it treats. It was prepared for the annual country meeting of the Society; and those of the members who had the pleasure of hearing it read by Mr. White, with his characteristic animation and emphasis, on the spot presumed to have been occupied by King David on the memorable day which proved so adverse to his arms, will never rue, as the royal fugitive must have done, their instructive visit to the Field of Neville's Cross. Nor can your Council take leave of this subject without expressing their grateful sense of the obligations of the Society to Mr. Hodgson, the engineer, and Mr. Cail, the contractor, of the Auckland Branch Railway, and to the Rev. James Raine, the librarian of Durham Cathedral, for those kind and hospitable attentions and services which conferred so many facilities and enjoyments on the country meeting of the members, and made it doubly valuable and agreeable.

The necessity for increased accommodation for the Society's collections is every year more and more sensibly felt. Many of the more important inscriptions and altars are badly placed for want of room to display them to the best advantage, while, as regards light, it is almost impossible to read many of them when the sunshine struggles with difficulty through the embayed windows of the Castle. A well lighted apartment is therefore required, and must ere long be provided; and if it cannot be obtained within the Castle walls, it should, if possible, be in the immediate vicinity of that building.

The recent noble offer of the Patron of this Society to transfer to this Society's care the collection of altars and inscriptions now preserved at Alnwick Castle, should be met by the Society in a spirit of corresponding liberality. The value of these inscriptions and altars is very great, and when united to those already in the Society's possession, would form a gallery of Roman archæology as cannot be found north of the Alps.

It has been the wish of the Council to obtain a portion of ground in the immediate vicinity of the Castle, whereon to erect the proposed Lapidarian gallery, but as the sites about the Black Gate and leading to the High Level Bridge are not as yet disposed of, your Council has been contented with communications upon the subject with the Finance Committee of the Town Council, without attempting an immediate settlement of the question.

On the occasion of the visit to Alnwick Castle of the Commendatore Luigi Canina, Conservator of the Museum of the Capitol in Rome, a special meeting of the Society was held on the 23rd of July last, at which Signor Canina was unanimously elected an honorary member of this Society. Your Council regret to state that Signor Canina died at Florence on his return to Italy from England.

During the past year nine new members have joined the Society, viz.:—Mr. J. Ventress (April 2); Mr. J. T. Abbott, of Darlington (May 7th); Mr. St. John Crookes, Sunderland (June 4th); Mr. Robert Robson, Sunderland; Mr. William Dodd, Newcastle; Mr. Edward Thompson, Newcastle (August 6th); W. B. Beaumont, Esq., M.P., and Mr. Archibald Dunn, Newcastle (October 1st); Mr. J. Dangerfield, London (November 5th).

Feb. 2. 1857.

PAPERS READ 1856-1857.

1856.—*March 5.*

Rev. D. HAIGH.—On the Inscriptions on the Bewcastle Cross, Part I.

April 2.

Rev. D. HAIGH.—On the Bewcastle Cross, Part II.¹

At this meeting Mr. Clayton reported the discovery of an altar at *Æsica*, with the words "*Dibus Veteribus*," doubtless the real reading of Horsley's altar, which appeared to give "*Dirus Veteribus*."

The Rev. W. Featherstonhaugh reported the opening out of the *sedilia* and *piscina* of Chester-le-Street Church, and the consequent discovery of a fragment of a Saxon pillar, covered with interlacing and characteristic ornaments on all sides.

May 7.

Rev. W. FEATHERSTONHAUGH.—On a recently-discovered Roman Hypocaust² at Chester-le-Street.

Mr. J. H. HINDE.—On Roman Northumberland, Part I.

¹ Printed, Vol. i., 149.

² The remains of the Roman villa in which this occurred adjoined the station on the south, in a field occupied by Mr. Thomas Murray. The chamber first found was within 70 yards of the Deanery garden, closely contiguous to the supposed south rampart of the Roman castrum, and running parallel with it. A barrel drain, formed of Roman tiles, well-shaped and joined together with a very small quantity of mortar, had previously been discovered. A building-stone, recently exhumed, was inscribed "*LEG II. AV.*" An unshapen mass of iron, weighing not less than 2½ cwt., had apparently been formed by the agency of charcoal, and seemed as if it had come from the puddling furnace.

June 4th.

Communicated by Sir W. C. TREVELYAN, Bart.—A letter from Sir Walter Blackett (1762), relative to the Bread Riots in Newcastle in 1740.³

Mr. J. H. HINDE.—On Roman Northumberland, Part II.⁴

September 3.

Rev. D. HAIGH.—On the Anglo-Saxon Inscription at Hackness Church, Yorkshire.

October 1.

Mr. ARCHBOLD, Alnwick (communicated by Mr. J. Latimer).—On a Discovery of Roman Remains at Adderstone.

Rev. Dr. BRUCE.—On the Wall of Antoninus.

November 5.

Mr. JOHN DIXON, Consett Iron Works.—On the Discovery of an Ancient Grave near Shotley Bridge.⁵

Mr. WM. KELL.—On some Roman Milestones in the Museum at Augsburg.

Mr. J. VENTRESS.—On the Bells of St. Nicholas' Church, Newcastle.

Mr. JOHN CLAYTON.—On a Passage recently discovered through the Roman Wall east of the Knag Burn, Housesteads.

December 3.

Dr. CHARLTON.—On the Bronze Umbo of a Shield found near Matfen.

1857.—*January 7.*

Communicated by Rev. JAS. RAINE, Jun.—A Letter from the Rev. John Ellison, formerly curate of St. Nicholas' Church, Newcastle, to the Rev. Mr. Burgess, of Winston Rectory, relative to the Escape of a Sailor (a free burgess of Morpeth) from a French prison during the Revolutionary War.

³ Printed, Vol. i., 67.

⁴ To appear in the continuation of Hodgson's Northumberland.

⁵ The grave was described as being about a foot beneath the surface, on a sloping hill side, and the bones were hardly recognizable. The bottom is said to have been paved with small stones, the bearing was N.W. and S.E., and the space was very short. A piece of flint occurred. No remains of urns.

ANTIQUITIES, &c. EXHIBITED.

1856.—*April 2.*

Dr. DAWSON, Newcastle.—Iron Candlestick,¹ found at Barnard-Castle.

Rev. Dr. BRUCE.—Gold Armlets, &c., found in Anglesea.

May 7.

Mr. PURDAY.—Pair of Spectacles, fastening across the nose by a spring, found under the stalls of Carlisle Cathedral.

June 4.

Mr. HENRY MURTON.—Bronze Umbo of Shield, found near Matten.

Mr. BELL, of the Nook.—Drawing of an Altar, found in the High Holm, in Cambeck Hill estate, 60 yards south of the Wall, 140 yards west of the Cambeck, and about 300 yards north of Petriana station.²

August 6.

Mr. VENTRESS.—Drawings of two Decorated Spandrils, lying at Tyne-mouth, each carved with an *Agnus Dei*.³

Very Rev. Mons. EYRE.—Facsimile (by M. Didron) of the Sapphire Ring found on the body of St. Cuthbert at the Dissolution of Monasteries, and afterwards possessed by the English Canonesses at Paris.

Sept. 3.

Mr. THOMAS ANDERSON, Little Harle.—Kail Pot, found in a peat bog in the present park at Little Harle, about 2½ feet from the surface, in 1847; and a Mortar, found at Little Harle.

Mr. EDW. SPOOR.—Drawing of the Merchant's Mark on the Ancient Font of All Saints' Church, Newcastle, now at Little Harle, and of others from Grave-stones in St. Nicholas' Church, Newcastle.

October 1.

Mr. ARCHBOLD.—Roman Remains, found near Adderston.

¹ By taking out the candle with the fingers, and inserting the wick within the moveable jaws of the framework, it could be snuffed.

² The legend appeared to be N AVG—DIIOVANA—VNTIAVRKL—ARMIGER—DEO PRINC, the spaces denoting the separation of lines. Mr. Bell considered that in the word "Vanaunti" we had the name of a local deity, reading the whole legend as "Numini Augusti Deo Vanaunti, Aurelius, Armiger Decurio Principalis (*sive* Decurionum Princeps)." Mr. Roach Smith considered that Armiger was a proper name.

³ The stones have since been removed from their exposed position and placed in the Castle-yard, by direction of the Duke of Northumberland.

Mr. LONGSTAFFE.—A MS. Book entitled "Chaos," vol. i., belonging to the late Mr. J. Brough Taylor, containing drawings of three faces of the Pedestal of Rothbury Font.⁴

The Very Rev. Mons. EYRE.—Letter of Fellowship given in 1469 by the Order of Friars Minors of England to John Wormleigh and Cecilia his wife.

Dec. 3.

Mr. Jos. FAIRLESS.—Drawing of Bronze Object, found near Hexham.

Mr. ROBERT STOKOE.—Drawing of Clay Urn, found near Warden.⁵

BOOKS PURCHASED.

Charles Roach Smith's *Faussett Collection*, 1 vol. 4to.

Sims' *Manual for Genealogists*, 1 vol. 8vo.

DONATIONS.

February 6, 1856.—*Monthly Meeting.*

Mr. W. H. BROCKETT.—Extra Sheet of Documents, relating to Sherburn Hospital, and not given by Surtees.

Rev. JAMES RAINB, JUN.—Thirty-one Roman Coins, in third brass, from Heddon-on-the-Wall.—Seven ditto ditto, from Hawk's Nest, near Brampton, in Cumberland.—Defaced Roman Silver Coin from Housesteads.⁶

March 5.—*Monthly Meeting.*

W. J. FORSTER, Esq., Tynemouth.—Old Letters, including an Autograph Letter of Edward Earl of Derwentwater.⁷

Lord LONDSEBOROUGH.—Miscellanea Graphica, Nos. vii. and viii.

OSSEIAN SOCIETY.—Transactions, Vol. I.

⁴ If the measurements agree, here seems to be the base of the fragments of a cross from Rothbury, in the Society's possession, and described in Vol. iv. of the *Arch. Eliana*, old series. In that case, three sides of the cross appear to have double subjects:—The ascension and glorification of the Saviour—the heavenly host above the dragons of darkness—the cure of a blind man—and other groups. The fourth side has running foliage.—ED.

⁵ During excavations for the Border Counties Railway, two graves were discovered in a light gravelly soil, on the banks of the North Tyne, opposite Warden. Each contained a skull and a number of bones; and in one of them there was this vessel.

⁶ One of these Roman coins was of Constantinus Junior, with the celebrated reverse of "*Hoc signo victor eris.*" Another (from Heddon) was of Arcadius, who reigned just before the recol. of the eagles from Britain.

⁷ Printed in Vol. i., 95.

Mr. JOHN FENWICK.—Cotton's Abridgement of Records in the Tower of London.

April 2.—Monthly Meeting.

NETHERLANDS SOCIETY OF LETTERS, Leyden.—Fragments on Literature, History and Antiquities.

Mr. R. W. GREY, Chipchase Castle.—Roman and other Coins.

Rev. W. FEATHERSTONHAUGH.—Roman Remains from Chester-le-Street, viz., an Altar with an Inscription to Apollo;⁸ Portion of a Hand-mill; Samian Ware; Handle of Amphora, &c.

His Grace the DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND.—A Copper Piece of Charles I. representing 2s. 6d., found at Cockermouth Castle.—The whole of the Coins discovered at Bremenium, during the recent excavations there.⁹—A Mass of Iron Chain-mail and several Iron Implements from ditto.

May 7.—Monthly Meeting.

SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—Collections, Vols. VII. and IV., being the volumes deficient in the Society's library.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF NORTHERN ANTIQUARIES, Copenhagen.—Annaler for Nordisk Aldkyndighed, 2 vols. 8vo., 1852-53.—Mémoires des Antiquaires du Nord, 1 vol. 8vo., 1848-49.—Vestiges d'Asserbö et de Sjöborg, 1 vol. 8vo., 1854.—Antiquarisk Tidskrift, 1 vol. 8vo., 1852-54.

Mr. VENTRESS.—Four Red-deer Horns, found at a depth of 16 feet below the surface of the ground, in the Blue Bell yard, Newcastle.—Two Creeping-troughs, found at Newcastle, one of them in Grindon Chare.

Mr. SILVERTOP, Minsteracres.—Four Coins¹⁰ of the temporary Roman Republic of 1849.

Mr. ALBERT WAY.—Fac-simile in Gutta Percha of the Capitular Seal of Brechin, N.B.

Mr. PURDAY, Carlisle.—Impressions of Obverse and Reverse of Seal of Carlisle.

Mr. SPOOR.—A small Engraved Map of the County of Durham.

June 4.—Monthly Meeting.

The AUTHOR.—Voyage à Constantinople, par Mons. Boucher de Perthes, 2 vols. 12mo, 1855.

KILKENNY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—Proceedings, Vol. I., new series, Part II.

⁸ Vol. i., 249.

⁹ Vol. i., 69.

¹⁰ One is cast, not struck.

Rev. E. H. ADAMSON.—Obituary Notice of the late John Adamson, Esq.
The NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—Numismatic Chronicle, No. 71.

Dr. CHARLTON.—Cronebank Halfpenny Token, and Halfpenny of
Charles II., with inscription, "Carolus a Carolo."

CORPORATION OF NEWCASTLE.—Two Boards painted in distemper, from
an old house recently pulled down in Castle Garth.

Mr. PIGE.—Impression of the Palatine Seal of Bishop Trevor of Dur-
ham, 1752.

Mr. W. R. BELL.—Oak and Bones, lately discovered in Christmyre,
Norton, county of Durham,¹¹ in works connected with Messrs. War-
ner and Barrett's Iron Works.

August 6.—Monthly Meeting.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND.—Northumberland Cabinet of
Roman Family Coins, by R. A. William Henry Smyth, 1 vol. 4to.
(privately printed).

Mr. JOHN BELL.—Tynemouth; a Panegyrick Poem.

Mr. HODGSON HINDE.—100 Copies, for distribution to the Members, of
Mr. Hodgson Hinde's Paper on the Position of Lothian prior to its
Annexation to Scotland, read to the Archæological Institute at its
Edinburgh Congress.

KILKENNY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—Transactions, Part III.

Mr. MAYER, Liverpool.—Catalogue of Fejervary Ivories.

Mr. ROBT. CHAMBERS, Edinburgh.—Scottish Ballads with Airs.

Rev. E. H. ADAMSON.—Several Etruscan and South American Painted
Vessels.—Copies of the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway Act, and
the Morpeth Bridge Act.

LORD RAVENSWORTH.—"A Plan of a new-invented Machine to convey

¹¹ Under 4½ feet of diluvium (2 feet of yellow clay at the top, the remainder fresh-
water shells, &c.) which was continuous, and appeared to have been wholly deposited
upon the oak it covered, a piece of black oak, 11½ feet long, was found. In form
it was as if two planks, 2 or 3 inches thick, had been nailed together at right-angles;
but here the two sides were formed by cutting away the solid trunk. It lay like the
roof of a house, three transverse pieces of oak as supporters, and under it were bones
of varying sizes, apparently of some quadruped. The field is one of the low lands or
"bottoms," between Norton and Wynyard, opposite the iron works of Warner and
Barrett; and the whole remains were much below water-level, and lay north and
south in the south-eastern corner. In a line with them, a little farther north, was the
mouth of a square oaken chamber, constructed of two pieces of oak timber, like the
above object, thus [—], and perhaps we have a very early attempt at draining,
which has survived the original level of all around it. Bones have been found at the
same depth in the south-western corner of the same field. A beck divides it on the
south from a field called Halliwell, or Holywell Bank Field, and, in operating upon
it, a small ochry spring was laid open.

Goods, Merchandise, Passengers, &c., from one place to another, without horses, but by the power or force of steam only, invented by Thomas Allen, of London, 1789."¹²

TOWN SURVEYOR.—A "Gospel," or portion of first Chapter of St. John, in Latin, enclosed in a circular silk case, found in pulling down the old houses at the Head of the Side.—Stone carved with a Thistle, and Decorated Window Tracery, from the same locality.

Mr. RIPPON.—Two fragments of Sculptured Stones, found at Blake Chesters.

Mr. PREG.—Richardson's Mezzotint Engraving of St. Nicholas' Church.

Rev. W. FEATHERSTONHAUGH.—Two pieces of Chain Armour, corroded into lumps, from Chester-le-Street.

September 3.—Monthly Meeting.

The EDITOR.—Canadian Journal, January, 1856.

CORPORATION OF NEWCASTLE.—Rosary of the last Century, from an old house at the Head of the Side.

HISTORIC SOCIETY OF LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE.—Transactions, Vol. VIII.

¹² Mr. Allen thus describes his invention:—"It is well known that steam, judiciously applied, may be made subservient to many mechanical purposes. Altho' the steam engine, until very lately, has been solely confined to the purpose of raising water in large bodies from mines and coalworks, yet it is now become in general use for turning of wheels for many mechanical arts, particularly for grinding of corn, as may be daily seen at Albion Mills, near Blackfriars' Bridge; also at Mr. Whitbread's brewhouse, and many other places in and about the metropolis: it is therefore obvious that if the steam engine can turn a wheel for one purpose, it can for another. These considerations induced me to apply it for the purpose of turning the wheels of carriages, as I conceive that to be the most important object to the community that the steam engine can possibly be applied to; which, in my opinion, nothing appears more practicable; to illustrate which let there be a case (A) made in the form of a carravan, 6 feet in length and $4\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth, in which the whole of the steam engine is contained. Through the roof of the carravan the main or principle acting lever (B) projects. At the end of this lever an iron rod (C) is fastened, and the other end [of the iron rod] to an iron crank (withinside the carravan), by which a uniform and constant motion of the lever (B) is kept in a regular rotation. At the extreme ends of said crank, iron wheels [which appear externally and are cogged] is fixed, whose diameters are 12 inches. These wheels turn two others of 6 inches diameter, which are fixed to the naves of the hind wheels of the carriage, which are 7 feet in diameter or 22 feet in circumference; and, as the said wheels will make 40 revolutions in a minuit, of course the carriage will proceed on the road at the rate of somewhat better than ten miles an hour." To this description, we may add that the "carravan" is a simple square box, with the "lever" appearing above its top, and with a tap below:—that from it proceeds a long shaft in front, on which a spring seat is placed. In this the operator had to hold a driving rod to direct the course of the front wheels, and two ropes run from his seat into the "carravan," no doubt to regulate the movement of the "machine." No room for other passengers or goods appears, nor do we perceive any chimney. A plan for locomotion by steam had been suggested in one of Watt's patents in 1784; but neither he nor any other inventor carried out their ideas until about 1802, when Messrs. Trevithick and Vivian patented a high-pressure engine, which was admirably adapted for locomotion.

Mr. EDW. SPOOR.—Pottery, Concrete, and other Roman Remains, from the Camp Hill,¹³ Elsdon.

Rev. D. HAIGH.—Five Copperplates of Early Northumbrian Coins.

J. D. CARR, Esq., Carlisle.—Foot of Victory on a Globe.—Buskined Leg of Roman Figure, from Stanwix Station. See Vol. i., p. 241, Nos. 61, 62.

October 1.—Monthly Meeting.

Lord LONDONDUBOUGH.—Miscellanea Graphica, No. IX.

Mr. R. SAINTHILL.—On some Foreign and Counterfeit Shillings, by J. B. Rayne.

November 5.—Monthly Meeting.

Mr. JOSEPH H. HOWARD, Blackheath, Kent.—An Oval Engraving of King James the First, his Queen, and Prince Henry.

The AUTHOR.—Proverbial Folk-lore, &c., by Mr. M. A. Denham, Piersebridge.

Mr. EDW. SPOOR.—Two Stone Balls.—Portion of a Piscina.—Square Tiles.—Portion of Brass Tube.—Earthenware Jug.—Spur.—Glass Pipes for smoking,—all found in making excavations for cellaring in Neville Street.¹⁴

Mr. J. H. HINDE.—A Flash Bank-note for 1s. Scots, of the year 1761.

December 3.—Monthly Meeting.

Mr. J. GREY, Dilston.—Roman Inscription, discovered in June last, at Corbridge.¹⁵

Mr. CAPE.—Rubbing of Brass of Sir Marmaduke Constable,¹⁶ at Flamborough Church.

¹³ "The three pieces of concrete I took out of what had once formed the pavement of the principal roadway up the south side of this hill. Mr. Hall, of Elsdon Mill, who found the pottery and iron instrument, whilst ploughing near the Camp Hill, informed me that he found the road quite perfect, during some draining operations. I also discovered some traces of a building at the top of this artificial mound, which appears to have been surrounded by an earthwork battery, and the further protection of a moat at the basement is evident."—EDWARD SPOOR.

¹⁴ The ancient well on the spot remains in the cellar. Foundations and portions of a pillar were discovered, and Mr. Spoor suggested that here we have vestiges of the Spital Almshouses.

¹⁵ See p. 243, No. 80.

¹⁶ Sir Marmaduke (says Mr. Cape) was born in the reign of Henry the Sixth, A.D. 1443; and attended Edward the Fourth into France, 1475, and Henry VII., 1492. By the former monarch he was appointed Governor of Berwick, 1482; and during the absence of Henry the Eighth in France, being then 70 years of age, he accompanied Sir Edward Howard, afterwards Duke of Norfolk, to Flodden Field (Brankston Moor)—where, jointly with that nobleman, he commanded the third division of the English forces, (1513). The exact period of Sir Marmaduke's death is uncertain, but it is supposed to have happened not earlier than 1530, when he would be 87 years old. He lived in the reigns of six kings—Henry VI., Edward IV., Edward V., Richard III., Henry VII., and Henry VIII."

LORD LONDESBOROUGH.—Miscellanea Graphica, Part X.

KILKENNY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—Transactions, No. 5, New Series.

MR. H. PERRING, Carlisle.—Impression of massive Gold Ring, found near Carlisle.

February 2.—Anniversary Meeting.

REV. E. H. ADAMSON.—Ancient Clock, in ornamental Brass Case.

MR. ROBT. STOKOE, Hexham.—Cast of Bronze Horseman (Mediæval).

SIR W. C. TREVELYAN, Bart., Wallington.—Origines Parochiales Scotiæ, 3 vols., 4to.—Trevelyan's Roundhead Letters.—Atthill's Middleham Church.

HONORARY MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY.

ELECTED.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Aberdeen, F.R.S., F.S.A.	1	Dec. 1813
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Professor Rafn, Secretary of the Society of Ancient Inscriptions, Copenhagen	6	Sept. 1826
His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, F.S.A.	3	Jan. 1827
Charles Frost, Esq., F.S.A., Hull	5	Dec. ,,
David Laing, Esq., Librarian to the Signet Library, Edinburgh	2	Jan. 1828
Rev. Bulkeley Bandinel, D.D., Bodleian Library		" "
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Sir Thomas Phillips, Bart., Middle Hill, Broadway, F.R.S., F.S.A.	4	July, 1832
Marc Isambard Brunel, Esq., V.P.R.S., London	5	Aug. 1835
The Right Rev. Bishop Maltby, F.R.S., F.S.A.	7	Sept. 1836
William Andrew Chatto, Esq., F.S.A., London	2	July, 1839
James Orchard Halliwell, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A.	5	Nov. ,,
John Yonge Akerman, Esq., Secr. S.A.	3	Feb. 1840
His Excellency John Sigismund von Mösting, Copen- hagen		" "
John Gough Nichols, Esq., F.S.A.		" "
Robert William Billings, Esq.,	7	July ,,
John Richards, Esq., F.S.A., Reading		" "
Robert Bigsby, Esq., Repton, Burton-on-Trent		" "
Richard Shanks, Esq., Risingham	3	Dec. 1841
Monsieur Dillon, late French Consul at Newcastle	7	Jan. 1843
Rev. J. Bosworth, LL.D., F.R.S., F.S.A.		" "
Charles Roach Smith, Esq., F.S.A., London	6	Feb. 1844
W. B. D. Turnbull, Esq., Lincoln's Inn, London	2	Dec. 1845
John Richard Walbran, Esq., F.S.A., Ripon, Yorkshire	2	Feb. 1846
George Hudson, Esq., M.P.	4	July. 1841
Charles Newton, Esq., M.A., H.B.M. Vice-Consul at Mitylene.	5	Sept. ,,
Mons. Ferdinand Denis, Keeper of the Library of St. Genevieve at Paris	3	Feb. 1851
Right Honourable Lord Talbot de Malahide, F.S.A., M.R.I.A., Malahide Castle, Ireland	1	Sept. 1852

	ELECTED.
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Albert Way, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., Wonham Manor, Reigate	" "
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Henry Maclauchlan, Esq.	" "
Mark Antony Lower, Esq., F.S.A., Lewes 1	<i>Dec.</i> "
Charles Bridger, Esq., 3, Kepple Street, London .. 3	<i>May, 1854</i>
Richard Sainthill, Esq., Cork 6	<i>Dec.</i> "
William Webster, Esq., Isle of Man	" "
John Lindsay, Esq., Cork	" "
Joseph Jackson Howard, Esq., F.S.A., Blackheath, London 3	<i>Jan. 1855</i>
Aquilla Smith, Esq., M.D., Dublin 14	<i>April, "</i>
The Right Honourable Lord Londesborough, F.R.S., F.S.A. 2	<i>May, "</i>

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Dunn, Archibald, Newcastle-upon-Tyne
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 Wheatley, Matthew, Newcastle-upon-Tyne
 White, Robert, Newcastle-upon-Tyne
 Williamson, Rev. R. H., Lamesley
 Woodman, William, Morpeth

JOHN FENWICK, ESQ., IN ACCOUNT WITH THE

Dr.

	£.	s.	d.
1856.			
March 11.—To Cash of Charles Murray Adamson, Esq., being the Balance of Cash in the hands of the late John Adamson, Esq., the Treasurer of the Society at the time of his death	63	5	8
To Subscriptions	46	4	0
By Balance due the Treasurer	29	5	0
	<u>£138</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>8</u>

Examined and found correct,
 ROBERT WHITE, } Auditors.
 MARTIN DUNN, }
February 2, 1857.

EDWARD CHARLTON, ESQ., M.D., IN ACCOUNT WITH THE

CASTLE

Dr.

	£.	s.	d.
To Balance in hand last year		9	3 4
„ Amount of Cash received at Castle from Feb. 9, 1856, to Jan. 31, 1857, . .	66	15	8
	<u>£75</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>0</u>

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

Cr.

		£.	s.	d.
1856.				
Feb. 7.—	By paid John Hernaman's Bill	0	5	0
Mar. 6.—	" Postage Stamps	0	5	0
" "	" T. & J. Pigg, for Binding and Printing	40	8	3
" "	" <i>Courant</i> Proprietors, for Advertising	0	5	0
7.—	" George Andrews, for Surtees Society Publications	4	10	0
25.—	" Newcastle Fire Office, for Insurance in the name of Sir John Edward Swinburne, Bart.	1	2	6
26.—	" Henry Paxton, Warder, one quarter's salary	2	10	0
April 2.—	" D. Dunglinson's Bill for Printing	2	7	6
" "	" <i>Gateshead Observer</i> , for Advertising	0	5	6
May 17.—	" Henry Paxton, Warder's Salary	2	10	0
June 6.—	" Charles Roach Smith, for Faussett's <i>Inventorium Sepulchrale</i> , and Post-office Order	2	2	6
23.—	" John Rogerson, for Coals	1	12	0
24.—	" Corporation Rent, due Lady-day last	0	2	6
July 5.—	" a Parcel from the Duke of Northumberland	0	0	2
18.—	" Gas Company, for Gas and Fittings	5	10	8
22.—	" George Andrews, for Hutton Correspondence	0	7	6
Aug. 2.—	" Warder's Salary	2	10	0
6.—	" John Bell, for Local Music	1	5	0
" "	" W. H. D. Longstaffe, for preparing Index	5	5	0
Sept. 3.—	" Messrs. Spoor & Son's Bill	5	18	0
4.—	" Messrs. T. & J. Pigg's ditto	35	3	8
5.—	" D. Donkin's ditto	2	5	1
9.—	" Post-office Order in favour of Mr. John Russell Smith, for Simms' Manual for Genealogists	0	10	9
Nov. 7.—	" D. Dunglinson's Bill for Printing	3	3	6
" "	" Subscription to the Surtees Society for 1854, 1855, and 1856	3	3	0
14.—	" Gas Rent	0	9	9
15.—	" Warder's Salary	2	10	0
18.—	" Mr. Holdstock, for transcription of Latin Poems	2	10	0
Dec. 11.—	" John Ventress, for a Packing-case	0	2	6
1857.				
Jan. 7.—	" Surtees Society, Subscription towards Bishop Hatfield's Survey	5	5	0
8.—	" Robert Cooper, for Brushes, &c.	0	10	7
16.—	" W. J. Bell, for Gentleman's Magazine	3	6	0
23.—	" Hernaman's Bill for Advertising	0	4	0
" "	" <i>Newcastle Chronicle</i> for ditto	0	9	6
		<u>£138</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>5</u>

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

ACCOUNT.

Cr.

		£.	s.	d.
By Paid Dr.	Bruce on account of woodcuts	10	0	0
"	Warder's Salary	46	16	0
"	Sundries	3	1	5
"	Balance in hands	16	1	7
		<u>£75</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>0</u>

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ARCHÆOLOGIA ÆLIANA.

THE CHURCHES OF DURHAM AND HEXHAM.

THE LAWSON MS.

THE beautiful MS. preserved at Brough Hall, near Catterick, which furnished so many characteristic illustrations to Mr. Raine's "Saint Cuthbert" has, with Sir William Lawson's usual liberality, been submitted for examination and notice in the Society's Transactions. We need not enlarge upon the importance of thoroughly ascertaining the contents of a MS. of so much intrinsic value.

Not later than 1210 is its date. Perhaps we should rank it rather earlier in time. Its illuminations are the work of English artists, and their general outline are already familiar to the public by the examples engraved. Brilliant as they are, their treatment is chaste and simple. It is remarkable that no emblem of St. Cuthbert occurs. We neither find his usual accompaniment, St. Oswald's head, nor any thing to throw light upon the form of St. Cuthbert's cross at the date of the book. Nor do we remember the introduction of "St. Cuthbert's Ducks."

The volume commences with a full length figure of St. Cuthbert (Raine, 14), his right foot clasped by a recluse; and a representation of the scribe at work. Then follows "*Liber Sancti Cuthberti*," which is the prose "*Vita Sancti Cuthberti*" of Beda. After the usual prefatory epistle to the Lindisfarne congregation, is the epistle to the presbyter John which usually appears before Beda's metrical Life of the Saint.

In the illumination to Cap. xviii., the spades used by Cuthbert and one of the brethren in digging a well in the Saint's dwelling are wholly of wood, save a binding on the edge. The handle too is fixed to one side of the implement. Exactly the same spade is seen in the Bayeux

Tapestry employed by the persons who are digging a *castellum* at Hastings.¹

The figures represented as lying in bed in this MS. are in all cases clothed with a white garment.

The Vita St. Cuthberti is followed by the additional miracles narrated in Bede's Ecclesiastical History, Book iv., cap. xxxi., xxxii.

The remainder of the book is filled with miracles by other hands. We have the story of King Alfred and the beggar, the voyage of the monks with the holy body in the Irish Sea, their wanderings, the sacrilege and punishment of Onlafbal,² all of which first occur in the old Historia Cuthberti in Twysden's Decem Scriptores. The swallowing up, in Guthred's days, of an invading Scotch host "in loco qui Anglo-rum linguâ Mundingedene usque ad præsens nuncupatur," succeeds.³ In these narratives there is much of the language of Symeon's shorter notices transferred from his History of the Church of Durham, and we really believe that they are also his composition.

It will be remembered that in mentioning the overthrow of the Scotch host, Symeon says, "Qualiter autem gestum sit alibi constat esse scriptum:" and in page 174 he says, "Quo tempore et illud quod alibi plenius legitur super Barwid miraculum contigit." This latter miracle comes next in the Lawson MS., and is printed in Bollandus, March 20, p. 134. The flight to Lindisfarne in 1069 follows, with an attestation "nobis," and corresponds with the account in Symeon, and is in many of his words.

The story of Mundingedene (which in an authority quoted by Leland is stated to be one mile south of Norham),⁴ though more imposingly told, gives no further information than what Symeon affords.⁵ The story of Barwith, a soldier of Earl Tosti, is more interesting. The Earl had laid a notorious thief, murderer, and incendiary, called Aldan Hamal,⁶ in heavy irons in the town of Durham, and refused all ransom for him. The thief endeavours to rid himself of the fetters, and flee to the monastery, and the Earl doubles his vigilance to prevent him. He

¹ Bruce's edition, pl. xi., p. 116.

² A pagan king called Reginwaldus (Reingwald, Symeon) invaded Yorkshire, and afterwards occupied the whole land of Saint Cuthbert, and divided his towns equally between two powerful soldiers in his ranks. "Quorum unus Scula [*vulgariter*] vocabatur, alter vero [*secundum suæ gentis proprietatem*] Onlafbal appellabatur." The words in Italics are not in Symeon or Bollandus.

³ Vide Symeon, 122; Reginald, 149.

⁴ De Episcopis Lindisfarne et Dunelm., vol. ii., 329. See also the miracle mentioned in vol. ii., 372, from an anonymous work, "Episcopis Lindisfarnensibus."

⁵ Hist. Dun. 122.

⁶ Haldanhamal. Bollandus.

appeals to St. Cuthbert, promises amendment, and his fetters loosen. Shaking them off, he eludes his unsuspecting custodiers, enters the monastery, and fastens all the gates from within. Barowith⁷ "qui omnes in curiâ potestate precessit," proceeded to the gates, asked why they should delay to break them open, and declared that it was intolerable that "the peace of this dead man" should protect robbers and homicides. He was instantly struck as by an arrow, and crying out in torment was borne *ad hospitium*, where he died the third day, at the same hour. His grave for a year gave out a stench that caused all passengers to avoid its proximity. All the parties to the violence, fearing the like revenge, collected gold and silver and gems not a few, and laid them on the Saint's sepulchre; and from them were made a cross of marvellous work, and the cover of gold and gems for a copy of the Evangelists, which things remained in the days of the writer.

In the next chapter the murderers of Walcher are represented as flying to the woods and unknown places.⁸ The people at large, confiding in their innocency, and the protection of the Saint, take their goods to his monastery. Some are in the castle. A theft is committed by a traitor watchman, and the thief returns in torments.

The next chapter relates to the reign of William Rufus. A concourse of people are assembled at the annual festivities on the anniversary of the Saint's translation. A man brings a horse to sell at Durham on the occasion, and sets it to feed on the laid up grain of the church, and persists in his offence. The horse suddenly dies.

The same King and Malcolm King of Scots are at war. Malcolm puts to flight the Northumbrians. Some retire to the woods, &c.; others, "et præcipuè qui propriè Sancti Cuthberti populus dicuntur," betake themselves as usual, on account of the protection of the Saint, to Durham, which scarcely holds the concourse of men and cattle. The cemetery is full of the latter. Malcolm arrives. A multitude of women, boys, and children surround the walls of the church, and disturb the choristers within. The Scots, moved by some sudden fear, move off. The Bishop is restored from exile the same time, and his officials enter as the emancipated people depart.

The Præpositus of the monastery, earnest for the good of the church and people, goes into the parts of the South English with people not a few, and two of the brethren. One is dead at the time of the writer, the other with the Præpositus survives and tells the tale. One winter's night the company are received in a town, and a narrow cottage re-

⁷ Barwic. *Bollandus*.

⁸ *Bollandus*.

mains for the monks, with no accommodation for their horses. They put them up at a neighbouring house, by leave of a lady, whose husband is from home. He returns, and furiously commands them to be turned out. A brother, sent by the Præpositus, endeavours to calm him, and asks his hospitality for St. Cuthbert's sake. He refuses, is almost insane with anger, and falls as if dead, to arise a humbled admirer of St. Cuthbert.

The Saint renews a miracle in the writer's own days. A famine occurs at Easter, when, after Lent, food is most necessary to the weak. The sea heaves on the shore a number of great fishes at Lindisfarne island, but on a spot belonging to another and not to the brethren. The tithe of old time, by the custom of the province belonging to the church, is refused in so much abundance. The brethren are relieved by a similar gift of dolphins left on their own shore.

Robert de Mowbray (*Mubreio*) vexes the church. He takes away the church of Tinemouthe and gives it to Paul, an abbot, at a distance. Paul is seized with sudden disease at first seeing his new church, and is borne dead to the home he had left in health. The earl falls from his high estate, Tinemuthe shares in the history of his ruin, and he lives in chains at the date of the history.

A south-country clerk, vexed with fever, undertakes a long and painful journey to Durham, and is cured by passing the night before the tomb of St. Cuthbert.

A thief steals a girdle from the ass-herd of the church, and is struck almost blind.

The Northumbrians afflict one another with thefts. Lindisfarne is exempt by its sanctity. A Northumbrian has a fine and valuable horse, and takes it thither for safety. A thief rides it away at the time that the passage between the land and the island is dry. The sea suddenly rises, and he is almost drowned. He prays to the Saint, regains the island, looks back at the passage, finds it dry, and crosses it dryshod.

Durham Cathedral is rebuilt in a comely fashion. Wood is brought to it from a distance, and of such bulk that eight oxen can barely draw it. At the gate of the city a rest is given to the oxen, that they may be refreshed for climbing the hill. The boys of the place play upon the apparatus (*machinam*) on which the wood was borne. An ox becomes excited, the beams move, and a boy has his leg crushed by the fall of wood which scarce sixteen men can lift. The boy is unhurt.

A ship in the service of the church, laden with goods, is seized by pirates. A storm arises and casts it on Lindisfarne island.

The narrative of the tradition of the saint's body in 1104, printed in Bolland's *Acta Sanctorum*, and Raine's *St. Cuthbert*, p. 75, follows. The day appointed for the translation is stated to be "iiiij kal. Septembris" (Aug. 29). A subsequent hand has altered this to "iiiij nonas Septembris" (2 Sep.) The feast of the translation was kept on 4 Sep. "Facta est hæc incorrupta corporis manifestatio sive translatio post annos depositionis ejus quadringentos xvij. et v. menses et duodecim dies. Hic est anno ab Incarnatione Domini M^o C^o iiiij^o qui est quintus annus regni Henrici, episcopatus vero Rannulfi sextus."

A miracle succeeds, which stands in Bollandus as Chapter III. of the *Historia Translationis*.

The copy of St. John read by Cuthbert with the dying Boisil (Beda's *Life of the former*, cap. viii.), was preserved at Durham in a bag of red leather, which, by means of a strap of silk, dissolved by age into threads, hung, as was said, around the necks of Boisil and his pious disciple. The Bishop, in his sermon at the translation, displayed this book to the people. A bearer holds the pouch and carelessly allows one of the Bishop's officials to steal one of the threads of the *suspendiculum*. The thief hides it between his stockings and shoes. At night his leg against which the thread had been is seized with a tremor. He restores the thread and is cured.

The same prior orders a bell of great weight to be made at London for Durham Cathedral. It is placed on a wooden conveyance of much strength and cleverness in construction, and is drawn by 22 oxen. A careless youth is drawn under the wheel by his tunic, and is passed over without hurt. He accompanies the bell to Durham in order to return thanks to the Saint.

Hegge in his *Legend of St. Cuthbert* says of Bishop Pudsey that he built "the Galilie or our Ladie's Chappell, now called the Consistorie, into which he translated St. Beed's bones, which there lyes interred under a tombe of black marble without an inscription. From this place I conjecture the great bell in the Abby hath its name, and perchance is the same which in an old manuscript I finde to be drawne from London to Durham by two and twentie oxen."

We then have a series of more well-known narrations—The miracle at the *ecclesiola virgea*, in the words of Symeon, p. 146 of Rudd's edition—The history of "Gille michael," by Symeon, p. 186—Symeon's Vision of Boso, p. 238—Symeon's Preface, p. 1, with a portion of p. 225—Symeon's cap. lx., p. 217, with a portion of p. 226, commencing "Denique," &c.—His cap. lxiv., lxv., p. 229—The greater part of his cap. lxvii., p. 234—Part of his cap. liii., p. 192, and of cap. lvi., p. 200

—Part of cap. lviii., commencing with the 1st line of p. 209, and ending with *occubuit* on the same page—Cap. lix., p. 213.

This is a strange jumble of Symeon's chapters, and from some of the omissions I am inclined to think that the scribe was copying from an early MS. of Symeon anterior to his finished work.

"Explicit"—after which word the book ends with the following chapter, the conclusion of which, in relation to the church of Hexham and English personal names, is very interesting:—

Quo anno sanctus Cuthbertus ordinatus est, et quantum amabatur et venerabatur ab antiquis Regibus.

Anno dominicæ incarnationis sexcentesimo lxxxv°. ordinatus est beatus pater Cuthbertus in ipsa sollempnitate paschali, id est vij°. kal. Aprilis, ad Lindisfarnensem ecclesiam, Egfrido rege presente, et semper ad ejus consecrationem venientibus episcopis. In quibus Theodorus primatum tenuit sub papâ Agatone. In die ordinationis Sancti Cuthberti commutaverunt ipse [*sic*] Eata sedes episcopales, communi consilio Egfridi regis et Theodori archiepiscopi et aliorum, scilicet Ceadde et Cedde et aliorum quinque episcoporum et omnium majorum. Sicque Eata apud Hestelham sedit. Sanctus vero Cuthbertus Lindisfarnensem cathedram optinuit.

Cujus Lindisfarniæ terminus est a fluvio Tveda usque ad Warnemutham; et inde superius usque ad locum ubi aqua Warned oritur juxta montem Hiberdune: et inde usque ad fluvium Bromwich: et inde usque ad fluvium Tyl. Et terram illam ultra Tvedam a flumine Edre ab aquilone usque ad locum quo cadit in Tvedam: et totam terram quæ jacet inter istum fluvium Edre et alterum qui vocatur Ledre: et totam terram quæ pertinet ad monasterium sancti Baldredi quod est in Tynig-ham, a Lambremore usque ad Esnude.

Et dederunt rex Egfridus et archiepiscopus Theodorus terram in Eboraco sancto Cuthberto, a muro sancti Petri usque ad magnam portam occidentalem, et usque ad murum civitatis versus austrum. Et dederunt eis villam quæ dicitur Creich, et tria miliaria in circuitu ut ibi posset manere in eundo et redeundo de Eboraco. Ibi sanctus Cuthbertus congregationem monachorum et abbatem nomine Gevem, ut quidam dicunt, statuit. Huic adjecerunt civitatem Luel, id est Carleol, et in circuitu quindecim miliaria, et ibi sanctus Cuthbertus congregationem sanctimonialium et abbatissam ordinavit et scholas ibi constituit.

Postquam vero sanctus Cuthbertus suscitavit puerum a mortuis in villa quæ dicitur Exanforda, dedit ei rex Egfridus terram quæ vocatur Ceartmel, et omnes Britanni cum eo et villam quæ dicitur Sudgedlin et quicquid ad eam pertinet. Hæc omnia bonus abbas Cyneuerth sub sancto Cuthberto ordinavit sapienter ut voluit.

Ea tempestate pugnavit rex Egfridus contra regem Merciorum Wlfere filium Pendici, et cæso exercitu ejus fugavit eum. Postea dedit Egfri-

dux rex sancto Cuthberto Meylros et Carrum et quicquid ad eam pertinet.

Non multum post hunc Egfridum successit in regnum Ceolfus filius Cuthwining seque sancto Cuthberto subdidit, et dimisso regno cum uxore pro amore Dei se cum magno thesauro ad Lindisfarnense monasterium contulit, barbam deposuit, coronam accepit, et sancto Cuthberto villam dedit, nomine Werkewrthe cum suis appendiciis. Sed post hoc quidam rex nomine Osbertus Werkewrthe abstulit sancto, sed post annum vitam cum regno perdidit. Post eum regnavit Elle qui bene promisit, sed male egit. Abstulit enim sancto duas villas Bylingham et Yleclif, sed cito per Vbban ducem Fresonum fugatus et cæsus vitam dedecorose finivit.

Statim post Ceolwfm factum monachum obiit sanctus Cuthbertus, et successit Eddred episcopus qui reedificavit ecclesiam in Norham, et transportavit illuc corpus Ceolfi regis, ipsamque villam dedit sancto Cuthberto, et Gedewrthe, et alteram Gedewrth, et edificavit villam Geinsford, deditque eam sancto Cuthberto, Et postea edificavit Bilingham et Yleclif, et Wicheclif, deditque sancto.

Quando sanctus Cuthbertus factus est monachus, regnabat Oswigius, et alii dicunt quod iste fuit Oswiu frater Oswaldi regis, et interfecit Oswinum regem *Borniciorum* filium Osrici regis Edwini filii. Mortuo Oswigio regnavit filius ejus; post eum Ceolfridus; et post hunc Gundredus qui per sanctum Cuthbertum apparentem per visionem abbati Eddredo in Luercestre, factus fuit rex, Eardulfo episcopante anno ab incarnatione Domini octingentesimo nonagesimo. Post hunc Elfredus qui dedit sancto totam terram inter Tesam et Tynam.

Isti Gudredus et Eluredus reges adiecerunt Dunelmensi episcopatu omnia quæ ad episcopatum Haugustaldensem pertinuerunt. Per quinquaginta enim et quatuor annos ante devastationem Northymbræ sedes episcopalis ibi cessaverat. *Æluredo* defuncto, regnavit filius ejus *Edwardus*, et post hunc *Edelstan* filius ejus, et post *Edmundus* frater *Edelstan*. Quo mortuo anno Dominicæ incarnationis nongentesimo quadragesimo octavo, *Eluredum** fratrem heredem regni reliquit. Hii omnes cultores Sancti Cuthberti leges ejus et privilegia confirmaverunt et servaverunt, et terras cum multis aliis donariis sancto contulerunt. Sed *Edred* moriens reliquit heredem filium fratris sui *Edmundi*, nomine *Edwi*, malignæ mentis hominem, omnibus odiosum. Hic a finibus totius Angliæ expulit Sanctum Dunstanum de incestu eum corripientem. Unde omnes ab Vmbre usque ad Tamisiam contra *Edwinum* offensi ultra Tamisiam eum fugaverunt, et juniorem fratrem suum regem fecerunt, nomine *Edgarum*. Qui, cum multos annos feliciter regnasset, filio suo *Edwardo*, qui jacet in Scateberi, regnum moriens reliquit. Qui, in brevi novercali fraude occisus, *Edelredum* fratrem heredem habuit. Deinde *Knud* regno Anglorum potitus, et ad Dunelmum veniens per quinque miliaria a loco qui *Garmundi* Via dicitur nudis pedibus incedens ad sepulcrum Sancti Cuthberti venit, et ibi optulit ei et dedit liberam et quietam *Steindrop* cum omnibus appendiciis suis.

* An error for *Edredum*.

Post hunc regnavit Edwardus filius Edelredi et Emmæ. Qui, primo anno regni sui monachum quendam nomine Egelricum de Bure episcopum prefecit ecclesiæ Dunelmensi, sed, eam regere non valens, ad proprium monasterium rediit, sicque sine episcopatu vitam finivit.

Postea anno Dominicæ incarnationis M^o lxxiiij^o, sui regni anno octavo, Willielmus rex post Haraldum occisum potentissimus versus Scotiam regnum suum visurus, et siqui ei rebelles essent subditurus ad sanctum Cuthbertum oraturus venit. Cui sciscitanti de vitâ et miraculis sancti, et de antiquitate et origine episcopatus, prudentiores ecclesiæ dixerunt ei Sanctum Oswaldum regem, accito Sancto Aidano de Scotia, sedem episcopalem in Lindisfarnensi insulâ primitus instituisse et ei dedisse. Dixerunt etiam quomodo rex Egfridus et Theodorus archiepiscopus invitum de solitariâ vitâ extractum episcopum fecerunt, et quantâ veneratione ab eodem rege domo vixit semper habebatur, et a subsequentibus Christianis regibus post mortem quantum diligebatur et quomodo omnia ad eum pertinentia semper augmentabant et suâ auctoritate confirmabant, ut in perpetua libertate et quietudine permanerent, et cum omnibus consuetudinibus ut ipsi in suâ manu habuerant. Hæc cum rex et alia multa audisset, propriâ manu, cum auro et pallio in perpetuum servanda tribuit, libere et quiete Deo et Sancto Cuthberto et Walchero episcopo Waltham cum omnibus appendiciis suis dedit et quinquaginta mansiones in Lyndesia, et adjecit postea Willielmo episcopo Welletonam et Houedene cum omnibus suis appendiciis, cum sacâ et socnâ, et omnibus legibus sicut ipse in propriâ manu habuit.

Isto eodem rege Willielmo laudante et concedente, Edgarus rex Scotiæ donavit et reddidit Sancto Cuthberto et Willielmo episcopo, in Lodoneio Berewich cum omnibus suis appendiciis, et monachis in ecclesiâ Dunelmi Deo et Sancto Cuthberto servientibus Coldingham cum suis omnibus appendiciis sicut in cartâ continetur quam ipse et fratres sui propriâ manu signaverunt et firmaverunt.

Edwardus qui regnavit ante Willielmum fuit filius Ethelredi regis. *Æthelredus* fuit filius Eadgari regis. Eadgarus fuit filius Eadmundi regis. Edmundus fuit filius Edwardi regis senioris. Edwardus senior fuit filius Ealuredi regis. Iste Eluredus rex Australium Anglorum, et Guthred rex Norhanhynbrorum primi statuere Sancto Cuthberto omnes leges suas et consuetudines; eique ad incrementum sui episcopatus adauxit Episcopatum Hagustaldensem qui antiquitus erat Wlfridi: et hoc statuerunt et firmaverunt cum consensu totius Angliæ sicut inveniri potest in antiquissima scriptura chronica. Et in fine decretorum suorum excommunicationis sententiam protulerunt in eum qui sua stabilita presumeret convellere. Legat antiquam scripturam qui voluerit.

Post illud tempus episcopi apud Sanctum Cuthbertum illum locum tenuerunt, et ibidem, scilicet, in Hagustald' suos presbiteros statuerunt, et prepositos. Edmundus episcopus ibi constituit prepositum *ULKILLUM Arkilles sune, Wincunes sune*.¹⁰ Et post eum Egelricus episcopus posuit ibi prepositum *COLLANUM*; et post Collanum, *VLKILLUM Iluinges sune*; et post Egelricum Ealgelwinus episcopus constituit ibi prepositum *VTHREDUM Vlkillis sune*.¹⁰ Iste Uthredus est pater *Cospatrici* qui nunc

¹⁰ One of these names must surely be our Wilkinson.

est vicecomes in *Tevitedale*. ELUREDUS *Westou suns* secretarius Dunelmensis ecclesiæ dono domini sui Edmundi Episcopi tenuit ecclesiam de Hagustaldaham; et postea posuit in eâ presbiterum GAMES *alde*, qui dictus est GAMES HAMES; et postea posuit ibi presbiterum GAMES *iungeo*. Iste Eluredus partem de reliquiis Episcoporum, qui apud Hagustal'h' antiquitus fuerant ibidemque sepulti, transtulit Dunelmo, et cum Sancto Cuthberto incorrupto collocavit. Post Eluredum filius ejus EYLF LAWREY, thesaurarius Dunelmensis ecclesiæ, ab Egelrico et Egelwino Episcopis Dunelmensibus tenuit ecclesiam de Hagustal'h', ponens ibi presbiterum SPROH. Habuit illam quamdiu terra erat inhabitata. Postquam enim Franci venerant in Angliam, et Robertus comes cum septingentis militibus occisus esset in Dunelmo, quinque diebus ante purificationem Sanctæ Mariæ, atque post eodem anno castella Eboraci à Danis atque Anglis destructa; magnaue multitudo Francorum fuerat occisa: ad vindictam horum omnium, Willielmo rege cum magno superueniente exercitu et per mensem Decembrem, Januarium, Februarium, omnia vastante, fugientibus omnibus ubi latere poterant, et etiam extra patriam peregrinantibus, tota terra ab Umbra usque Tvedam per multum tempus in solitudinem redacta est, præter Eboracum et Dunelmum et Benbanburc. Tunc Egelwino episcopo, propter timorem regis Willielmi, episcopatum fugiente per duos pene annos, pastore vacabat ecclesia. Interim VCTRED *Vtkilles suns*, quem ut supradictum est episcopus Egelwinus constituerat in Hagustal'h' prepositum, ad Thomam archiepiscopum seniore profectus, indicavit locum talem facile illum posse sub dominium suum redigere, cum tota ubique terra vacaret cultore. Cujus hortatu archiepiscopus intravit Hagustaldaham, nullo tunc existente episcopo in Dunelmo, terra ubique vastata; nec aliquo prohibente ubi quisque vellet habitare. Post hæc EYLF LAWREY cum offerente Willielmo episcopo monachatum recusaret, ad Thomam archiepiscopum abiit, et tunc ab eo Hagustaldensem ecclesiam recepit, quam quondam ab Egelwino episcopo acceperat. Quo mortuo *filius ejus* EYLF per predictum archiepiscopum Hagustaldensem ecclesiam ingreditur.

. The above MS. is not very strict in orthography and construction, but it contains much that is valuable to the annalist of Saxon Durham. The subject is too abstruse for treatment by annotation, but we trust that some of our members may review the whole authorities in a separate paper.

LOCAL MUNIMENTS.

For the following documents and the engravings of seals which accompany them, the Society is indebted to the continued liberality of Sir William Lawson, Bart., F.S.A., Brough Hall.

"*CARTA DE TERRA DE FORSET.*"¹—Margareta, Comitissa Brit',² Omnibus hominibus et amicis suis tam futuris quam presentibus, salutem. Notum sit vobis omnibus me dedisse et hac meâ cartâ confirmasse Engeramo pincernæ meo pro servicio suo unam carucatam terræ in Foseta. Scilicet illam dimidiam carrucatam terræ de escaetâ quæ fuit Warini et quatuor bovatas³ terræ propinquoires illi dimidiæ carrucatæ terræ quas Turstinus et Reginaldus tenuerunt, reddendo inde mihi et heredibus meis singulis annis quinque solidos pro omni servicio scilicet ad Pentecosten ij sol. et vj d. et ad festum Sancti Martini ij sol. et vj d. Quare volo et precipio quod predictus Engeramus et heredes sui habeant et teneant de me et de heredibus meis illam carrucatam terræ prenominatam liberè et quietè et integrè in bosco et plano in pratis in pascuis in viis et semitis in turbariis in redditibus in terrâ arabili et non arabili et in omnibus locis eadem terræ pertinentibus cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus; faciendo annuatim supradictum servicium. Testibus hiis Warin' de Bassingeburn, Henrico de Bohun, Alano de Bassingeburn, Eudone de Chedestan,⁴ Godefrido de Spictheshal, Ricardo de Ang', Alano de Suatham, Elya Clerico, Pag[inello] Marescallo."

[Seal of green wax.⁵ Pointed oval. A full length female figure with conspicuously long maunches. In the right hand an orb surmounted by a cross, in the left a bird.] [s]IGILLVM : MARGA [RETE : BRITAN] ORVM : DVCISS[E.]

"*ROGERI BERTRAM⁶ DE MITFORD. Antiqua et magna charta.*"—Rogerus Bertram Dominus de Midford—Domino Hugoni de Euer, pro homagio

¹ In Richmondshire.

² She is called "Brittanorum Ducissa" on her seal. She was daughter of William the Lion, King of Scotland, and wife to Conan Duke of Brittany and Earl of Richmond, who built the present tower of the latter place in 1171. The scribe probably at first intended to describe the Duchess as Countess of Richmond, for as such she gave the charter.—Ed.

³ The carucate at Forcett was therefore eight oxgangs. The change of expression from half a carucate to four oxgangs is observable.—Ed.

⁴ Even with the application of galls I cannot be absolutely certain about the second and third letters of this word.—Ed.

⁵ The minute parallel lines in the robe are not mere indications of shading, but actual folds in the original.—Ed.

⁶ The third of the name.

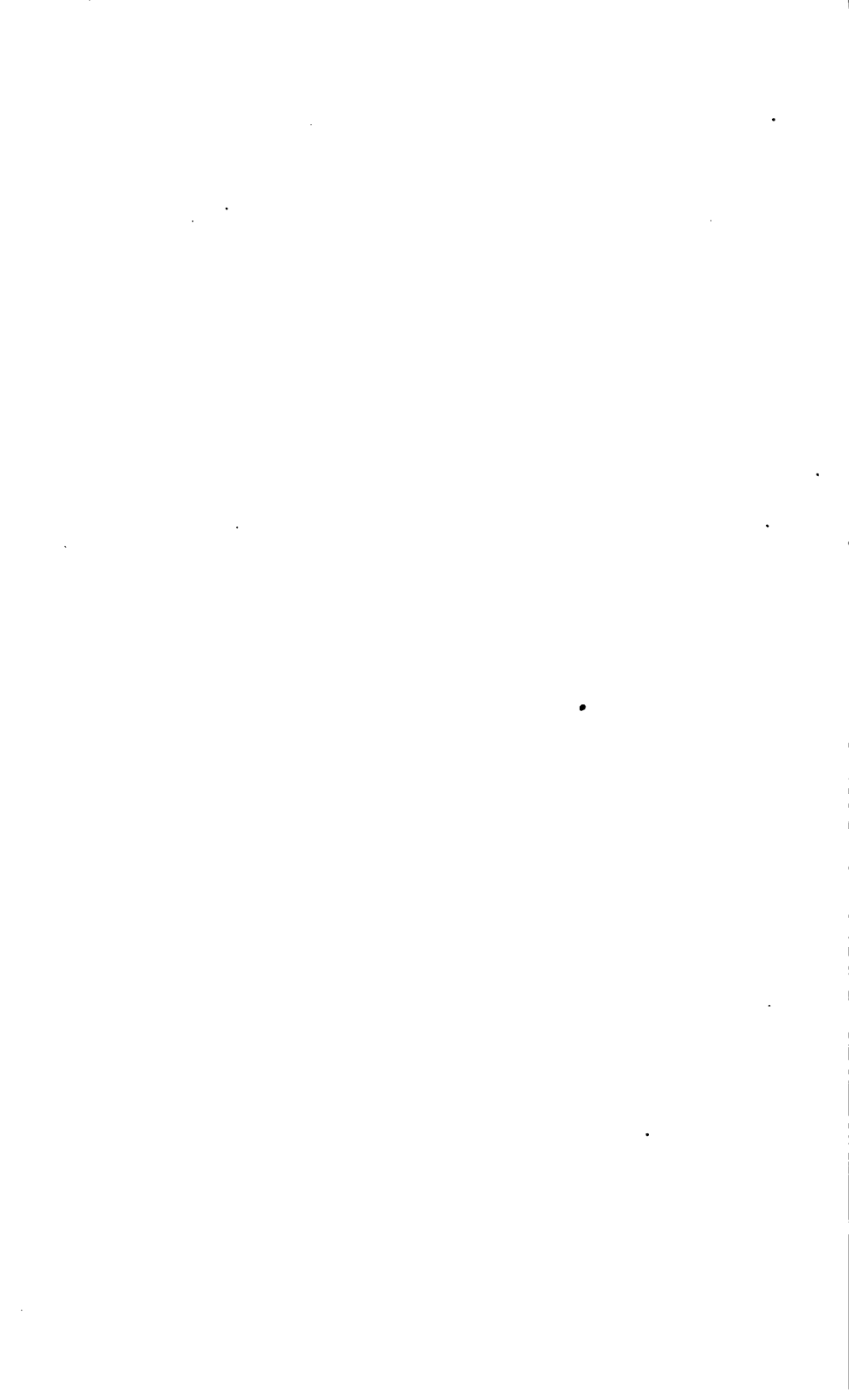
⁷ On the charter-rolls of the 52nd of Henry III. is enrolled a confirmation of this grant, which is not of much earlier date. John de Vescy, one of the witnesses, was under age at the time of his father's death, 37th Henry III. The extent of Roger Bertram's alienations is set forth in the Hundred Rolls at the beginning of the next



**The Seal of Margaret daughter of William the Lion, Duchess of Brittany,
and Countess of Richmond.**



The Seal of the third Roger Bertram, Lord of Mitford.



et servicio suo, homagium et servicium Johannis de Woderington, et Constancie uxoris sue, et heredum dictæ Constancie, de omnibus terris et tenementis quæ de me tenuerunt in Berwyk', Pikeden', et Edington' et alibi infra comitatum Northumbriæ; et homagium et servicium Rogeri de Areynes et heredum suorum de omnibus terris et tenementis quæ idem Rogerus tenuit in Calverdon' et alibi infra comitatum Northumbriæ; et homagium et servicium Roberti de Meneville et heredum suorum de omnibus terris et tenementis quæ idem Robertus de me tenuit in Milneburne et alibi infra comitatum Northumbriæ—cum wardis releviis maritagiiis escaetis et omnibus aliis pertinentiis—faciendo sectam ad curiam dicti Domini Hugonis—apud Creklawe, et faciendo dicto Domino Hugoni—wardam et claustram quam mihi et antecessoribus meis ad Castrum meum de Midford et ad parcum meum ejusdem villæ facere consueverunt; et hæc facient—in wardâ et claustrâ vel in valore denariorum ad voluntatem dicti Domini Hugonis—Salva tamen mihi—secta predictorum Johannis [&c.] ad molendinum meum de Midford et Eland' ad tricesimum vas antecessorum [*sic*] meorum facere consueverunt.—Reddendo inde annuatim mihi et heredibus meis unam sagittam barbatam.—Hiis testibus, Dominis Johanne de Balliolo, Johanne de Vescy, Adam de Gesemue, Johanne de Plasseto, Johanne de Aulton', . . . Maundut, Waltero Eamon, Johanne de Hoggel, militibus; Rogero de Woderington', Ricardo Benet, Hugone Vigrus.

[Seal of green wax. Circular. A knight on horseback: on his shield and on the caparison of his steed the arms of Bertram of Mitford.]
s' RO[GER]. BERTRAM . MILITI?] s. DE . MIDFORDE.

[An earlier seal of the family is engraved in Surtees, Plate VII., but the crosses are not fitchee as they appear to be in this example, in which, however, fleurs-de-lis may possibly be intended.]

"WETLAW" [ET CRAMLINGTON.]—Radulfus de Gaugi filius domini Radulfi de Gaugi—Johanni de Pampedene, pro homagio et servicio suo, octo bovatas terre—cum quatuor toftis in villa de Witelawe—Habenda—de me et heredibus meis in feodo et hereditate cum omnibus communibus libertatibus et asiamentis ad predictam [*sic*] villam de Cramlington' et ad villam de Witelawe pertinentibus exceptis defensis meis—Reddendo inde annuatim mihi et heredibus meis duodecim denarios—pro omni servicio consuetudine auxiliis et demanda, salvo forinseco servicio domini Regis quantum pertinet ad tantam terram illius feodi.—Johannes et heredes sui et sui assignati quieti et soluti erunt imperpetuum a secta curiæ meæ—Preterea—dabunt pro relevio suo duos solidos et erunt sine warda—Hiis testibus, Domino Hugone de Bolebec tunc vicecomite;

reign, including Creklaw (Kirkley), which was already the property of Hugo de Ezer at the date of the present grant.

This is the only document hitherto printed which exhibits John de Widdrington as the meane lord of Berwick-on-the-Hill, Pigdon, and Edington, in right of Constance his wife. She is described in the Hundred Rolls as Constance de St. Peter, being the heiress of a family of that name, who held these manors under the Bertrams at least as early as the reign of Henry II., by the same service of two knights.—J. H. H.

* Sir William Lawson quarters the arms of Cramlington of Cramlington.

Roberto de Camou subvicecomite;⁹ Eustacio de Laval; Henrico de Laval; Roberto de Faudona; Hugone de Borutona; Adâ de Jesemuia; Radulfo Buarth; Rogero de Witelawe; Waltero de Perisiis; Ricardo de Herford; Willielmo le Clerc de Cramelingtona; Ricardo de Wideslade; Galfrido de Wideslade, et multis aliis.

[*Seal of green wax. Oval. A Roman gem engraved with a female figure.*] SIGILL' [RADVLFI D]E GAVGI.

[CRAMLINGTON, 1331.]—Willielmus de Burdon' capellanus, tunc perpetuus vicarius Novi castri super Tynam—Willielmo de Kibclesworth et Cecilie uxori sue, totum Manerium meum in villâ de Cramelington' cum omnibus terris meis dominicis et duabus acris prati eidem manerio adjacentibus; Et etiam quartam partem domini ejusdem villæ; cum advocacione medietatis capellæ Sancti Nicholai in eadem; ac etiam omnia alia et singula terras et tenementa—cum singulis servitiis liberè tenentium quæ habuit ex donacione—Johannis filii Willielmi de Trwyk in Cramlington' et Whitelawe—Habenda—Willielmo et Cecilie et heredibus de assignatis ipsius Willielmi—una cum wardis, releviis, escaetis et omnibus aliis pertinentiis—Hiis testibus, Domino Johanne de Lilleburn' tunc vicecomite Northumbriæ; Dominis Roberto de la Vale, Johanne de Fenwyk militibus; Thoma de Fenwyk, Thoma de Hidewyn, Roberto de Byker, Roberto de Rihill', Johanne de Wydslade, Johanne de Plessetis,¹⁰ Johanne de Lyam, Willielmo de Whitlawe,—apud Cramelington' die Mercurii proximâ ante festum Sancti Lucæ Ewanglistæ. Anno Domini, Millesimo tricentesimo tricesimo primo.¹¹

[*Seal of brown wax. Oval. A Roman gem, engraved with a Cupid riding on a lion?* The vicar had probably picked this up in his own churchyard.] s' WILELMI DE BURDVN.

"DE ROBERTO DE LA LAWE."—Robertus de la Lawe de Morpath—pro salute animæ meæ, Deo et Beatæ Mariæ Abbati et Monachis Novi Monasterii, in liberam et perpetuam elemosinam, unum toftum cum edificii in villâ de Morpath quod Robertus Pudding' tenet, quod jacet inter domum Walteri Quarryur—et domum Mathei Pelleter—Faciendo annuatim capitali domino et villæ de Morpath debitum servicium.—Et ego Robertus et heredes mei predictum toftum—contra omnes homines et feminas warantizabimus.—Hiis testibus, Domino Johanne de Plessez, Adâ del Hou, Alano Clerico de Morpath,¹² Thoraldo, Nicholao de Parcho¹³ de eadem villâ.

[*Seal of green wax. Pointed oval. A fleur-de-lis. Legend defaced, but enough remains to show that the seal was not constructed for the user.*¹⁴ Handwriting similar to that of Roger Bertram's charter.]

⁹ The date of the charter is ascertained within two years and a half by this attestation. Robert de Cambhou filled the office of under-sheriff for Hugh de Bolbec, in the 28th, 29th, and the first half of the 30th year of Henry III.—J. H. H.

¹⁰ The nephew of the witness of the same name in two previous charters. Hodgson's Northumberland, Part ii., Vol. ii., contains a Plessey pedigree.—J. H. H.

¹¹ Brand mentions Burdon as Vicar in 1316-27.

¹² These personages frequently occur circa 12 Edw. I.

¹³ Oval seals are always used by females or churchmen. The exceptions are few indeed.

"TESTAMENTUM JOHANNIS DE AUKLAND." 1399.—Die veneris proximâ ante festum Sanctæ Mariæ Magdalene Anno Domini Millesimo trescentesimo nonagesimo nono. Ego Johannes de Aukeland, Burgensis villæ Novi castri super Tynam condo testamentum meum.—In primis lego—animam meam Deo Omnipotenti, beatæ Mariæ, et omnibus sanctis ejus, et corpus meum ad sepeliendum in ecclesiâ Sancti Nicholai in eâdem villâ.—Vicario ejusdem ecclesiæ pro decimis et oblacionibus meis oblitis *xl.*—Fabricæ ejusdem ecclesiæ *v. marcas.* Et fabricæ capellæ Omnium Sanctorum in eâdem villâ *xxs.* Et fabricæ capellæ Sancti Johannis in eâdem villâ *xxs.* Et fabricæ capellæ Sancti Andree in eâdem villâ *xxs.* Et fabricæ Ecclesiæ parochialis de Gatesheued *xxs.*—Fabricæ et operi de le Denebrig juxta ecclesiam Sancti Nicholai predicti *xxs.*, sub conditione quod procuratores inde operentur et exalitent muros.—Cuilibet capellano predictæ ecclesiæ Sancti Nicholai *xii*d.**—*xxxii. marcas* duobus capellanis idoneis ad divina servicia in predictâ ecclesiâ Sancti Nicholai pro animâ meâ animabus et omnium fidelium per duos annos integros celebrandis.—Isabellæ consanguineæ meæ *x. marcas* ad maritagium suum.—Roberto Johanson, Johanni Pullo, et Waltero Barker servientibus meis *lxs.*—Quinq̃ue servientibus meis tannatoribus *xxx*s.** *iiij*d.**—Residuum bonorum meorum do et lego executoribus meis ut ipsi fideliter disponant et facient pro animâ meâ. Et Johannem del Halle capellanum et Johannem Kirkeby meos ordino—executores. Et Henricum de Bynkfeld et Robertum Gabyfore hujus testamenti et voluntatis meæ facio—supervisores. Item do—Margaretæ uxori meæ unum annuum redditum *x. librarum* exeuntem de omnibus terris et tenementis meis—in villis de Novo Castro super Tynam et Gatesheued—ad terminum vitæ ipsius.—Et similiter—Alicie sorori meæ unum annuum redditum *xx. solidorum.* Item do et lego Alicie filiæ meæ omnia predicta terras et tenementa ac redditus et possessiones—quæ habeo in predictis villis, [in feodo talliato]—remaneant Johanni de Bynkfeld filio Henrici de Bynkfeld [in feodo talliato]—remaneant Wilhelmo de Bynkfeld fratri ipsius Johannis de Bynkfeld [in feodo talliato]—remaneant Roberto de Bynkfeld fratri ipsius Wilhelmi [in feodo talliato]—remaneant Henrico de Bynkfeld fratri ipsius Roberti [in feodo talliato]—remaneant Thomæ de Bynkfeld fratri ipsius Henrici [in feodo talliato]—remaneant Alicie de Bynkfeld sorori ipsius Thomæ [in feodo talliato]—si eadem Alicia sine herede de corpore suo exeunte obierit, volo extunc quod omnia predicta terræ [&c.] sine fraude et dolo vendantur per predictos executores meos seu eorum executores per visum dictorum—supervisorum—seu eorum executorum—et denarii inde percipiendi—pro animâ meâ et animabus omnium fidelium defunctorum fideliter disponantur.—Hiis testibus Domino Willielmo de Stillyngton' capellano parochiali¹⁴ ecclesiæ Sancti Nicholai supradictæ—et aliis. Datum apud predictam villam Novi Castri.

Probatum—autoritate Domini Dunolmensis episcopi officialis in capellâ Sancti Thomæ, villæ Novi Castri super Tynam vij. die Augusti Anno infra-scripto.

[First Seal gone. A fragment of the official's seal remaining in red wax.]

¹⁴ A parochial chaplain of St. Nicholas, distinct from the Vicar, who is a legatœ.

ROMAN REMAINS FOUND AT ADDERSTONE, NEAR BAMBURGH, NORTHUMBERLAND.

IN May, 1856, as some labourers were engaged in draining a field at Adderstone, on the farm of Mr. Anderson, the property of George Wilson, Esq., Alnwick, they came upon a vessel containing a quantity of Roman remains, consisting of 28 coins, a brass scale beam and weights, with remains of scales, and an article of remarkably unique appearance, composed of a metal resembling the consistency of tin and lead.

The coins extend over the reigns which took place from Hadrian to Aurelian inclusive, embracing a period of nearly 160 years, during the occupation of Britain by the Romans, beginning about A.D. 117, and ending A.D. 275, taking the extremes of those reigns. Six of the coins are so much corroded and decomposed as to make the task of deciphering them, to even the most practised eye, utterly hopeless; the remainder are in a better state of preservation, and have all been determined. There are 28 of them in all, 16 large bronze (9th size according to Ackerman), and 12 small ones of billon (5th size, following the same authority).

The following is the chronological series, with the periods of the reigns of the several emperors:—

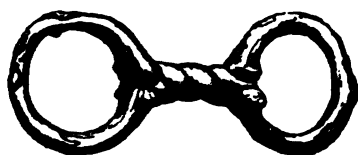
1 HADRIAN, from..... A.D. 117 to 138	1 CARACALLA, from.... A.D. 196 to 217
1 ANTONINUS PIUS 138 .. 161	8 POSTUMUS 260 .. 267
1 VERUS 161 .. 169	1 SALONINA, WIFE OF GALLI-
2 COMMODUS 166 .. 192	ENUS 253 .. 268
1 M. AURELIUS 161 .. 180	1 AURELIANUS 270 .. 275
3 FAUSTINA THE YOUNGER,	1 LUCIUS ÆLIUS.
WIFE OF M. AURELIUS.	3 small, illegible.
1 SEVERUS 197 .. 211	3 large, ditto.

The coins have been submitted to the examination of Mr. Roach Smith, and the above determinations have been confirmed by him.



The scale beam, which is of bronze, about 8 inches long, still quite perfect and nearly evenly balanced, has the rings still attached by which

the beam and scales, when in use, were suspended. The rings are formed of wire of the same metal as the beam, soldered together, but the solder has been decomposed, and the parts where they were joined are now open. The scales are very much wasted. The parties who made the discovery unfortunately scoured the beam with sand, leaving it in its present state. A Roman beam of a similar description has, I am informed, been recently found in Kent, and is now in the possession of Mr. Roach Smith.



The nondescript article consists of two circular rings, about $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, made of a rod of metal a quarter of an inch thick, the rod twisted together for about an inch and a half in the centre,

bridle-bit fashion, forming the junction by which the rings are connected. Some persons who have seen it are of opinion that the whole has been cast solid. It has been examined by several experienced antiquaries, but none of them have been able to guess at its use, and their ingenuity has been baffled to offer a conjecture as to its object in Roman economy. Has it not formed a part of the mountings of the harness of a Roman chariot? Probably there are many things in common use by distant nations of the present day, the purposes of which we should, without information respecting them, be utterly unable to divine.

The field in which the remains were discovered lies in an angle formed by the great north road on the west, and the road running eastward by Adderstone to Lucker on the north. It would appear formerly to have been in a forest state, and subsequently a bog, as in the course of draining through the dark peaty soil the workmen came upon the trunks of several large oak trees, some of which they cut through; others, where the placing of draining tiles could be accomplished with less labour, they excavated underneath, leaving the trees otherwise undisturbed further than was necessary for the completion of the work in which they were engaged. The man who discovered them was digging in a drain, between four and five feet deep, and threw them to the side in what appeared to be a box, but which when thrown out went immediately and completely to pieces, so much so that no part of it was attempted to be preserved. The coins and other articles were scattered on the side of the drain, but were afterwards collected by the workmen present.

What gives additional interest to the discovery, is the locality in which it was made. At a short distance stand Waren, Budle, Spindle-

ston, and Outchester, at the latter of which places are still the remains of Roman works. Outchester or Ulchester, evidently a name alluding to Roman occupation, stands on the north side of the Warn rivulet, and seems to have been intended to secure the pass of the river and the harbour of Warn, and it is within two miles from that place where the present remains were found. The most eminent of our local antiquaries have advanced the theory, that there was an ancient Roman way from Budle by the Charltons southwards, and the present discovery is an additional fact tending to confirm that opinion. Adderstone, whichever direction that route might take, would be in its immediate proximity, and a further and more careful investigation of the district would, in all likelihood, be productive of corroborative evidence elucidatory of that theory, and would probably repay the labour of the Northumbrian archæologist.

J. ARCHBOLD.

Alnwick.

THE BELLS OF ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH, NEWCASTLE.

DEFERRED, probably, by exaggerated fears of dirt, danger, and fatigue, none of the topographers of Newcastle appear to have examined the bells of the parish church; and their inscriptions are unnoticed in the histories of the town. Having recently taken careful rubbings of the legends on these bells, I am enabled to supply this remarkable omission.

Until the Corporation (who, for the use of the bells, repair the tower,) presented three additional bells in what Bourne (who died in 1732) terms "late years," the church possessed only five bells in the steeple. Of these five, three are inscribed in mediæval black letter, and are connected with saints.

I. One of them was named after St. Nicholas, the patron of the church, and bears a rhyme in Latin:—

✠ *Cunctis . Modulamina . Promans*

✠ *Sum . Nicholatus . Obans.*

("Bearing modulations to all, I am rejoicing Nicholas.") The mark at the commencement, is a merchant's or bellfounder's. It is composed of a cross saltire, surmounted by a plain cross.

II. Another bell bears the same mark, but is of superior workmanship. It exhibits two figures—a flower between them. The Annunciation to the Virgin, to whom the bell is dedicated, is evidently intended to be represented. The legend is—

✠ *O. mater. Vía. me. sana. vírge* ✠ *maría.*

("O, Divine Mother, Mary the Virgin, heal me.") At Heighington, county Durham, is a bell of the same good workmanship, adorned with a figure of the Virgin and the arms of Neville, and bearing nearly the same legend. The second cross in our reading occupies the place of the mark.

III. The third bell of ancient date was that of St. Michael :—

Campana . Vocor . Michaelis . Bulcris . Sisto . Melis .

This seems to be the reading, but there is something wrong at the end. Between each word is a circular device. On each of two large leaves or branches of a central stem, which is surmounted by a cross, is perched a bird looking backwards. Round this subject is an illegible blackletter legend. On the top of the same bell is a shield repeated four times. Its bearings are a chevron between three vases or covered cups with handles and spouts. This coat does not occur among the enumerated arms of companies, but it may be certainly considered as allusive to the moulders or other workmen employed in some particular branch of bell-founding. It occurs on one of the bells of St. Bartholomew's, London. On the bells of Scorton chapel, near Rievaulx, a similar device occurs twice in conjunction with the bells of the bellfounders. The smaller bell is old, though it is not that which was removed from Byland by Abbot Roger in 1146. On the dexter side of a crozier is a bell. On the sinister, a bell and double-handed vessel standing on three legs. Round this device runs the legend in the shape of a heater shield, informing us that John Copgraf made the bell. On the greater bell, dated 1676, a shield occurs thrice, with the initials P. W. under it. Three of the tripod cups (no chevron) are impaled with a chevron between three bells, the cups occupying the dexter portion of the shield.¹

IV. There appears always to have been one bell more exclusively devoted to municipal purposes, called the **COMMON, GREAT, or THIRD** and **REIVER BELL**. The last name was applied to it in consequence of its taking the place of (or accompanying) the curfew or 8 o'clock bell on the occasion of each of the fairs of the town—at which, by a custom widely dispersed, none but the greatest malefactors were liable to arrest. In Germany, according to Fynes Moryson, “at the time of public fairs, after the sound of a bell, it is free for debtors, harlots, and banished people to enter the citie.” Another special use of this bell, from which the name of Common Bell seems to be derived, was that of its being

¹ At Norton, county Durham, on a bell dated 1664, the same bearings occurred seven times, the bells being to the dexter. This bell was recast a few years ago. On an old bell at Egglescliffe, dedicated to St. Mark, a bell and a bell-rope occur alternately between each word. At the church of Ellerker, in 1585, were three bells in the steeple. One of them had two trefoiled compartments, one with three fleurs de lis, 1 and 2, the other with three talbot's heads, 1 and 2; an eagle upon a swaddled child also occurred, and the legend “MAY FORTUNE 1577 ABOUT THIS BELL.” On another bell, with an oratory legend to Christ and the Virgin, was a shield with three bells, 2 and 1, no chevron. (Harl. MS. 1394, p. 312).—Ed.

toll to convene the burgesses, and other business. On the great annual election, it begins (says Brand) "at nine o'clock in the morning, and with little or no intermission continues to toll till three o'clock, when they begin to elect the mayor, &c. Its beginning so early was doubtless intended to call together the several companies to their respective meeting-houses, in order to choose the former and latter electors, &c. A popular notion prevails, that it is for the old mayor's dying, as they call his going out of office—the tolling, as it were, of his passing bell." The great bell was also tolled at twelve o'clock at noon of Pancake or Shrove Tuesday, when a general holiday for the rest of the day commenced. Bourne quotes Carr's MSS. for the statement that this bell appears to have been cast in 1593. In October of that year, the Corporation paid "for two band ropes, one to the common bell, and another to the 8 o'clock bell, 3*s.* 4*d.* a piece." In October, 1595, (perhaps the date to be substituted for the 1593 of Bourne,) they paid "to William Bome, in consideration of a hauser which was spoilede in haylinge upp the common bell of Sainte Nichol church to steple, 20*s.*" As soon, however, as 1615, according to Bourne, the "great bell called the common bell," weighing 3,120 or 3,130*lb.*, was sent to Colchester to be new cast. Yet it is stated that it was cast again in 1622, and weighed 33 *cwt.* Certain it is that in 1754, when it was again sent to be recast, it weighed at the High Crane 32 *cwt.* 3 *qrs.* 14 *lb.* good. It cracked—during a great improvement in the Newcastle school of bellringing. On February 7, 1754, a young society of ringers rang 2,520 changes of bob triples in 1 hour 36 minutes, being half the complete peal, which had never been performed on these bells before. To complete the whole peal was thought impossible, by reason of the bad hanging. On April 11, as the ringers were about halfway through a peal of grandsire triples, the great bell cracked, and on September 25 was taken down for transmission to London. About 10*d.* a pound was allowed for it, producing 153*l.* The new bell cost 1*s.* 1*d.* per pound, amounting to 218*l.* 8*s.* It weighed 36*cwt.* or 4,032*lb.* It was landed on the quay from London on December 20, 1754, and was first rung on January 1, 1755. Mr. Lawrence, a noted bellhanger of London, was sent for by the magistrates. He hung all the bells so effectually that, notwithstanding the weight of the new tenor bell, a complete peal of bob triples was rung with the greatest ease in 3 hours 13 minutes and a quarter, on April 10.² The inscription of the present bell is—"CURR-

² In the steeple are tablets with the following records of "native talent"—

Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1808.—Nov. 15. A true peal of Holt's grandsire triples, consisting of 5040 changes, was rung by the Newcastle Union Society in three hours and twenty minutes. *Artes liberales ab omnibus nisi imprudentibus diliguntur.*

BERT SMITH, Esq., MAYOR. WILLIAM ROWELL, Esq., SHERIFF. 1754.
THOMAS LESTER & THOMAS PACK FECIT."³

V. One more bell of the old five remains to be noticed. It has the arms of Newcastle, supporters and crest, the tails of the seahorses being twisted in an unusual form. It runs on two lines thus:—

‘COVERT . TO . THIS . HEIGHT . YOW . WHEN . THIS . TOWRE .
WHEN . 1658 . . . I . H . . SEE . IT . WAS . EVILT .

Such were the five bells of St. Nicholas up to 1717. We have seen an entry mentioning the “8 a’clocke bell,” or curfew, as distinct from a common bell; and in 1594 the Corporation paid “the under clarke of Sainte Nichol’s church towlinge the 6 a’clocke bell for schollers in the morninge, 3s. 4d.” This is the bell alluded to by Brand in his “Popular Antiquities,” as “rung at six every morning, except Sundays and holidays, with a view, it should seem, of calling up the artisans to their daily employment”—and practically, here and elsewhere, this was doubtless its principal end.

The records of the various occasions on which these bells were rung, belong rather to the illustration of general history and the local feelings of the people, than to that of the bells. They do not, therefore, enter into this brief notice. It may, however, be in place to allude to the peculiar expression used by the Corporation official in stating his payment to the clerk for commemorating Queen Elizabeth’s accession on the 17th of November. It is “for joie of our Majesties raign”—“our Majesty” being his frequent designation of the Virgin Queen. The

Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1809.—Jubilee, Oct. 25. Was rung a 5040 of Holt’s grandsire triples by the Union Society of this town in three hours and twenty minutes, being the only *peal* rung in England in commemoration of his majesty King George the Third entering into the fiftieth year of his reign.

St. Nicholas, 1842.—March 27 (Easter Sunday). The Union Society of Newcastle and Gateshead Change Ringers, in company with J. Cox, and J. Freeman, two members of the Society of St. James’ Youths, London, rung a complete *peal* of Holt’s grandsire triples, 5040 changes, in the unprecedented short period of two hours and fifty-nine minutes.

1848, Dec. 8. Eight members of the Ancient Union Society of Change Ringers of Newcastle and Gateshead rung a true and complete *peal* of grandsire triples, 5040 changes, in two hours and fifty-five minutes, the quickest *peal* on record. This ingenious *peal* is the composition of Mr. Thurston, of Birmingham, it consists of 170 singles and 75 bobs. The first *peal* rung by native talent since the Jubilee of Geo. III.

³ The word *fecit* is below the rest of the inscription.

⁴ There is a small mark or character here, something like \times or a black letter *t* with a curved top to it. “When caught to this height you see when this tower it was built.”

bells of St. Nicholas are muffled on the anniversary of King Charles the First's execution (1810)—a most unusual' custom. Brand suggests that it probably dates from the Restoration, and may be accounted for by the singular loyalty of the King's town of Newcastle.

It remains to glance at the modern additions to the belfry. The three bells which had been added in Bourne's days, were, he says, given by the Corporation.

VI., VII. Two of them read—RALPH. READ, Esq., MAYOR. FRANCIS JOHNSON, Esqr., SHERIFF. 1717. R. PHELPS LONDINI FECIT.

VIII. The third seems to have been recast—as it reads—THOMAS MEARS, LATE LESTER, PACK, AND CHAPMAN, LONDON, FECIT, 1791. It is a "maiden bell, a clean casting in no need of chipping." The above eight bells, only, constitute the fine peal of St. Nicholas. But, above one of the bells of 1717, hangs the largest bell of the steeple, and on it the hours are struck.

IX. This bell was presented in pursuance of the will of Major George Anderson, of Newcastle, dated 17 April, 1824, proved 1831, which contained the following singular bequests for public purposes:—"I leave to the church of St. Andrew's, in the town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 100*l.* for the purpose of repairing and ornamenting the tower thereof; and if that the tower aforesaid after being repaired and ornamented shall be found capable of bearing and admitting a spire of height of from 50 to 100*ft.* high, then in that case I leave it £400 more for that purpose. My wish is that it may be seen from Durham Cathedral, and give an exterior dignity to the town of Newcastle. I leave to the church of St. John's, Newcastle, in Westgate Street, 200*l.* for the purpose of creating a spire on the top of the tower thereof, of the height of 50 feet high—which said spire shall have my name and arms thereon, with the date thereof. I leave to the church of St. Nicholas, Newcastle, 500*l.* for the purpose of purchasing a large bell for the clock to strike upon—which said bell shall have my name and arms thereon, with the date thereof, and the purpose for which it was given. These gifts above mentioned I trust the Reverend the Vicar of Newcastle will see properly and correctly applied. But if that the Vicar of Newcastle and the Churchwardens of the aforesaid churches will not comply with the above conditions in the course of three years,

then the aforesaid sums shall be forfeited, and become the property of my godson, George Anderson. I wish that my executors to my will see the bequests left to the churches before-mentioned correctly complied with, as they are intended to be of general *ornament, use, and benefit* to the town of Newcastle, and also an example to others to imitate of the Church of England—as I hold it in opinion it is the duty of every one to keep up the magnificence and dignity of the buildings erected to the Supreme Being.”

Major Anderson's intentions as to church-towers not having been carried out, the bequests, so far, sunk into the residue.

On December 3, 1833, the bell bequeathed to the parish-church of St. Nicholas was christened “The Major,” and on the 10th hoisted into the belfry. It is hung some four or five feet above the first bell in the north east angle. *Inscription*:—“PURCHASED FOR THE CLOCK TO STRIKE UPON, AGREEABLY TO THE WILL OF GEORGE ANDERSON, Esq., 1833. CAST AT THE FOUNDRY OF SIR ROBERT SHAFTOE HAWKS & Co., BY JAMES HARRISON, OF BARTON-UPON-HUMBER, NOVEMBER 23, 1833.” (Arms.)

“The Major” is a very imperfect bell, and I have been told by Mr. Laurie that the tenor can be heard at twice the distance. Harrison, the founder, was a son of the celebrated chronometer-maker, who won the Government prize of 20,000*l.*; but he blundered the bell. Bell-metal is a mixture, as everybody knows, of copper and tin. Harrison came to Mr. Robert Watson's foundry in the High Bridge, and got about a hundredweight of brass—a mixture of copper and zinc—to mix with the proper materials. The consequence was, with all the chipping and other expedients he could resort to, the sound was unsatisfactory:—the thing was blundered altogether.⁵

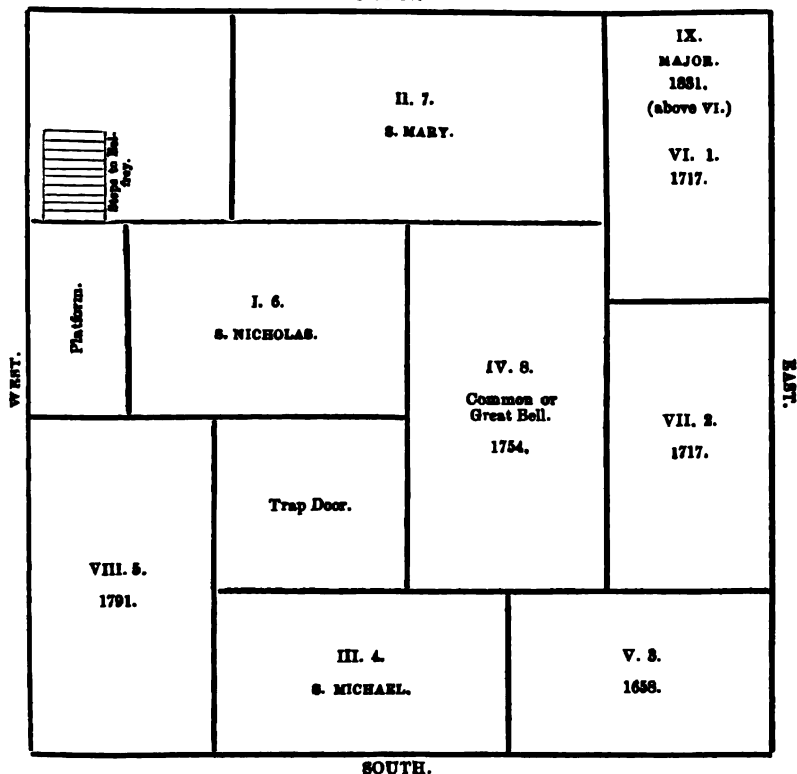
For the guidance of those who may wish to inspect the bells, I subjoin a rough idea of their positions in the tower. The Roman nume-

⁵ From the information of Mr. Robert White. Harrison, nevertheless, bore a good professional reputation. The Rev. John Byron, of Killingholme, Linc., has obligingly transmitted the following information from a correspondent, of whom, in consequence of that reputation, he had made enquiries about the failure of skill at Newcastle:—“I have heard from a man that knew Harrison the bell-founder, that the bell at Newcastle was doubtless the result of an experiment. He was too poor to try it on his own account, so he gave the next customer, after the idea originated, the benefit of it. The same person tells me that he was once at a place where Harrison had cast bells for the church. For a time they stood in the church-yard, where the boys frequently took great liberties with them, such as throwing bricks at them, &c. One day Harrison himself, who was a very little man, went to the bells, and began hammering at them with a chisel. The clergyman going past saw him, and bestowed a tremendous whack on the side of the bell-founder's head, asking what he was doing there—and what he had to do with the bells. To his surprise the answer was, ‘I cast them.’”

THE BELLS OF ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH, NEWCASTLE. 23

als refer to the descriptions in this paper, the Arabic signs denote the order of ringing.

NORTH.



JOHN VENTRESS.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

LOCAL MUNIMENTS.

SINCE the publication of the abstract of deeds on *p.* 61 *et seq.*, it has been found that the whole of them, except the last, refer to property of the various foundations connected with the chapel of St. Margaret, Crossgate, Durham. It appears that several others are in the vestry of St. Margaret's, of which copies were made some time ago; and among Mr. Raine's minutes of charters, are notices of others. It is natural to suppose that many more are dispersed with the modern title-deeds of the properties to which they relate. As Corbridge is entirely inedited, and St. Margaret's chapelry only imperfectly so, it appears desirable to place these additional evidences on record; especially as, even without reference to persons and places, a state of society and dealing with church property is shown in violent contrast with parochial usages of the present day. The notes derived from Mr. Raine's MSS. are marked (B), the remainder are from the copies before mentioned, with the exception of one document which has been communicated by Mr. Allan, as stated in the proper place.

1477. John Blenkarn and John Lonesdale, proctors or churchmasters (*procuratores seu ycomini*) of the church of St. Margaret the Virgin in Durham, by consent and will of all the pariahioners, have delivered an antiphoner, which they had by gift of John Hoton, chaplain of the chapel of Hareton (Harraton), to the same Hoton, to hold for his life, and afterwards to remain to the said church. At Durham, 21 April. Witnesses, Master William Rackett, Justice of the Peace of the Lord Bishop of Durham, Cuthbert Byllyngham, Esq., &c.

WALRIDGE.—1513. Cuthbert Billingham, Ralph German and Thomas Trotter, Alderman and Proctors of the Guild of *St. Margaret* in the chapel of St. Margaret, — to Richard Punshon of Walrage beside Chester in the Street. Lease of a messuage in Walrage, late in the tenure of Thomas Walshe, for 15 years, at the rent of 12*d.* to the Guild, and 6*s.* to the Dean of Chester in the Street. 5 April.

COATHAM MUNDEVILLE, GRAYSTONES, AND WHESSOE.—[1460.] Thomas Eltoft, esq., Thomas Dytcheburn, Robert Strynger and John Walker — to William Eure, knt., Christopher Conyers of Sokburn, esq., Ralph Dalton, rector of Sokeburn church, and Thomas Segiswyk. Release of all the lands and tenements which were John Eltoft's in Cotom Mondevyle, Graystones and Whessoe. 20 Jan. 38 Hen. VI.

DURHAM. WHARRHAM FAMILY.—1426. Thomas de Tang — to Thomas Holden, esq. Conveyance of two messuages, and 63 acres in Norton and Stokton: in exchange for a burgage in the Marketplace of Durham between a tenement of John Kellowe's heirs and that sometime Richard de Moreton's in which Robert Spyce dwells, and 4s. rent issuing out of a tenement which William Wharrome holds by gift of Holden in Framwelgate. At Norton, Monday before the feast of St. Mark the Evangelist, 4 Hen. VI. [See as to the livery of seisin, No. 7, p. 64, vol. i.]

Same date. A corresponding charter from Holden to Tang of the Durham property, dated at Durham.

1428. William Wharham of Durham — to his son Robert Wharham. Conveyance of all his lands, tenements, &c. in the Borough and in the Old Borough of Durham and all the leaden vessels in them. April 20.

1442. John Pertryk and William Tronesdale, chaplains, — to Robert Wharrome and Eleanor his wife. Conveyance of a burgage in Framwelgate between a burgage late Robert Walker's on the N., and a burgage of William Shoruton on the S., which the grantors lately had by feoffment of the said Robert Wharrome. In special tail; remainder to the heirs of Robert. Feast of the Assumption.

[1473.] Robert Wharum — to William Raket. A burgage in Framwelgate between the burgage late Robert Raket's and that late William Schoroton's. 3 Feb. 12 Edw. IV. [See No. 6, p. 63, vol. i.]

[1502.] Agnes Raket of Preston, widow of William Raket, — to John Coll of Durham and Isabella his wife. Release of a burgage in Framwelgate, in which the said John and Isabella now dwell. 1 Oct. 18 Henry VII.

1489. Robert Wharram of the Manor of Longley beside Est Brandon — to John Pottes and John Tedcaster, churchmasters (*icominis*) and proctors of the chapel of St. Margaret, founded in the Old Borough of Durham, and their successors. Conveyance of a tenement in the Old Borough in Crosnat, on the north side of the street, between a tenement of the chapel late in the tenure of Richard Baxter and a tenement late of John Pollard. 21 Sep.

[The following document, reciting the above conveyance, gives a reason for it.]

THIS INDENTUR mayd at Duresme the xxij day of Septembr' in the yeir of oure Lord God M^ccccciiij^m and ix betwix Robert Wharram of the Maner of Longley besyd Est Brandon in the county of Duresme of on part And John of Pottes and John Tedcaster of Duresme Kyrk-maisters and proktors of the chapell of Saynt Margareyt in the Alde Burgh of Duresme on the tother part WITNES WHERE the for sayd Robert Wharram has granted and a reles has mayd appon a deyde of gyft And ther oppon possession delyvered and takyn be John of Pottes and John Tedcastr aforsayd A tenement with the purtenance in the Alde Burgh of Duresme aforsayd liyng betwix the tenement layt in the haldyng of Richard Baxster of the North part of Crosгат and a tenement sum tiym in the haldyng of John Pollard ther on the tother part AND WHERE the for sayd John and John kirkmasters and proktors of the chapell a for sayd has graunted be the concent of all the parisshenyng of the sayd chapell unto the for sayd Robert Wharram for his gyft of the tenement be a deyde with a relesse and possession of the sayd tenement meyd and doon THEREFOR the for[sayd] Robert Wharram estur his deeth shall with God grace and leve shall be beried in the for sayd chapell of Saynt Margareyt and his childer of his body lawfully gatyn. IN WITNES and in fulfilling of all condicions and covenants aforsayd the partes a for sayd to this indentor interchangeable has putte ther seales the place day and the yeire a bove writen.

1493. Robert Wharham, senior, of the manor of Longley, — to Richard Lewyn, Robert Cokyn, John Lonesdale and John Pottis, churchmasters and proctors [now four instead of two] of St. Margaret's chapel. Release of the tenement comprised in the last deed, and another burgage in Milburngate in the Old Borough between the burgage of the sacristan of Durham on the N., and that of John Hagthorp on the S. 5 July.

DURHAM. ALLERTONGATE.—1328. John de Hert and Adam Tanner, keepers of the Light of the Chapel of Blessed Margaret in Crosseгат in Durham, by consent of good and lawful men parishioners of the said chapel, viz. Sir John Gikes, chaplain, John de Barnard Castle, clerk, Roger Lord of Neuton, Cuthbert fitz-John, John de Aldwood, Hugh de Coken, Adam Wythir, and also by consent of all other the whole commonalty (*communitatis*) of the parishioners of the same, convey to Robert de Plauseworth and Agnes his wife, a burgage in Allertongat in the Old Borough of Durham, between the burgage of Roger de Hert and that of Adam de Rylley. Which burgage was formerly William de Craven's. Rendering to the said keepers and their successors 4s. yearly. Witnesses, John de Hanlakeby, bailiff of the Old Borough, John Goce, &c. *In curiâ Veteris Burgi*, Wednesday, feast of St. Peter in cathedrâ.

[This charter has been submitted to us by Robert Henry Allan, Esq., F.S.A., of Blackwell Hall.]

DURHAM. SOUTH STREET.—1328. John de Hert, keeper of the lights in Blessed Margaret's chapel in Durham, — to Robert Jakes and Isabella his wife. Conveyance of the burgage which he had by gift of William fitz-Walter de Eysche, butcher, of Durham. It lies in South-strete in the Old Borough of Durham between land of Robert de Hedley smith, and land late Walter de Brafferton's. Rendering yearly 4s. for the maintenance of the wax lights before the image of Blessed Margaret in the chancel of the said chapel. At Durham, Wednesday after the feast of St. Peter ad vincula. Witnesses, John de Hanlakeby, bailiff of the Old Borough, &c. [Mr. Surtees quotes a conveyance of 1355 from Richard Tanyer, son of Michael de Aukland, and Maude his wife, to William Lardener of a burgage in Suth-strete, charged with 12d. rent to the chaplain of St. Mary's altar.]

DURHAM. CROSSEGE AND MILNEBURGATE.—s. d. Peter, servant of Robert de Bruninghill and Ysabella his wife, formerly that of Walter de Hesse, give to God and Blessed Margaret 2s. rent to issue out of a burgage in Crossegeate, between the land of Roger Cissor,¹ and that which was Roger Wallis's, to the maintaining the waxlights burning before the cross in the church of St. Margaret in Durham, for the soul of the late John Geri, and for a sum of money which his executors gave to the grantors. Witnesses, Henry de Horneby, William fitz-Hugh, John de Grendon, Robert le Wyn, William Welle, Thomas de Pontefract, Richard de la Slade, Robert called Plays, Henry the clerk.

1335. Thomas Steyll, who was then the owner of the same burgage by gift of Richard de Chilton,² deceased, and had refused to pay the 2s., appeared before the Bishop's official in the Galilee at Durham, and after a long altercation, confessed the justice of the claim, and submitted to a decree to which the official attached *sigillum officialitatis Dunolm'*. Wednesday after the feast of St. Gregory the pope.

1303. John fitz-Alan Goldsmyth of Durham and Adam Russell, keepers of the light of Margaret's Chapel in Durham, chosen by the parishioners of the said chapel, and for this purpose specially deputed, — to Alan Barbour and his heirs. Reciting that Barbour holds a burgage in Crossegeate in the Old Borough of Durham, between the tenement late Thomas de Qworington's and the tenement late Bertram Webster's, charged with 5s. to the said light; which burgage is now

¹ Bailiff of the Old Borough 1294.

² In 1294, Richard fitz-David Wulpuller conveyed to Richard de Chilton a place abutting on the rivulet of Milneburne.

waste and unbuilt. Remise to Barbour and his heirs, of 2s. of the said rent for 20 years, for the building the said burgage anew within two years. Power of distress upon the goods in Barbour's tenements in Alvertongate, late those of John de Insula, heir of Margaret Hamit', between the tenement late of John fitz-Thomas fitz-Hugh and that of William Packe Walas. At Durham, Wednesday after the feast of St. Cuthbert in March.

1338. Alice del Slade in her widowhood — to Thomas her son. Conveyance of a tenement in Crossegate in the Old Borough of Durham, between her own tenement and a tenement of the altar of Blessed Mary in the chapel of Blessed Margaret in Durham. Rendering yearly to the keepers of the light of that chapel 2 pounds of wax to supply two wax-lights before the altar of Blessed Mary for ever. And the said tenement shall sustain and provide a lamp burning before Blessed Mary's altar for ever, as in a charter of the said Alice is set forth. If Thomas dies issueless, the tenement is to remain to the grantor's daughter Cecily and her issue: remainder over. At Durham, in full court of the Old Borough, Wednesday after the feast of St. Faith the Virgin. Witnesses, John de Barnard Castle, clerk, and William de Chilton, Bailiffs of the Old Borough. [Quoted by Surtees, IV. ii., 130, as in the possession of Sir C. Sharpe.]

1341. William de Stayndropp, fitz-Nicholas³ fitz-Robert, the Scribe, — to Alice fitz-Richard Durisall of Durham in her maidenhood. Conveyance of his tenement in Crossegate in the Old Borough of Durham between the cemetery of the church of St. Margaret and the tenement of John fitz-Stephen Cissor and of William his brother. Witness, John de Castle Barnard, clerk, bailiff of the said borough. Tuesday after Martinmas. *In dorso*, Willelmus Scriptor.

[1414.] John Hoton of Tudowe — to William Henryson of Hunwyk and Agnes his wife. Conveyance of a burgage in the Old Borough between a burgage of Hoton and a common vennel. Tuesday in the first week of Lent, 1 Hen. V.

[1499.] John Henryson, son and heir of William Henryson, son and heir of John Henryson sometime of Durham, barker, deceased, — to John Potter of Durham. Release of a burgage in Crocsegate between two burgages belonging to the Guild of St. Cuthbert on the west and east. The burgage to the west was formerly a vennell leading to the Westorchare and is now newly built as one tenement by the Brethren of the Guild. Another vennell leading to the Westorchare is newly formed and is situate to the west of the same burgage belonging to the Guild. 20 May, 14 Hen. VII.

³ Qu. Nicholas Staindrop, clerk, who occ. 1316.

1395. Juliana daughter and heiress of Richard de Bolom — to Joan her daughter and her issue. Conveyance of a burgage in the Old Borough, between a burgage of the Prior and convent of Durham, and that of John de Hall's heirs, which she had by inheritance of her father; rem. to Adam Whelp. Eve of Ascension day.

1447. John Fysher of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, glover, — to William Rouseby of Durham, barker. Conveyance of the same premises. The morrow of the Assumption.

1439. John Fysher of Newcastle-upon-Tyne — to William de Tobell of Durham. Conveyance of a tenement in Crosegat between the burgage of John Pollard, litster and that of the sacristan of Durham Cathedral church, yielding to the grantor 4s. 6d. yearly. 22 Oct.

[See a demise from Halywell to Pollard of a burgage formerly Hoton's, 1426, No. 4, p. 62, vol. i.]

1428. John Pollard of Durham, littester — to John Halywell of the same place, barker. Release of the premises demised to Halywell by William Hoton of Herdwyk and Joan his wife with the confirmation of William son and heir of John de Hoton of Tuddowe, and by Halywell to Pollard by No. 4, p. 62, vol. i. *ante*, where by an oversight they are described as one burgage instead of two bargages. Tuesday after Michaelmas.

[1465] William Qwhelpdale senior of Durham — to William Warcop. Release of a burgage in the Old Borough of Durham between the burgage of John Cateryk on the N., and that of the said William Qwhelpdale on the S. in Milneburgate; which burgage lies beside the rivulet of Milneburne.⁴ 8 June, 5 Edw. IV.

[1498] Richard Smyrke of Crosgate — to Thomas Fairhar, Alderman of the Guild of Blessed Mary in the chapel of St. Margaret in Durham, and William Betson, John Prior, Ralph German and Lawrence Toller, proctors of the said guild. Conveyance of a burgage in Crosgate on the east side, between that of Richard Lewyn on the N. and that of William Hagthorp's heirs on the S., the rivulet called Milneburn running under the said burgage; and another burgage in Crosgate between John Cateryk's burgage on the N. and a burgage of the said Chapel on the S.; which bargages were lately in the tenure of William Warcop. 1 June, 13 Hen. VII. On the 10th of the same month the alderman and proctors demise the same property to Smyrke for 24 years if he shall so long live, at 1d. rent.

1481. John Smyth, chaplain — to Thomas Smyth and Margery

⁴ The boundary between the Old Borough and the Priory lands. *Sur. IV. ii.*, 135.

his wife. Release of a burgage in Crocegate between a burgage of the Guild of St. Cuthbert on the W., and a burgage of the heirs of John Tornor on the E. 4 March.

[1485.] Thomas Smyth of Durham, shomaker, and Margery his wife, — to Thomas Farrhare, alderman of the Guild of Blessed Mary in the chapel of St. Margaret, and his successors. Release of the same premises. 15 Nov. 3 Ric. III. [1485 (?). If this date is correctly copied, it is remarkable. The third year of Richard III. began 26 June, 1485, and terminated with his death on 22 Aug., 1485.]

[1505-6.] Robert Wright, son and heir of William Wright and Agnes his wife, daughter and heir of William Rippon lately deceased, binds himself for the quiet enjoyment for 49 years from Pentecost last, by John Wodnesse of Durham, cissor, of a burgage in Crossgait, which Rippon had by demise of William Nesse and Robert Johnson, sometime churchmasters of the chapel of St. Margaret, for 99 years from Pentecost, 1506. Dated 19 Jan., 21 Hen. VII. [Qu. if not some discrepancy in the dates.]

DURHAM. FRAMWELGATE.—1337. John Salter of Durham — to Adam Russell, burgess of Durham. Conveyance of his tenement in Framwelgate in the Borough of Durham between a tenement of Russell and a tenement of Adam Wyther. Witnesses, John de Durham, Bailiff of the said Borough, &c. In the court of the same Borough. Tuesday before the feast of the conversion of St. Paul.

1343. Adam Russell — to Richard de Otteley, chappeman. Conveyance of a tenement in Framwellegate in the Borough of Durham, between one of Russell and the high street leading to the water of Wero. Yielding 9*d.* yearly. Tuesday after Easter.

1415. Agnes sometime the wife of William Payntour of Durham — to John Barkire of Framwelgate. Conveyance of a burgage in Framwelgate, as it lies in length and breadth between a burgage of the Lord Prior of Durham on the S., and that of the heirs of John de Wyndgates on the N. Yielding a red rose on the feast of the nativity of St. John the Baptist. If Barkire quietly enjoys the burgage for 100 years, at their expiration the heirs and assigns of the grantor may re-enter. Jan. 31.

1425. John Pollard, littester, — to John Halewelle. Release of a burgage in Durham between that of the Prior of Durham on the south, and that of John de Wyndacres on the north. 16 April.

1418. Thomas Glover of Durham and Alice his wife — to John de Bynchestre, chaplain, and Thomas de Ryhall of Durham. Conveyance of two burgages in Framwelgate. One of them lies in breadth be-

tween the burgage of Wm. Shorowton on the S., and a burgage of Thomas Cokyn on the N.; and in length from the king's highway before to the water of Were behind. The other lies waste, in breadth between the gardens of the burgages of Framwelgate on the E., and a burgage sometime of Sir William Pome, chaplain, on the W.; and in length from the king's highway called the Stanerpeth in front to the meadow of the said Thomas Cokyn behind. 1 May, 6 Hen. V.

1428. John de Bynchestre of Durham, chaplain, to William Gosewyke, barkar, and Alice his wife, of Durham. The same premises. Recites the last deed. 1 June.

[1503.] Thomas Clyff, junior, son and heir of Thomas Clyff, senior, late of Durham, fletcher, and Alice his wife, daughter and heiress of Robert Plummer and of Alice his wife sister and heiress of Thomas Goswyk, chaplain, son and heir of William Goswyk late of Durham deceased, — to Robert Lewyn, Esq., John Prior, John Wodmowse and Thomas Spark of Durham. Conveyance of two burgages alike lying in the street of Framwelgate on its east side, between the burgage late Robert Cokyn's on the N., and a burgage of the said Robert Lewyn on the S. 18 Aug., 18 Hen. IV.

[1477.] John Herbotell of Tynmoth — to Roger Stevynson. Release of a burgage in Durham, in the street of Framamgayt in the parish of St. Margaret, which Herbotell lately had by feoffment of Thomas Symson. 3 Mar., 16 Edw. IV.

[1482.] John Stavert otherwise called John Stafford,* of Durham, shoemaker, and Benedicta his wife, daughter and heir of Thomas Coken deceased, — to William Rouceby of Durham, senior, barkar. Conveyance of a burgage in Framwelgate, on the west side of the street, between the burgages of Robert Coken on either side: and three burgages there, between the messuage of Ralph Bowes, knt., on the N., and the Castell-chare on the S.: And an acre of land there, between the land of John Raket on the N., and the Castell-way on the S. 23 Feb., 21 Edw. IV. [See No. 5, p. 62, vol. i., from which it appears that Benedicta took the burgage in Framwellgate by inheritance, and that it was subject to 18*d.* rent to the fabric of St. Margaret's chapel. In 16 Eliz. the Queen granted to Alexander Rigbie and Percival Gunston, trustees for Robert Bowes, a burgage in Framwellgate, called *Paynter's Place*, lying on the N. of the Castle Chaire, and on the South of a burgage sometime belonging to the *Guild of St. Margaret*. In 1316, Alice and Christian de Horneby, coheirs of Margery Gaunte, release to Nicholas Staindrop, clerk, 8*d.* rent, issuing out of the burgage called the

* Richard de Stafford was Bailiff of the Old Borough in 1355.

Gyldhous in Framwellgate, and out of the meadow adjoining it which belonged to Roger de Pontchardon, grandsire of Margery Gaunte.*]

[1511.] Katharine Smethirst daughter of William Smethirst of Durham — to Roland Tempest, esq., Thomas Tempest, esq., Nicholas Tempest, gent., John Gamyll, chaplain, William Hogeson, John Marley, Edward Strynger, Christopher Emerson, and John Wernod. Conveyance of a burgage in Framwelgate lying in length and breadth between a tenement late Thomas Werwyk's on the N., and a tenement of the Prior and Convent of Durham on the S. Habendum to the use contained in indentures between the said Gamyll of the one part and the said Roland, &c. of the other part. Anthony Smethirst attorney to deliver seisin. 20 Aug., 3 Henry VIII.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.—13..2.⁷ Adam Tang, burgess of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, — to Alice Tang his wife. Conveyance of his tenement in that town called the *Poldhall*, which he had by gift of Robert de Angirton, as it is situate in the Melemarketgate, between the tenement which Beatrix de Bedlyngton holds in fee of the Master and Brethren of the Hospital of St. Mary in the Westgate on the S., and the tenement which William de Kellowe held in fee of Sir Peter Swayne, chaplain, on the N., and extends in length from the Melemarketgate to the front the Westgate. Rendering to the heirs and assigns of Robert de Angirton 50s. p. a. Witnesses, William de Biasopdale, mayor of the town, Lawrence de Acton, Richard Scot, Thomas de Mordon, Robert de Y. . . . bailiffs of the same, William de Ogle chaplain and clerk &c. At Newcastle, Thursday in the week of Pentecost.

1406. William de Hoton of Brandon — to Master John Fayt, clerk. Reciting that Fayt may hold a tenement called the *Poldhall* in the town of Newcastle in the Melemarket; between a tenement which Beatrix de Bedlyngton holds in fee of the Master of Westspethill on the south, and a tenement which John Aukeland held in fee of John Bulkham on the North; and in length from the Melemarket to the street of Westgate; and in which said tenement John de Chester when alive dwelt, holding it for life; and the reversion of which, on his death, ought to come to the said John Fayt by the form of the grant to the said John de Chester for life by the said Hoton. Now Hoton quitclaims to Fayt the premises. Witnesses, William Johanson mayor of the said town, William Redmershill sheriff,⁸ Roger de Thornton, William de

* Surtees.

⁷ The date is blotted. William de Biscopdale was mayor in both 1382 and 1392. The bailiffs do not correspond with the received lists.

⁸ More variations from the lists.

Esynghon, William de Langton and others. At Newcastle, 8 Nov., 14 Hen. IV.

CARLISLE.—[13..] Alice, widow of Robert Glover (*cyrothecarii*) of Carlisle, — to John le Fitteler and Mariot his wife and to their heirs, and the assigns of John. Conveyance of a place of land within Carlisle from her tenement in Fishergate (*in vico piscatorum*) containing in length 60 feet, between her land, and that of Hugh de Tibay; along with a chamber upon the same place built and containing in breadth at one end [*caput*] towards Fishergate 20 feet with free entrance and exit from and to the said street for the space of 3 feet to the same place and chamber, and at the other end, towards the wall within the curtilage, containing in breadth 26 feet. Rent reserved, 3s. during the grantor's life. Witnesses Sir Andrew de Harcla, governor of Carlisle, Reginald Bonkes and Andrew le Seraunt bailiffs of Carlisle &c. [*temp.* Edw. II.]

[13..] Adam de Sandeforth, chaplain of the parish of Blessed Mary of Carlisle — to William called Parsonman of Hoton and Margaret daughter of John Glover his wife. Conveyance of all messuages &c. in the city of Carlisle and in the town of Corbrygh. Witnesses, Sir Richard de Denton, sheriff of Cumberland, Robert de Tibay, mayor of Carlisle &c. [Denton was sheriff in 10, 24 and 25 Edw. III. 1337, 1350, 1351.]

CORBRIDGE. FAIT FAMILY.—s. d. John Musgrave, son and heir of Robert Musgrave his late father and of Agnes his mother, — to Sir Adam de Corbryk, chaplain, and John Fayt, burgess of Newcastle. Release of a rent of 8s. 6d. due to him in the town of Corbrige out of a tenement in Smethingate, between Fayt's tenement on the east and a tenement formerly John Forster's on the west.

1352. Thomas Fayt of Corbrigg — to Thomas Cissor and Agnes his wife daughter of the said Thomas Fayt. Conveyance of a tenement in Corbrigg in the Smithygat between a tenement of Sir Hugh de Rogh-syd chaplain and a tenement of Sir Gilbert de Mynsteracres, perpetual vicar of Bywell. (R.)

[1372.] John Fait⁹ and Agnes his wife, and William Fait and Matilda his wife, to Adam de Corbrigg and Peter Blonk, chaplains.¹⁰ Fine of 28 messuages and 30 acres in Corbrigg. Hilary Term, 46 Edw. III.

1381. Thomas de Musgrave, burgess of the town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, — to John Fayte of Corbrigg, Sir Peter de Blonk and Sir Adam de Corbrigg, chaplains. Conveyance of three messuages and two acres in the town and territory of Corbrigg. One messuage lies in Market-place (*in vico fori*) between a messuage of William de Blenkhowe

⁹ See No. 11, p. 64, vol. i.

on the N., and a messuage of William de Duxfeld on the S. Another lies in the same street on the East side between a common spout (*spoutam*) on the W. and a messuage formerly Alan de Felton's on the E. The third messuage is at *Corwell* between a messuage of John de Ebchester, chaplain, on the N., and a common vennel leading to the Tyne on the S. Of the two acres, one is called Lymekilnes: the other lies at Briggepolles between Thomas Baxter's land on the N., and land formerly William Fayte's on the S. At Corbrigg, Thursday, 18 April.

1395. William Martyne and Katherine his wife — to John Fayte and Anot (*Anotæ*) his wife. Release of all actions &c. by reason of the paternal goods by the decease of Katherine's father or by bequest in his testament to the same Katherine and also the profits of the lands belonging to the said Katherine after the death of her brother Thomas, and all other actions &c. At Hextildesham, 4 May.

1406. Adam Prest of Corbrigg — to Sir John Fayt, vicar of Symondburn, son of the late Sir William Fayt and Matilda. Conveyance of all lands &c. in the town and fields of Corbrig which he had by gift of William Fayt and Matilda his wife. (R.)

[1464.] William Rousby, senior, of Durham — to Robert Patson, Robert Cokyn, and Richard Prior [a surname] of Durham. Release of all the tenements burgages rents and services which he lately had by feoffment of Nicholas Ingilwoud son and heir of Joan Ingilwoud widow deceased, the daughter and heir of Richard Cressyngham and Alice his wife the cousin and next heir of Master John Fayt late vicar of Acley, of and in all lands &c. in the town and fields of Corbrig, the town of Newcastle, the town of Nort Aukland *vel alabi*. At Durham, 4 May, 21 [Edw. IV. [See an earlier evidence concerning the Cressyngham property at Auckland, No. 8, p. 64, vol. i.]

1491. John Lonesdale of Durham, barbare, and attorney of Nicholas Ingilwod, appoints Richard Lewynn Robert Sylby and John Blunt his attorneys to receive seisin in his (Lonesdale's name) of 28 messuages and 30 acres in Corbrige which Lonsdale recovered in the name of Ingilwode in the court held at Corbrige 31 May, 22 Edw. IV. [1482.] At Durham, 10 Oct.

CORBRIDGE. MISCELLANEOUS TITLES.—s. d. Walter son of Hugh the Butcher of Corbrigg — to Hugh called Whinnvyll of Corbrigg. Conveyance of a toft there, on the south side of the cemetery of Blessed Andrew of Corbrigg, between a toft of Andrew Kinbel on the E., and the shop (*celda*) formerly of John del Corner on the W. Rent 3s. 2d. Witnesses, William de Tyndal, Alan fitz-Richard, Hugh fitz-

Asseline,¹¹ Adam de Routhsyde, Ralph de Wywell, Alan de Erington, Thomas called Prest the clerk, and others. (*temp.* Edw. I.)

s. d. Thomas son of Hugh the Butcher — to Michael Smith [*Fabro*] of Corbrigg and Alice his wife. Conveyance of a toft in Corbrigg between the messuage of Richard called Prest on the south and the messuage of Blessed Mary which Sir Thomas the chaplain of Midegat holds on the north. Yielding to the Abbot and Convent of Blanchland 18d. per annum. Witnesses, Robert de Barton and the witnesses to the last charter.

1288. Hugh son of Hugh late Butcher — to Thomas called Gray. Conveyance of a place of a curtilage behind the tenement formerly of Andrew called Kenebell, and extended in breadth from a tenement of the said Andrew to a tenement formerly William de Dythton's, and in length from a tenement formerly of the said Hugh the Butcher to the tenement formerly John de Lund's in the street of the Fishers' market (*in vico fori piscatorum*). Witnesses, Alan de Erinton, Thomas called Prest &c. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, St. Hilary's day, 16 Edw. I.

1316. Isabella daughter of the late Nicholas Stone of Corbrigg — to Reynauld of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Release of a messuage in Corbrigg in the Market-place. (R.)

1322. Reynauld of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, clerk — to Thomas Gray. Conveyance of a messuage in the town of Corbrigg in the Market-place. Witnesses, Thomas Preest,¹² &c. 1 May. (R.)

[*Cir.* 1296.] Margaret late [*quæ fuit*] wife of Gilbert Ferure of Corbrigg — to Agatha late wife of William de Herford. Conveyance of her part of the shops (*coldarum*) on the east side of the cemetery of Blessed Andrew of Corbrigg which belong to her in the name of dower by the death of William de Karleton formerly [*quondam*] her husband. Yielding 6s. rent for her life. Witnesses, William de Tyndal, Robert de Barton, John de Horseley, Richard Prest, Alan de Erinton. (R.)

[*Cir.* 1316.] Hugh de Blunvile — to William de London and Agnes his wife. Conveyance of his shop (*colda*) beside the church of St. Andrew of Corbrigg. Yielding 3s. rent. (R.)

1316. Symon Kymbelle of Corbrigg — to William de London, merchant. Release of 2s. rent which he used to receive out of the above shop. Dated at Newcastle. (R.)

¹¹ Asseline in the copy; and there are errors as to this name on p. 65, vol. i. It is hard to judge between the mediæval *e* and *t*, but from a spelling *Asselins* hereafter, I decide for *e* in this instance.

¹² Preest was therefore pronounced as is our modern *priest*. Richard Reynauld occurs in No. 13, p. 65, vol. i.

s. d. Gilbert de Ebchester and Matilda his wife — to Thomas Gray. Release of 3s. rent issuing out of the shop which Gray bought of William de Oundon.¹³ Witnesses, Adam fitz-Alan, Alan de Erington, Thomas son of Richard prest, John de Lund, Adam Palmer, Hugh fitz-Simon.

[1322.] Richard Reynauld, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, to Thomas Gray. Conveyance of a messuage in the town of Corbridge, in the Market Place, as it lies in breadth between a messuage which was Hugh fitz-Symon's and a messuage formerly Hugh fitz-Asceline's, and extends in length from the high way to a stone wall formerly the said Hugh fitz-Asceline's. Witnesses Thomas Prest &c. At Corbridge 1 May 15 Edw. fitz-Edw. [See the conveyance to Reynauld from Thomas Squire and Emma his wife, No. 13, p. 65, vol. i.]

[1322.] Kentegern Scheley — to Thomas called Gray. Conveyance of the seven burgages in Corbrigg of which Stephen de Stanton and Agatha his wife enfeofed the said Thomas Gray. Witnesses, Alan de Errinton, Thomas called Prest &c. At Newcastle, the feast of St. Peter in *cathedra*, 15 Edw. fitz-Edw.

[1328.] Henry de Delmtham — to Thomas called Gray of Corbrygg. Lease for five years from Michaelmas 1328 of all the lands and tenements in Corbrygg which he previously held of the said Henry. (No rent reserved.) Gray shall do the services to the chief lords of the fee, and keep up the house where Richard de Gatesheued dwells. Delmtham shall pay to Gray a mark of silver at the end of the term, and on payment and not till then, may reenter. After the term, until payment, Gray shall continue in possession as tenant from year to year.

[1330.] Hugh Somerville and Helota his wife — to Thomas called Gray of Corbrygg. Conveyance of all their land in Corbrygg on the north side of the way which leads from Stagschawe to [*apud*] Aynewyke between the land of Gray on either side. At Corbrygg, Sunday before the feast of St. Cuthbert in September, 4 Edw. III.

1329. John fitz-Alice de Corbrige — to Matilda daughter of John his son. Conveyance of a toft in Corbrig in Prencstrete between a toft formerly Hugh fitz-Asceline's and a messuage of Alan Chyri. At Corbrige, Thursday after the feast of St. Barnabas. Endorsed "the tenement which Alan Cherry formerly held of John Jonson."

1334. John fitz-Thomas de Wotton — to John fitz-John de Corebriggs. Release of a messuage in Corebrigg in the street of the Fisher's Market, which the same John [fitz-John] had by feoffment of Agnes late wife of Hugh fitz-Asseline of Corebrigg. Dated in the Abbey of

¹³ London ?

Blancheland, Tuesday after the feast of the Holy Trinity. (R.) [See a release of the property by William de Herle, No. 14, p. 65, vol. i.]

1322. Christina called Feynane of Corbrigg — to Thomas called Prest of Corbrigg. Release of a parcel (*placea*) of land in Corbrigg, which the said Thomas lately held in fee of Thomas the husband of the said Christiana, and of 2s. rent issuing thereof. Witnesses Sir William de Glaston vicar of Corbrigg, &c. Dated at Newcastle. (R.)

1324. John de Porta of Corbrige — to Laurence de Durham, burgess of the town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Conveyance of a parcel of land in the town of Corbrigg in a street called the Hydmarket. Witnesses, Sir Gilbert de Boroughdon, sheriff of Northumberland, &c. 19 June. (R.)

1356. Emma, daughter of the late William Sawyer of Corbrigg — to John de Cotesford perpetual vicar of Corbrigg. Conveyance of half an acre in the field of Corbrigg, viz. in *Colchestr.* (R.)

[Here is an early notice of the Roman station, and once for all, I would earnestly beg of our etymologists and Roman antiquaries to study our collections of old charters very carefully. The former might save themselves many vain speculations on corrupt forms of names, and the latter may discover many a chester and trace lines of road with much greater ease when they have lists of the suggestive appellations which appear in those thin parchments, which have survived road and camp, and wall, and altar. In the old *Life of St. Oswin*, published by the Surtees Society, Colebrige is put for Corebrige. So also in some records (Hodgson's *Northumberland*, iii., i., 43, 50, 142). Referring to two charters relating to William fitz-Aluric, cir. 1130, we find that in one he is termed *de Colubrugia*, in the other *de Corbrugia* (*Ib.* ii., iii., 17). On the common seal and in charters about 1234 we have *Corebrigia*. All the charters here abstracted read *Cor* for the first syllable. Some writers give the name of Cor to the brook on which the decayed town stands. Leland thought that it was called *Corve*, though the name was not well known. He mentions Colecester and its fabulous tenant, a giant called Yoton. Divers streets of the town had "quite gone down," though they retained their names. Gordon calls the camp Corchester; Horsley Corbow and Colchester; and the latter states that he was told on the spot that Corbow was a small space included in Colchester. The station is the *Corstopitum* of Antoninus. As to the name of Cor for the brook, Corbrook and Corbridge Burn are the more modest modern terms, and Cor is connected in legend with a giant Cor, perhaps Leland's Yoton. Indeed, Cor is not a likely name for a stream, and if the name was not well known in Leland's time, it will hardly have be-

come more patent now. *Cor* certainly seems to be the first syllable of *Corstopitum* retained in composition, as the *V^m* of *Vinovium* is in *Binchester*.]

[1517.] Cuthbert Billyngham of Crukhall besyd Durham, Esquyer, John Bentley of Trillesden, Thomas Marmaduk, prest, Hugh Wakerfeld, prest, Robert Harby of Durham, John Colson, Hugh Rowll, Robert Crak, Richerd Merley, and Robert Wilsett, reciting a conveyance by demise in perpetuity of lands and tenements in the town and fields of Corbrige to Roger Heron of Halyden, co. Northumberland, gent, dated 8 July 9 Hen. VIII., covenant to produce all their evidences concerning the same when required. Dated 11 July, 9 Hen. VIII.

W. HYLTON DYER LONGSTAFFE, F.S.A.

Gateshead.

CARDINAL WOLSEY'S INSTRUCTIONS TO HIS OFFICERS
AT DURHAM.

(Chapter House Records, Rolls House, First Series, No. 270)

Instructyons devysed by my Lord Legate his grace for Doctour Strangwyshe Surveyour of Duresme and Rycharde Bellysis Esquier and to be executed by them within his Busshopricke of Duresme.

First that they be diligent to oversee and survey all the mynes of lede or any other metall and also cole mynes or any other myneralles within the saide Busshoprick the same to be converted employed and improved to my lord his most proffyte and advantage.¹

Item where of late my lorde his grace hathe caused a certen new house and furnes to be made for the melting and tryeing of lede with see coles that they do se the saide house and furnes perfyted and also preserved in the best wyse.

And that they shall devyse with the fyners which have taken uppon them to melte the saide lede with see coles that they with diligence may procede unto the melting of the same Forseeing alwayes that no waste of money or losse of tyme be had aboutes the same but that diligence be gyven thereunto so that in as brief tyme as possible may be my lorde his grace may be acerteined what proffyte ys lyke to insew of the melting of the saide lede and what the yerely value by estymacyon will amounte unto.

Item that they shall devyse with certen persons of Berwyk for a relesse to be made unto them for my lordes fisshinges there and also to cause suche fynes to be levyed for the same as shalbe to my saide lorde his most proffyte and advantage with also certen barelles of salmon to be payed unto my lordes grace yerely according to suche instruxions as is gyven to them by monthe that ys to meane xx barelles of salmon yerely during my lordes lyf.

Item that if there be any other fermes fisshynges or any other improvements which may lafully be taken within the saide Busshopryk that then they joyning together shall by their good discession comon with any suche person or persons as shall be wylling to take the same And theruppon to certefye my lord hys grace of such fynes and proffytes as may arryse unto his grace by the same.

Item that my lord his ship of Tynmouth may with all goodly spede be takeled and put in a redynes.

And that the fyners in no wyse lacke any ower or any other necessary thing belonging to theyr facultee by reason whereof they might or shoulde alledge any impedymment in their workes whereby my lord his

¹ See Frankeleyn's letter, Hutch. Durham, i. 405.



grace might be put to charges without taking any advantage or proffyte.

Item that my lordes wardes may be seased and the proffytes of theyr lordes taken to my lorde his use And that comonycacion may be had with suche persons as will bye the maryages of the same And that his grace may be certefyed who wilbe most proffitable to his grace And uppon his pleasure knowen the same to be ordered.

Item that no arrerages be left unlevyed of any the fermors or tenantes within the said Busshopricke but that the same may be payed to th' use of my saide lorde at the termes accustomed without further delaye.

Item that they do speke unto Mr. Bowes to be my lorde his Exchecour within his saide Busshoprick and to advertise him on my Lorde his behalf that he se my lorde his grace take no wronge as in his wardes and other exchetes within the saide Busshoprycke.

Item that the saide exchecor shall with all spede procede unto the fynding offyces of all suche wardes as my lordes grace at this present or hereafter shalbe intytele unto So that the lordes and bodyes of the saide wardes may be ordered according to the lawes And that his grace may be answered of all th' issues and proffytes of their lordes as also for the maryages of the persons of the same wardes And if in case that any feoffement be alledged to th' use and performaunce of any will or wylls or th' use of any joynetour or joynetours Or that the mothers of any of the said wardes shoulde be indowed after the customes and law there That then circumspectly the saide feoffementes may be sene And the ffeoffes knowen so that my lordes grace may know his tenante And also that his grace may be answered of the rest of th' issues and proffytes of the saide wardes lordes Forseing alwayes that no ffeoffement ne will be amytted unto such tyme that sufficyent prof be had of lyveree and season concernyng the feoffement whereby the same will or willes might or may take any effecte.

Item that my said lorde his attorney and other the offycers of his courtes within his saide Busshopricke shall in as convenyent tyme as may be certefye his grace of all fynes for alyenacyons amercyamentes for being nonesuytes fynes uppon the sheryf for none retorning nor executing of proces forfaytures uppon statutes penall recognisances weves strayes felons goodes felons lordes forfaycte deodandes and all other exchetes amercyamentes proffytes and casualetees which have happened these vj yeres now last passed And that my Lordes grace may be certefyed what the proffytes of the same yerely may be worth within his said countye palentyne.

Item that my Lordes Ship ymedyatly uppon his arryvayll there may be laden with coles and sent to my Lordes Colledge in Gipswicke.¹

¹ See Wolsey's Letter in Raine's Auckland Castle, 63.

ROLL OF PRAYERS FORMERLY BELONGING TO HENRY VIII. WHEN PRINCE.

In the library of Ushaw College is a roll of prayers, the interest of which is much greater than our knowledge of its history. All that we can learn is, that it was sent to the library by a gentleman, from Liverpool, along with some other antiquities. The roll is a collection of prayers, to many of which indulgences seem to have been attached. The setting forth of these indulgences, as also of certain temporal benefits to be obtained by these prayers, is in almost all instances in a thin purplish red ink, not the ordinary vermillion of manuscripts. From the style of the illumination, we could have decided at once upon the age of this roll, even if King Henry VII., as the then reigning king, had not been named in it. That it belonged at one time to Prince Henry, afterwards King Henry VIII., is evident from the autograph of that Prince; and in all probability the roll was originally written for him, if we may judge from the repetition of the Tudor rose and other emblems appertaining to his royal race. The illuminations on the first and last strips have been much disfigured through the free use of some antimony or lead in the flesh tints; the faces, hands, &c., of many of the figures having become perfectly black. In Italy several such bede-rolls are still preserved in various libraries, and some of them are very richly illuminated, but we are not aware that many such are preserved in England. At all events, a MS. by an English scribe, as this undoubtedly is, cannot fail to be interesting.¹

The roll in question is about eleven feet in length by nearly five inches in breadth. It is formed of four strips of parchment, united by silk thread. The first and last of these are much more dirty and injured than their fellows, and their illuminations are considerably defaced. At the commencement of the roll, in the centre, there is the appearance of the washing out of an illumination, possibly an expanded roll or shield. A faint cross flory is all that now meets the eye. On either side of this is the Tudor rose *en soleil*, beneath which, on the dexter side, is the

¹ For an account of a bede-roll in the possession of Sir W. C. Trevelyan, *Vide* *Archæologia Eliana*, O. S. iv., 1.

Prince's badge of a feather springing from another Tudor rose² *on a shield* and encircled with a crown, and traversed below the crown with a label. On the opposite side are the remains of illumination, where the crown is again to be traced, with something like a quiver of arrows³ beneath.

In the centre below the shield of arms is the *f h r* surrounded by the crown of thorns.

Beneath this is the first illumination, nine inches long by two in breadth, and representing in the upper part the Blessed Trinity, typified by three figures holding the globe. The centre figure of God the Father is crowned, as also is that on the left hand representing the Holy Ghost. The figure of our Saviour is uncrowned, and bleeding. Beneath this is a mitred figure of a bishop praying on his knees before a window, and holding a crosier. Behind is an angel holding a shield, gyronny Gules and Argent,⁴ a cross engrailed between four cinquefoils slipped Or. Immediately beneath this is a prayer of thirty lines for victory over enemies, followed by the initial verses of the three Psalms—"Deus in nomine tuo saluum me fac"—"Deus misereatur nostri"—and "Miserere mei Deus secundum magnam." Then follows a very beautiful prayer for deliverance from dangers and for remission of sins (18 lines). Both the above prayers are in Latin, as indeed are all the prayers on this bede-roll.

The second illumination, of nearly equal length and breadth to the former, represents the Crucifixion of our Lord between two thieves. The crosses are Tau-shaped, and the two thieves have their hands nailed to the back of the crosses. In one case the arms are taken over the cross at the shoulders, in the other at the wrists, and in the former case the head reclines over the top of the cross. Our Lord is suspended in the usual manner; immediately beneath is the following written in red ink: "Iff ye be in synne or tribulacion knele downe on your knees before the Rood, and pray God to have mercy on you, and that he will foryeve you your synnes, and to graunt you your peticion as he graunted Paradise to the thefe, desire your peticion ryghtfully. And than de-

² The roses appear to be white ones in the centre of red ones, the turned-over edges of which seem to be white.—Ed.

³ There is the appearance of 6 or 7 arrows star-wise, passing through an object like a yellow tower, which, if not a quiver, may be the castle of Castile. It is evident that the roll is subsequent to Prince Arthur's death, and it probably was Henry's gift. The badge of Henry and Katherine in a window of Yarnton church, Oxfordshire, is a double white rose crowned, behind which are 9 arrows, one in pale, the rest starwise, points downward, Or, feathered Argent.—Ed.

⁴ Azure would be poorish heraldry, yet there are some faint traces which induce us to say Argent with hesitation. The initial letters in the roll are gold upon a ground of Gules and Azure.

vowtely behold the fete and sey, 'Adoramus te Jhesu Christe, et benedicimus tibi, quia per sanctam crucem tuam redemisti mundum, miserere nobis.' And then sey this psalm, 'Ad te levavi oculos meos,' with 'Gloria Patri.' And then sey this anthem, 'Qui crucis in patibulo, oblatas es pro populo, clavis fossus et lancea per tua quinque vulnera pie Jhesu succurre nobis in hac angustia.' And then sey 'Pater Noster—Ave Maria.' And then stedefastly behold the sydes, and sey, 'Adoramus—Qui crucis—Ps: Deus nomine tuo—Pater Noster—Ave Maria.' And so behold the hands, and sey, &c. And then behold the hed, and sey, 'Adoramus, &c.' And so, with a holl mynde to all the body, sey, 'Adoramus, &c.' the form in each case being the same, with varied psalms. The last instance concludes with "Credo in Deum."

On the top of the succeeding piece of parchment, we find the following important autograph:—"Willgum Thomas I pray yow pray for me your loving master—Prynce Henry."

Beneath this autograph is an illumination representing our Lord in the sepulchre, or rather sitting upright therein. Two Tau-shaped crosses, with figures thereon, appear in openings behind the canopy which hangs over the sepulchre. The figures in this illumination are not in the least discoloured. Blood is spouting from the sacred wounds in the side, the hands, and the head. Beneath this are the following lines in English, and, like all the other English words, written in red ink:—"To all them that befor this ymage of pyte devowtely sey v. Pater Noster, v. Ave Maria, and i. Credo, shall have lij. x. vij. c. xij. yere and xl. days of pardon graunted be S. Gregory and other holy men." This is similar to S. Gregory's "ymage of pitye," often given in old illuminations, but not exactly identical.

Here follow seven prayers, each commencing with an illuminated letter, and addressed to our Lord in his sacred Passion. Beneath this is a large illumination of our Lord hanging on a Tau-shaped cross. This is one of the best illuminations on the whole roll. On either side of the cross are angels holding scrolls, running nearly the whole length of the figure. The inscription on the right hand scroll is in red letters and in English, that on the left is in Latin.

At the foot of the cross are two angels holding a cloth, on which drops the blood from the wounds of our Lord. The English inscription is as follows:—"This cros xv. times moten is the length of our Lord Jhesu Criste, and that day that ye bere it upon you ther shal no evyl spirit have power of yow on londe ne on water, ne with thonder ne litten-

⁵ A similar prayer to this is used in some of the modern devotions relating to the Crucifixion.

yang be hurt, ne dye in dedely synne withowte confession, ne with fyre be brent, ne water be drowned: and it shal breke your enemys power and encreas your worldly goodes, and if a woman be in travell off childe, ley this on her body and she shal be delyverd withowte paryl, the childe crystendom, and the moder purificacyon. S. Cire and his moder S. Julitt^e desired these petitions of our Lord."

The prayers and hymn on the opposite scroll are curious:—"Salve decus parvulorum miles reges angelorum, O Cirici, cum beata genetrici tue Julitta. Christus et Maria nos salvent mortis in hora," &c. Then follows a Latin prayer, begging of God, through the intercession of St. Ciricus and Julitta, various graces and favours.

Immediately beneath this is an illumination of the three nails of the Passion passing through the crown of thorns, and with the feet and hands pierced by the nails; the wounded heart is laid upon the centre nail. The nails are about four inches in length, and the heads are diamond shaped. Below the crown of thorns, and about half way of the length of the nails, is another English inscription as follows:—"Pope Innocent hath graunted to every man and woman y^e berith upon them the length of these nails, seying daily v. Pater Noster, v. Ave Maria, and i. Credo, shall have seven gifts. The first is he shal not dye no soden deth. The second is he shal not be slayne with no sword ne knyfe. The iijde. is he shal not be poysoned. The iiij. his enemys shal not overcom hym. The v. is he shall have sufficient goodes to his lyves ende. The vj. is he shal not dye withoute all the sacramentes of holy church. The vij. is he shal be defendid fro al evell spirites, pestilens, fevers, and all other infirmities on londe and on water."

Five prayers to the wounds of our Lord follow, each commencing with a well illuminated letter. Then follows an illumination representing the Blessed Virgin and Child, with a town in the distance, and the angelic host looking down from the clouds. Beneath, in red ink, but in Latin, are the following lines, preceding a prayer to the Virgin:—"Sequens hæc oratio data fuit beato Bernardo ab Angelo quæ et dixit, 'Sicut aurum est pretiosissimum metallum, sic ista oratio præcellit alias oraciones.'" The next picture is that of St. Michael conquering the evil spirit, personified by a dragon-like monster with six heads and a tail ending in another head. The archangel is clothed in a tight-fitting feathered garment, of a bright red colour, relieved with gold. Beneath is a hymn to the saint. Following this is a picture of St. George slaying the dragon, with a hymn and prayer for the saint's intercession.

* The martyrdom of SS. Cyr or Cyrius, infant, and his mother Julitta, occurred in the reign of Diocletian. Ciricus and Julitta M.M., June 16th, Rome: June 1st, Paris.

The next illumination is a singular one, and represents St. Herasmus of Campania extended on a rack or board, naked, but with his episcopal mitre on his head, while two executioners are winding out his bowels upon a reel, constructed in the boldest defiance of perspective. Beneath is a hymn recording the various torments endured by the saint, and terminating in a prayer for his intercession. The colossal figure of St. Christopher follows, bearing, according to the old legend, the child Jesus on his shoulders, with a hymn and prayer. The figure of St. Anthony has been well drawn, and the black drapery is fine, but the flesh has now become black also. He wears two Tau-shaped crosses, one blue, the other white. In the hymn and prayer St. Anthony is invoked against the St. Anthony's fire, the erysipelas of modern days. St. Pantaleon, a famous saint of the Greek church, occupies the next picture. The saint is represented in a green cope, while an executioner is in the act of beheading him with a sword. He seems to have been invoked against fevers.

The concluding picture represents St. Armyl or Armagil, perhaps the same as the famous St. Armoul of Brittany. The saint is represented praying before a crucifix, and holding by a band or stole passed round its neck a huge dragon which he appears to have vanquished. Beneath this, in red ink, are the following lines:—"He that prayeth hartily to God and to Seint Armyl shal be delyverd fro all these sekenes underwriten. That is to sey of all gowtis, aches, agwis . . . fevers and pockes, and mony other infirmytes: as it apperith in his life and legende the which was brought out of Britayne at the ynstans off the Kyng owre Sovereyne Lord Harry the vijth."

Then follows the prayer, and the whole is ornamented by the crown of thorns surrounding u'^ce.

EDWARD CHARLTON, M.D.

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LEADEN BOX AND CROSSES FROM RICHMOND.

We beg to call the attention of the members of the Society to a curious relic of antiquity recently discovered at Richmond, and which has been kindly placed in our hands by Sir William Lawson, Bart., of Brough Hall.

It is a small leaden box, and was picked up on the 9th of March last, near the river Swale, amongst the *débris* and rubbish cast out of the Castle yard at Richmond, while levelling the ground there for the Barrack lately built therein. The person who found the box picked it up close to the river side, and in a hurry, no doubt, to get at the treasures contained within it, he broke it open by means of a stone, and thereby scattered much of the powder it contained, and in all probability likewise broke the glass, as he only found the glass in fragments in the box. The box was firmly soldered down, so that it required some violence to open it. It is of lead, about 1-10th of an inch thick, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in breadth, and about an inch in depth.

It contained four rude leaden crucifixes, of a plain Latin form, and a quantity of fine greyish calcareous powder, and the whole was probably covered over on the top beneath the lead by a plate of thick greenish glass, of which several fragments remain.¹

The four small leaden crucifixes are extremely rudely cast, and what is also interesting, they have all been cast or struck in different moulds. On one side of each of them is the figure of our Lord; on the reverse are what may be considered rude attempts at characters, but none of them are legible to us, and indeed we doubt much if they are characters at all. We might suggest that they were intended for the instruments of the Passion of our Lord, were it not that they do not bear the most distant resemblance to the ordinary representations of such objects. The crucifixes were probably laid upon, or were imbedded in, the light-coloured calcareous earth, which probably filled up the box. We have examined this earth with a powerful microscope, but can detect in it no fragments of animal matter; it seems to consist of clay, with fragments

¹ The glass was found in fragments in the box; there was quite enough of it to have formed a plate across the box above the earth, which nearly filled one half of the whole. The glass has a peculiar beryl tint by reflected light; its surface is rougher, and its texture coarser than that of our modern plate glass. On shewing it to a person well acquainted with the varieties of modern glass, he at once unhesitatingly pronounced it to be of ancient manufacture.

of heavy spar or gypsum. From the form of the crystals, which are however very minute, we should consider them to be sulphate of lime or gypsum, a much more likely substance to be found in ordinary soil than the sulphate of barytes. On adding muriatic acid a certain effervescence takes place, but the majority of the white masses are not dissolved. We are not able to discover amid this earth traces of any animal matter whatsoever.

How are we then to account for the extraordinary care with which these crosses and the dust have been guarded? The box has evidently been coated with pitch or with bitumen, as portions of this can be found on every part where the lead has not been exposed by recent scraping with a knife. The precise spot where the box was turned up is of course unknown, but the scite of the Castle Chapel was much disturbed during the excavations for building the Barracks. In all probability the box had been interred with some person who had been buried there, and all else had perished around it. The burial of the carefully soldered leaden box, containing objects in themselves of such little intrinsic value, would indicate that some peculiar sanctity or veneration was attached to the objects in question, and it was suggested at first, that the earthy matter probably was the dust from the tomb of a saint, or perhaps a portion of the remains themselves. This, however, is completely disproved by the chemical and microscopical investigation of the earth in question; for it contains no animal remains whatsoever. Nor would this account for the four leaden crosses so carefully preserved. A cross of gold, silver, or even of lead, was often buried with the corpse of an ecclesiastic or great personage, as is the case even at the present day, but in such instances a single cross was placed on the breast of the corpse.

In the middle ages the pilgrims who had visited various shrines, returned bearing with them leaden tokens of various shapes and device, indicative of the spots they had visited, and purchased at the time of their attendance at the shrine or holy place. In an elaborate paper by C. Roach Smith, *On Pilgrims' Signs and Leaden Tokens*, published in the first volume of the *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*, we find a full description of many of these signs or tokens³ which have

³ The leaden signs and tokens are alluded to by Erasmus in his Colloquy of the Pilgrimage for Religion's Sake, as also by Chaucer, or rather by the author of the Supplement to the Canterbury Tales, and by the author of Pierce Ploughman's Vision.

"An hundred of Ampulles

On his hat seten

Signes of Synay

And shells of Galice

And many a crouch on his cloak

And keyes of Rome

And the vernycle before

For men should know

And se bi hise signes

Whom he sought hadde."

Vision of Pierce Ploughman, l. 3633, Wright's edition.

been discovered in London and elsewhere. Some of them bear inscriptions indicating from whence they came—as St. Thomas of Canterbury—Amiens in France, &c. None of these, however, seem to have been in the shape of a cross or crucifix, and may we not be justified in the supposition, that this, the holiest sign of our redemption, was chiefly reserved to indicate those who had visited the Holy Places in Judea? Great quantities of these tokens, which had been laid on various shrines, were no doubt occasionally brought home; but the fact of four crosses of different moulds being placed in the same casket, would indicate that the pilgrim with whose corpse these were interred had obtained these crosses at various places sanctified by the memory of our Saviour's life, or possibly at distinct spots in Jerusalem venerated as the localities of the respective stages of his Passion.

The earth in the box we may with justice suppose to have been brought by the pilgrim from the Holy Land. No higher privilege could be accorded than that of burial in the Campo Santo at Pisa, in earth brought specially from Jerusalem; and may we not imagine, that, next to interment in the sacred earth itself, the devout pilgrim valued the possession of a small quantity of that soil which had been watered by the blood of Christ, and wished it to be interred with him in the grave?

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UMBO OF A ROMAN SHIELD FOUND NEAR MATFEN.

A few meetings ago we had the pleasure of exhibiting to the Society the article here noticed, with the view of ascertaining the purpose to which it had been devoted. At that time it was our impression that it was the brazen boss of a shield, and though we were probably then in error as to the real nature of the material, we believe we were correct as to its probable use. It did not excite much attention at the time, for many even doubted its having any claim to be considered an antique at all. On shewing it afterwards to Sir W. Trevelyan, he immediately detected the existence of an inscription which had before escaped our notice on the flat external rim, and Mr. Albert Way has called our attention to a similar boss found some years ago in Lancashire.

The article in question was discovered about 30 years ago by some labourers in draining a field near Matfen. It lay about 3 feet underground, and was unaccompanied by any other relics of old times. The men who found it looked on it as the top or cover of a brass vessel which would no doubt contain treasure, and we are told that they devoted a day or two afterwards to trenching the spot to secure the expected prize.

The old cover, as it was no doubt called, was then wondered at, and hung up in the farm house; and every Saturday was submitted to a most careful polishing by the gudewife, who certainly thereby enhanced the brilliancy of the auld piece of brass, but by no means improved the inscription, and perhaps even obliterated other marks upon the boss.

In shape this boss presents the usual flat surface to fit the wood of the shield, and a central projection of unusually large size. Indeed it was considerable time before we could bring ourselves to believe in its original use, as, with the exception of some Scandinavian shields in the Christiana Museum, we had never seen any bosses so prominent. The diameter of the whole is 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches; that of the boss is 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The prominence of the boss is about 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; the thickness of the metal is greatest in the projecting part, and materially thinner at the edge. The breadth of the flat rim is almost exactly two inches. The rim appears to have been turned in a lathe, and is formed into three divisions by circular double lines about half an inch apart. In one of these spaces the inscription is found. Four holes are seen in the rim, through which square nails have evidently been driven to attach it to the wood of the shield.

The material of which this relic is composed appears at first sight to

be brass, but its deep golden hue, and mellow tone when struck, shews, even without the aid of chemical analysis, that it is in reality yellow bronze, a material which seems frequently to have been used by the Romans in Great Britain. Mr. Thomas Wright has remarked that the Roman bronze, "under certain circumstances, especially when it has lain in the water where it was subjected to friction, bears an extraordinary resemblance to gold." The polishing in the present case is probably due in a great measure to the weekly rubbings it underwent during the many years it hung in the farmer's kitchen. Its colour is deeper than in the bronze strainer in the museum of the Society.

The boss or umbo in this instance is certainly of unusual size, but, if we mistake not, it is exceeded by that figured at p. 457 of Whitaker's *History of Richmondshire*, and described there as having been found about the year 1800 near Garstang, in Lancashire, on the line of the Roman road to Lancaster. Here the diameter of the umbo is more by an inch and quarter than that of the present specimen, and the margin is not so broad, so that the whole diameter is somewhat less. Four holes, as here, are visible in the flat rim, for attaching the umbo to the wood of the shield. The Garstang umbo, which is now in the British Museum, is covered over with figures of great interest, and engraved with considerable skill. On the boss is a fine sitting figure of Mars, surmounted by a wreath of laurel, and on the rim are two spirited nude figures, an eagle with its claw upon a globe, and other curious emblems.

The specimen before us exhibits no signs of art-workmanship, except that in the central band of the rim there is a short inscription rudely struck with a pointed instrument. As far as we are able to decipher the letters, they give the word *DOMI P IOVINTI*. Of the first word we are by no means certain; the *D* and the *P* are pretty plain, but the second letter bears some resemblance to *A*. The other letters seem pretty plain, but those more accustomed to the reading of Roman inscriptions may probably correct our reading.

The inscription, we would suggest, may possibly mean that the shield was the gift of Julius Publius Iovintus. In the list of potters' names, given by Mr. Thomas Wright, occurs the name of Iovantus.

Whoever the owner may have been, the shield was probably lost by some Roman soldier in a skirmish to the north of the Wall, from which great barrier the spot where it was found is distant only about two miles. The wood and leather have rotted away long since; the imperishable bronze has handed down to us, in all probability, the name of another defender of the Wall.

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THE BANNER AND CROSS OF SAINT CUTHBERT.

No relic of the saintly Bishop of Lindisfarne was so much mixed up with public affairs as the celebrated ensign which was supposed to return never with defeat in its train—"the Banner of Saint Cuthbert." Its history has not been very minutely attended to, and it has generally been supposed to have originated in the battle of Neville's Cross. The notion rests upon the authority of the *Rites and Monuments of Durham*, a work of incalculable value in its pictures of what remained in the church at the Dissolution, but of no very high credit in its versions of ancient events. That this book gives a tolerably correct idea of the appearance of the banner cannot well be doubted, and as it is important that we should have the object in our mind's eye, I will take its description from the *Rites* first.

It is prefaced by a statement that, the night before the battle, Prior Fossum received, by vision, a command to take "the holie corporax cloth, which was within the corporax, wherewith Saint Cuthbert did cover the chalice, when he used to say masse, and to put the same holie relique, like unto a banner [*ear.* banner cloth] upon a speare point," and to repair to the Red-Hills, and there to remain with the relic during the whole of the battle. Accordingly, he and the monks sallied forth, and knelt at the Red-Hills, in prayer for their countrymen's victory; a great multitude of Scots "running and pressinge by them, both one waie and other, with intention to have spoiled them: but yett they had no power or suffrance to commyt any violence or force unto such holie persons, so occupied in praiers."

"Shortlelie after (continues the account) the said Prior caused a goodly and sumptuous banner to be maid, and, with pippes of silver, to be put on a staffe, being fyve yerds longe, with a device to taik of and on the said pipes at pleasure, and to be kept in a chyste in the Ferretorie, when they weare taken down. Which banner was shewed and carried in the said abbey on festival and principall daies. On the highte of the overmost pipe was a faire pretie crosse of silver and a wand of silver, having a fyne wroughte knopp of silver at either end, that went overthwart the banner cloth, whereunto the banner cloth was fastened and tyed, which wand was of the bignes of a man's fynger, and at either end of the saide wande there was a fyne silver bell. The wand

was fast by the myddle to the banner staffe, hard under the crosse. The banner clothe was a yerd brode, and five quarters deape, and the nether part of it was indented in five parts, and frenged, and maid fast withall about with read silke and gold. And also the said banner cloth was maid of read velvett, of both sydes most sumptuously imbrodered and wrought with flowers of grene silke and gold. And in the mydes of the said banner cloth was the sayde holie relique and corporax cloth inclosed and placed therein, which corporax cloth was covered over with white velvett, half a yerd square every way, having a red crosse of read velvett on both sydes over the same holie relique, [here the writer seems to return to the banner as a whole] most artificialle and cunynglie compiled and framed, being fynely fringed about the edge and scirts with frence of read silke and golde, and three litle fyne silver bells fast to the scirts of the said banner cloth, like unto sackring bells, and, so sumptuously finished and absolutely perfitted, was dedicated to holie Saint Cuthbert, of intent and purpose that the same should be alwaies after presented and carried to any battell, as occasion should serve; and which was never carryed or shewed at any battell, but, by the especiall grace of God Almightye, and the mediacione of holie Saint Cuthbert, it browghte home the victorie."

This is a very circumstantial account, and an equally minute one follows of the cross of stone called "Neivell's Crosse." That the descriptions of these objects are true, that the corporax cloth was at the Battle of Durham, perhaps near Maydes Bower as stated in the Rites, and that the cross of stone was erected in consequence of the victory, I by no means deny. But as there was already a Neville's Cross, so also there was already a Banner of Saint Cuthbert, one of such consequence as to render it a matter of certainty that it would not be wanting on the field of fight. There may have been some repairs and restorations of it afterwards; it had acquired a new value; its silver fittings, possibly its bells, and its staff, might be new; but I need hardly point out to you that here is a banner as obviously older than the battle, as the stone cross of Neville, with crests and other marks of full Gothic, was obviously of the period of the great event. The banner is of the identical design which appears in the Conqueror's standard in the Bayeux Tapestry, on Stephen's great seal, and in one of the saintly banners on the celebrated standard which gave name to the Battle of the Standard. Some writers have made the Banner of St. Cuthbert to be present at that encounter, a mistake set down with much probability by Mr. Surtees to the credit of a passage in Leland's *Collectanea*, read with a stop in the wrong place:—*Procedentes versus Alverton in campo quodam de feudo Sancti Cuthbert, Standart id est malum navis erexerunt, vexillum S. Petri et S. Joannis de Beverlac et S. Wilfridi Ripun in eo suspendentes, et corpus Domini superimponentes.*" This standard was, like St. Cuthbert's, surmounted by a cross.

Had the Banner of St. Cuthbert been of a late date it would in all probability have contained the arms which were found for him when the use of founders' arms became general in the monasteries. "These," says the Visitation of 1530, "ben the armes of the monastery of Durham which ys founded by the Bysshop of Durham, in the honor of Saint Cuthbert, and these armis present ys the armes of Saint Cuthbert," Azure, a cross flory Or between four lions rampant Argent—insignia frequently used by the Bishops contemporaneously with their other coat with the plain cross, which apparently alluded to St. Oswald. In both the lions have, in modern times, been altered from silver to gold.

There is, besides, the express authority of an historian who wrote soon after the battle of Neville's Cross, in antagonism to the romantic details of the Rites.¹ I allude to Knighton, who places the presence of the monks upon the Bell Tower of their church on a firmer footing than that of their semi-traditionary position near Maydes Bower. He speaks expressly to the fact of their singing the *Te Deum* on seeing the victory from the summit. He also speaks of the special faith of the English in the sign of the Cross which was borne with other ensigns before the army. That cross may reasonably be supposed to have surmounted the Banner of St. Cuthbert, for it is out of all reason to exclude from such a scene the standard which had so often accompanied the English to the North and fluttered near their kings; and the glory which the monks placed in their relic in connection with Neville's Cross had no doubt arisen in fact, though the details of their picture were rubbed away by time, and fancifully renewed after the lapse of two centuries.

The story, indeed, bears a most suspicious resemblance to one in Fordun's *Scotichronicon*, (i. 278), which, whatever be its individual credit, shows that the Banner of St. Cuthbert was a well known thing for ages before the Battle of Neville's Cross. It runs to the effect that when, in 1098, Edgar the heir of Scotland was about to assert his right to the crown against Donald, he was astonished by a night vision of St. Cuthbert, who bid the youth take his banner from the monastery of Durham, and, when it was elevated, he himself would rise in his aid and his enemies should flee before him. The youth told the vision to his uncle Edgar Atheling, and committed himself to God and the defence of St. Cuthbert. His injunctions were obeyed, and, "*Sancti Cuthberti vexillo levato*," an English soldier, Robert fitz-Godwin, rushed against the enemy with two soldiers only in his company, inaugurated the flight of the enemy and gained a bloodless victory. Not unmindful of his patron, the new king gave to the monks of Durham his land of

¹ All the other authorities are silent.

Coldingham, and to the Bishop of the same place and his successors his noble town of Berwick. Bishop Flambard had not grace to keep the gift. While Robert fitz-Godwin, by licence of his King, was building a castle in Lothian, on land given him by Edgar, he was seized by neighbours and the Barons of Durham, (*baronibus Dunelmensibus*) on the Bishop's instigation. Edgar was at the English court, and not only was the means of taking Robert back to Scotland in liberty and honour, but immediately resumed his gift.

The question will naturally arise:—What was the form of the red cross which distinguished the banner. Was it that which is generally called St. Cuthbert's Cross and appears in the arms given to the University of Durham?

The subject is confessedly obscure; there is the same absence of the badge of a cross as of the arms of the See and Monastery in the composition of the arms of the tenants of the Church. The early MSS. respecting St. Cuthbert, such as that at Brough, lend no assistance; and even the well-authenticated ecclesiastical symbol of St. Cuthbert—the head of St. Oswald in his hand—is wanting in these remains. The only mention of St. Cuthbert's cross, as such, is in the *Rites and Monuments*, where it is said that every person accepting the protection of the Sanctuary at Durham was “to have a gowne of blacke cloth maid with a cross of yeallowe cloth, called *Sanctis Cuthbert's Cross*, sett on his lefte shoulder of his arme, to the intent that every one might see that there was a frelige graunted by God and Sanctis Cuthbert.” It does not follow from this *per se*, that there was any general use of the cross; but there is other evidence of the existence of such a badge.

St. Cuthbert's Banner, in form and device, was not strictly a banner; but rather, as it is sometimes called, a standard. A banner-proper contained only the arms of the owner: a standard, on the other hand, displayed only his devices and badges.

Now, St. Cuthbert's standard did not present the arms of the Church, but a red cross; and though it was older than the science of heraldry, it was not so as respected badges and devices; and, even if the fact were otherwise, the cross would in time be in the nature of a badge. Badges were not generally identical with or derived from arms—as witness the Ragged Staff of Beauchamp; and it would have been a strange thing if so powerful a fee as the palatinate were without the adjunct of a badge. *Prima facie*, the red cross of the banner occupied that position, but we shall find the tenants of the Bishoprick coming to the Pilgrimage of Grace, wearing *black* crosses. Thus we have crosses, red, black, and yellow:—the distinction from other crosses must therefore have been in the shape of that of St. Cuthbert.

Such a device would change its form in the course of architectural variety, and possibly the cross *patee*, which, in blue, is ascribed as the personal coat of Bishops Pudsey and Dudley, and appears on the breast of pennies of Edward I. and Richard II. struck at Durham, was eventually the settled shape. This view is aided by the fact that in Mr. Raine's beautiful little church at Durham, there are three limbs of a red cross of this very shape in ancient glass.

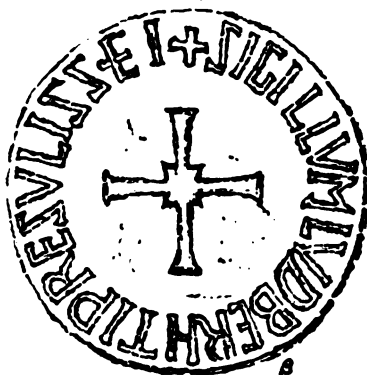
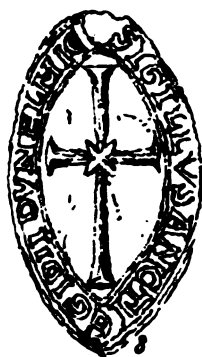
I must now go back into the early annals of the Church. There lay upon the body of St. Cuthbert, at its discovery in 1827, a small and beautiful Saxon cross of *patee* form, golden and set with garnets, which either was hidden from view at the translation of 1104, or, like the sapphire ring and met-wand of gold, found at the Dissolution of monasteries, was, from forgetfulness or ignorance, omitted in the narration of the Froissart of Durham historians—who wrote some seventy years after the event—Reginald. With the singular objects of the Saxon period, it had survived the visits of Government officials and relic-collectors. At the angles of the cross a knob occurs, a feature not uncommon in Saxon MSS.; but altogether, the cross is of unusual contour—more curved in all its parts than is ordinary. Its Saxon date is indubitable, and that it was, or was considered to be, a personal relic of the saint, is highly probable, from a circumstance next to be noticed. The Priory of Durham formed a singular exception in its seal to establishments of very inferior importance. From its foundation to its dissolution, it used one of the greatest simplicity—a cross surrounded by a legend in letters almost Saxon, and evidently not later than the foundation, “✠ SIGILLVM CVDBERHTI PRÆSVLIS SCTX.” The language of the seal is peculiar; and the form of the cross, in the matrix now in the possession of the Dean and Chapter, so similar to that found on the body of the saint, that attention to the fact was drawn by Mr. Raine. The cross is conventionalized, as might have been expected; and the squarish form of the intersection, produced by the knobs above mentioned, is an actual square in the seal. Monsignore Eyre remarks that the cross is not directly called the *cross*, but the *seal* of St. Cuthbert; and this circumstance, with the occurrence of a single inner line between the legend and the field in his cut, induced me to make inquiries whether the matrix were really of one piece; for I began to suspect (as we now know that seals were used in Saxon times,) that the centre was passed off as the very seal used by St. Cuthbert. I found that this line did not exist in the matrix, and that the latter is solid. Nevertheless, the line had its origin in truth, and I must now say how.

At what time this matrix was fabricated, whether before or after the

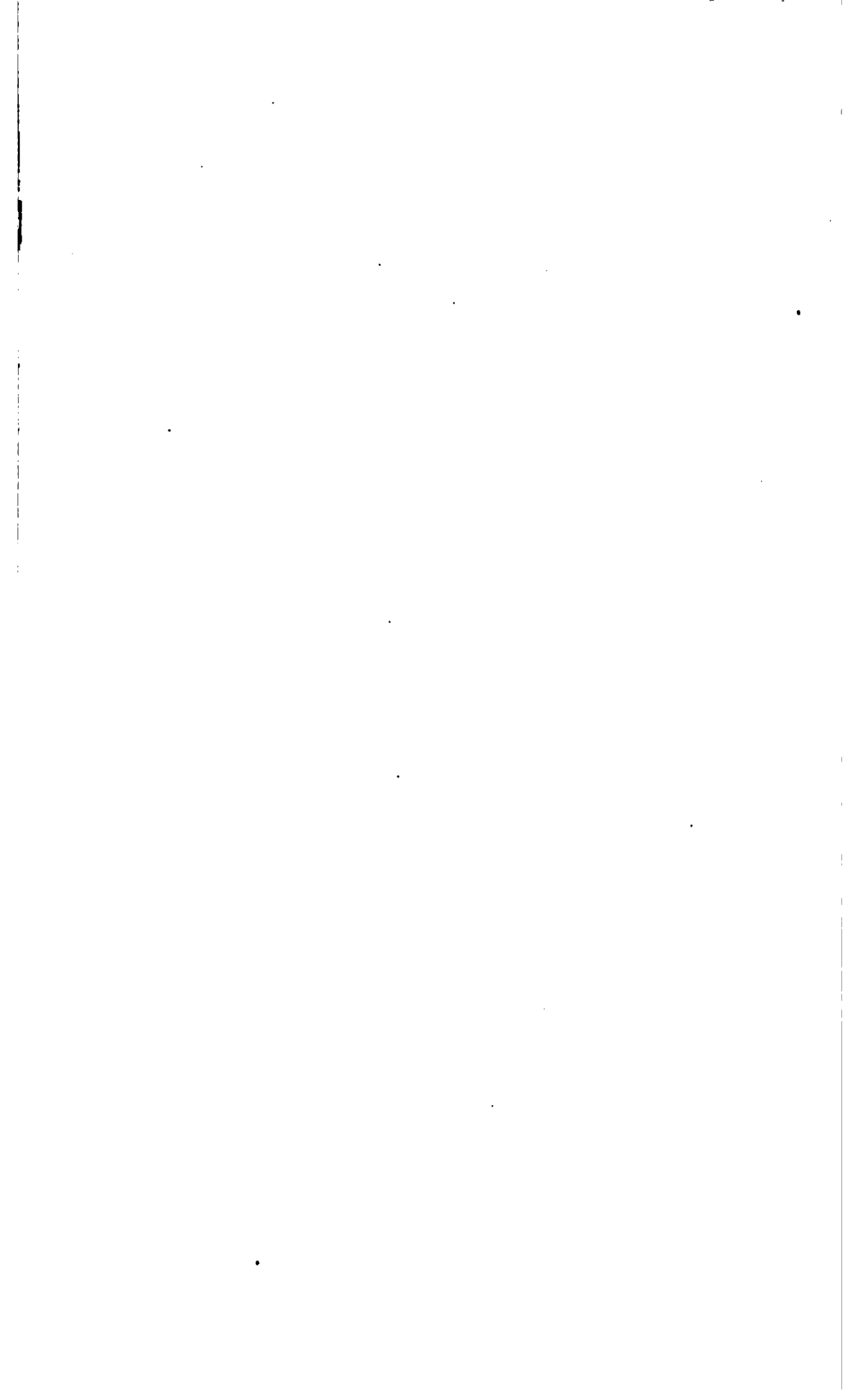
Dissolution—I do not know, but it certainly is not the seal with which the charters—at all events the earlier ones—that bear its device are sealed. It is a copy—and not a very literate one. The copier was not a native of China, nor did he understand the characters of the legend. The π of *Præsulis* is an π ; and the top of the initial letter of *Cuthberti* is omitted; while the lettering is taller and ruder, and less spirited and characteristic, than that of the period of William. But the cross has suffered the most remarkable alteration. The limbs and centre boss have been flattened, the former equalized; and the latter squared from a sort of quatrefoil boss, which bears much greater resemblance to the cross found on the body. At the extremities of the foils of the boss are small bead-like spots, probably to represent gems. These are entirely wanting in the copy. The original has been inaccurately engraved in Hutchinson and Surtees from impressions; and the modern matrix is given by Mr. Raine, and, with the addition of the inner line from the original, it also appears in Monsignore Eyre's work on St. Cuthbert.

This line must now be noticed. It is but an irregular circle, almost angular in places, and so illdisposed to the marginal line that the letters of the legend, which are cut completely into both circles, are much longer in some parts than in others. The circles running from letter to letter give a singular raised appearance to the whole border, at first sight resembling that of the 1799 pennies of George III. The lettering, where the circles are tolerably concentric, is not badly executed, and various indications convince me that the circles existed before the engraver began his work, and that the inner one represents the setting and irregular form of some seal of greater antiquity than the legend, old as the latter is—and that it was, or was thought to be, or was put forth as, the seal of Cuthbert himself. Every one has heard of the Roman head of Jupiter, which, by a similar addition of a legend, passed muster as that of St. Oswald on the reverse of the Durham seal. I do not know, however, why the cross may not be Cuthbert's or of very high antiquity. The gem-like ornaments would suggest its origin in the pendant gold cross or some similar personal ornament, though the extra length of the lowest limb might point to a standing cross—possibly the very one that Cuthbert erected at the Farnie Island, and which he might copy from the gold ornament he wore, or from that set up by Bishop Ethelwold his successor, which was precious enough to accompany the saint in his wanderings.

I am confirmed in this idea by another interesting seal of more modern date—of the 13th century perhaps—one of Kepyre Hospital:—*SIGILLV' SANCTI EGDII DUNELMIE*. Exactly the same cross again appears; but, in consequence of the pointed oval in which it is contained, the lower



*a. Seal of Durham Priory. b. Existing copy of same.
 gamma. Object allusive to the dedication of Durham Cath.
 to St. Mary & Cuthbert. delta. Seals of Kipper Hospital.*



limb is considerably more lengthened. Another cross appears on a third seal (*Stellum Sancti Egidii*,)—the patriarchal cross of two transverse bars, such as appears on the seal of Bishop Beke as patriarch of Jerusalem, to whom it possibly refers. In the former seal, the cross has no particular allusion to St. Giles, though it had to the place—Durham; and, as the Banner of St. Cuthbert was already in existence, its cross was doubtless the same.

The central knob was very common in the crosses of Saxon times, as may be seen on the edge of a Roman slab from Jarrow Church, in which it must have formed part of a cross carved against the wall—and on the Hartlepool gravestones. The seal of St. Giles brings it down at Durham to the 13th century; but there is one more occurrence of it, in connection with St. Cuthbert, of a still later date. It is a large slab of English marble, which lay in the ruined chapel of Bishop Farnham at Gateshead, dedicated to St. Edmund and St. Cuthbert, confessors. The cross had been of brass, but the metal had long disappeared.

This is all I can say upon this neglected subject. My suspicions that the cross descended to the ordinary patee form, may probably be without firm foundation; for the use of the knobbed cross for a seal down to the Dissolution was continuous. From this notice of its device, I now proceed to the history of the banner.

During Edward I.'s wars with Scotland, we have frequent mention of his use of consecrated banners, and that of St. Cuthbert appears in the grave records of the realm. On Oct. 13, 24 Edw. I., 1296, the king makes one of his cheap grants of Scotch livings to his clerk Gilbert de Grymmesby, who bore the Banner of St. John of Beverley. He was to have the first vacant church in Scotland producing 20 marks or pounds a year.² The monks of Durham, a month before, had made more advantageous terms, knowing the old adage, "a bird in hand, &c." On the 16 Sep. the King, when at Berwick, had granted to their church 40*l.* per annum out of the royal exchequer at Berwick, *until* some appropriation should be made of equal value out of the churches of Scotland. The expenditure of this yearly sum was directed to be for the maintenance of solemn festivals of the monks on the two anniversaries of St. Cuthbert, viz. on the principal feast (*i. e.* March 20) and on the feast of his translation (Sep. 4), on which days 3000 poor were to receive a penny each. A priest was to say the mass of the same saint in the place called *la Galileys* every day; while, near the high altar, when mass was celebrating, two great wax lights, each of 20*lbs.*, were to burn before his feretory, and, what is more to our purpose, two

² Rymer, ii. 732.

smaller lights before the Banner of St. Cuthbert, on Sundays, and the feasts of the apostles and other principal feasts during the celebration of matins and mass at the high altar.³ We can hardly doubt that in all this we have the consideration for the loan of the banner. Like that of Beverley, it was borne by an ecclesiastic, and in the wardrobe amount of 28 Edw. I. (1299-1300)⁴ we have a payment at Wigeton, of 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* to "Sir (*Dompno*) William de Gretham, monk of Durham, following the king *cum vexillo Sancti Cuthberti*, in the Scotch war this present year, by gift of the king, to buy him a habit." So also in the 29th year (1300-1) there is paid to "Sir William de Gretham, monk of Durham, following the king *cum vexillo Sancti Cuthberti*, in the war of Scotland this present year, for his expenses from July 3 to August 24, both inclusive, for staying 53 days in the king's army, and for his expenses for 4 days following in returning to Durham by leave of the king."

In 1309, in Edward II.'s days, we find the Prior of Coldingham quarrelling with his superior the Prior of Durham, and going to the King at the parliament at Stamford, vainly trusting in his supposed favour to himself, because, says Graystones, "he was known to the king and court, for he had borne the Banner (*vexillum*) of Saint Cuthbert, with the king in the war of Scotland." This Prior was the above William de Gretham. There was a former prior of the same place called Henry de Hornecaster, who threw off his allegiance to Durham, and Hutchinson and Surtees say that he bore the banner in Edward I.'s days; but I suspect that they are confusing the quarrels and the Priors too. At least, I do not see how the chronology will allow of the statement.

This seems to be the proper place for the mode of the carriage of the banner as given in the Rites. It was in the keeping of the Master of the Feretory and Dece (vice) Prior; and "yt was thought to be one of the goodliest reliques that was in England, and yt was not borne but of principall daies when ther was a generall procession, as Easter daie, the Assention day, Whitsonday, Corpus Christi daie, and Sancte Cuthbert's day. And at other festivall daies it was sett up at the east end of the shrine, because yt was so chargable (weighty.) Also, when so ever yt was borne, yt was the clarke of the Foreture's office to wayte upon yt, with his surplice on, with a faire reade paynted staffe, with a forke or clove on the upper end of the staffe, which clove was lyned with softe silke and softe downe, in under the silke, for hurtinge or brusing of the pipes of the banner, being of

silver, to take it downe and raise yt up againe, for the weightenes thereof. [And there was also a strong girdle of white leather, that he that did bear St. Cuthbert's Banner did wear it when it was carryed abroad, and also it was made fast unto the said girdle with two peices of white leather, and at either end of the said two peices of white leather a socket of horn was made fast to them, that the end of the banner-staff might be put into it, for to ease him that did carry the said Banner of St. Cuthbert, it was so chargeable and heavy. There were four men always appointed to wait upon it, besides the clark and he that bare it.†]

I refer to the Rites for the details. In the procession of Holy Thursday the banner was borne foremost. On Corpus Christi day, it met a shrine from Saint Nicholas' Church, which being carried into the choir of the Abbey, solemn service was done before it, and *Te Deum* solemnly sung and played on the organs. On this day the trades had all their banners with torches in a very grand procession. I mention this great day in Durham more particularly, because of a supposition that the singing of *Te Deum* by the cathedral choir, on May 29, for some years previously to 1811 had a reference to the song of *Te Deum* at the battle of Neville's Cross. There is no mention in the Rites of any annual and special *Te Deum* except that of Corpus Christi day, which was in a very different season to the October anniversary of Neville's Cross. The custom appears to have been disused before 1811 and revived again. The statement about Neville's Cross] may be sustained, but the custom certainly was, in 1776, understood to allude to the great doings on Corpus Christi day, which frequently fell on May 29. The reasons for perpetuating it on that day and so paying a triple debt, are obvious. In the above year 1776, John Ogle, of Durham, thus annotates Sander-son's account of the Corpus Christi procession. :—" This custom of going with the banners of the different trades of the city to the abbey church annually on the *twenty-ninth of May, when the singing boys sung an anthem on the top of the steeple*, was continued to about the year 1770." I need hardly remark that singing and procession of all the banners that the churches and trades could muster were not confined on Corpus Christi day to the ancient city of Durham. But I may add one more reason for a *Te Deum* on Corpus Christi day there. In 1422, the central tower was fired by lightning during the night before this great feast, to the infinite peril of the whole pile. It was extinguished in the

† The words in brackets are not in the Norton Roll, and are supplied from a copy in Hunter's MSS. at the Hermitage, apparently from Mrs. Milner's MS. mentioned by Mr. Raine as not traced. It contains much that only occurred in Davies, but is far more genuine.

afternoon, and the whole multitude of monks and spectators devoutly sang the *Te Deum*.⁶

In 1355-6 (nine years after the struggle of Neville's Cross) the Bursar of Durham Monastery paid "the expences of Sir William de Masham, the Terrarer, towards Scotland with the Banner of St. Cuthbert, in the suite of our Lord the King, with a pipe of wine, and a tent bought for the same," and those "of William de Cheker at Newcastle with the Banner of St. Cuthbert, to be carried to our Lord the King." Thus the banner witnessed the recovery of Berwick and the "Burnt Candlemas." In 1383 "a cup of silver gilt, the gift of the Countess of Kent (kept) along with the Banner of St. Cuthbert," lay upon the first or highest step or shelf to the south of the shrine. The shrinekeeper also had a "red coffer, containing the *Banner of Saint Oswald*." This was possibly a mere relic, like the portion of St. Oswald's coat of mail, and equally genuine, or it might contain the arms ascribed to that saint. Two years later, in 1385-6, there is a payment of 20*d.* for "the expences of the standard towards Scotland" in Richard II.'s expedition. The banner had no chance of victory, for the Scots were too few to fight. In 1389-90, 6*d.* was paid to the bearer of St. Cuthbert's Banner [in one of the processions]. In 1397-8, Alan Bower was fined for non-attendance, and Mr. Raine explains that, by an ancient custom, which probably originated when the Prior was ex-officio Archdeacon of the Diocese, all Rectors, Vicars, and parochial Curates were bound to appear at Durham twice a year, and to be present at the Prior's visitation of his appropriate churches in the church of St. Oswald's, clad in their copes and surplices; and, moreover, they were to be attended by their respective parish clerks, bearing each the *Banner of his Church*, "in sign of subjection and in honour of the church of Durham." When this numerous body was gathered together, the Banner of St. Cuthbert took the lead, and the whole assemblage moved on in procession to the church aforesaid. The above expenses are from Mr. Raine's *St. Cuthbert*, and the following are thrown together from the same valuable source.

1398-9. To a chaplain carrying the Banner of St. Cuthbert for two years 2*s.*—1400-1. To John Knowte, goldsmith, for making a cross for the Banner of St. Cuthbert, [that at the top of the banner], for hooks for the shrine, and for repairing a cup belonging to the refectory 4*s.*—For a belt bought for carrying the banner, and for expenses incurred twice at Newcastle, and towards the march with the banner of St. Cuthbert, by order of the Lord King and Prior, 8*s.* [This was in

⁶ Raine's *St. Cuth.* 149.

Henry IV.'s invasion of Scotland, which was remarkable for its lenity, arising affectedly from gratitude for old hospitality to his father, but rather from domestic dangers and a wish for the friendship of Scotland.]—1403-4. To a priest carrying the Banner of St. Cuthbert, 12s.—1406-7. Received from the banner 4s. 3d. [in the procession as above.] Received of many who were absent from procession at Pentecost, 8s. 10d.—1407-8. Received from the banners, 6s. 9d.—1411-12. Received from the banner in Whitsun week, 7s. 1d.—1411-12. For repairing a cup for the banner of St. Cuthbert, 10d. [The cup was the socket fixed to the carrier's girdle, in which socket the foot of the banner staff rested—this is Mr. Raine's explanation.]—1417-8. The state of the office of Feretrar. Five pypes of silver, with a cross of silver gilt for the Banner of St. Cuthbert, with two silver bells. Two poles for carrying the Banner of St. Cuthbert in processions and in time of war [this seems to be a different arrangement to that given by the Rites], with a *cover of hide* containing the said banner.—1422-3. Received from the processions in Whitsun week, 5s. 8d. Received for the fines of Rectors and Vicars not appearing in the procession, 4s. To the Ap-
paritor of our Lord Bishop for calling the clergy in Whitsun week, 6d.—1446-7. To John Binchester, carrying the Banner of St. Cuthbert, 6d.—1480-1. For *painting the staff* of St. Cuthbert's Banner, 10d.

On the coronation of Richard III. in the Chapter-house at York—his second coronation—the keeper of the wardrobe was directed to furnish, *inter alia*, banners of the Holy Trinity, our Lady, St. George, St. Edward, *St. Cuthbert*,⁷ and the King's arms. There is much to show the leaning of Richard III. to the county wherein Barnard-Castle stood. One of the stalls in his collegiate church of Middleham was dedicated to St. Cuthbert.

1513-4, Sir John Forster was paid 16d. for carrying the Banner of St. Cuthbert, and the rather large sum of 13s. 4d. was paid for its reparation, but the occasion was one of great glory to the faded relic. Lord Surrey was on his march to the red field of Flodden, and on hearing mass at Durham, appointed with the Prior⁸ (or "prayed the *prayer* of that place," as the editions of the old Poem of *Flodden Field* absurdly have it) "Saint Cuthbert's Banner for to bear." The banner which had witnessed the fight of Neville's Cross was accordingly borne in the foreward or first line, commanded by the Earl's son Lord Thomas Howard, Admiral of England, in which was Sir Wm. Bulmer, with the power of the Bishoprick.

St. Cuthbert's Banner withe the Byshop's men bolde,

In the vauntgard forwarde fast did hye—

That Royal Relyke more precious than golde,—

And Sir William Bowmer nere stood it by.⁹

⁷ Probably the "arms of St. Cuthbert" composed the design, rather than a copy of the banner.

⁸ Hall.

⁹ *Mirroure for Magistrates*.

"The sayd banner was at the wynnyng of Brankston¹⁰ feilde—and dyd bring home with it the Kyng of Scottes banner, and dyvers other noble mens auntyentes of Scots, and that was loste that day : and did sett them up at Sancte Cuthbert's Fereture, where they dyd stande and hynges unto the suppression of the howse."¹¹

In 1522 the banner was again out against Scotland, and in 1523 a letter from the Earl of Surrey (to which Mr. Hillier has called my attention) contains a remarkable passage which may either suggest some faith of Henry himself in the relic, or that he did not consider that it would be prudent to trust to the presence or valour of the Bishoprick men¹² beyond the limits for which their standard had been lent. The passage is this :—"And where your Highness sent me word by my Lord Marquis that in nowise I should goo no further than *St. Cuthbert's Banner* might go with me." Surrey who, when Lord Thomas Howard, had led the van of his father's army at Flodden Field, accompanied by the banner, was destined to another success under its folds, for this same year 1523 witnessed Albany's flight from Wark, the Admiral's army marching

With the noble powre
Of my Lorde Cardynall
As an hoost royall,
After the auncient manner,
With *Sainct Cuthbertes Banner*
And *Sainct William's* also."¹³

The Admiral had been advised of Albany's attack upon Wark, when he was at Holy Island, and he immediately sent letters "to my Lord Cardynallis company, my Lord of Northumberland, my Lord of Westmereland at Sainte Cuthbertes Baner lying at Anwike and thereabouts to mete me at Barmer woode v. myles from Werk on Mondaye, whoo soo dede."¹⁴

I need scarcely remind you that my Lord Cardinal Wolsey was then Bishop of Durham, as well as Archbishop of York. He would have the Banner of St. William in the latter capacity.

We now come to the last sad appearance of the Banner of St. Cuthbert—its share in the fatal Pilgrimage of Grace. It was perhaps only out in the first rising and so, if not victorious, was not unsuccessful, but the sequel of the history is melancholy, and the appearance of the banner might not tend to allay suspicions of the loyalty of men high in

¹⁰ Hunter's MS.

¹¹ Rites and Mon.

¹² Sir William Bulmer was at his post this year. (*Ridpath*, 515.)

¹³ Dyce's Skelton, ii. 70.

¹⁴ Notes to Skelton, ii., 377.

station at Durham. Of the fact I found abundant proof in the State-paper Office, among the various depositions made by Aske himself. After the surrender of Pomfret Castle by Lord Darcy,

"The contre [he says] daly assembled of all partes and the said Aske tried out the men and then after came in the Lord Nevill, Latymer and Lumley and ten thousand men with them and above, with the *Banner and*¹⁸ [var. or¹⁹] *armys of Seint Cuthbert.*" [And again] "The sayd Aske sayth that they iiij [apparently himself, Robert Bowes, Lord Darcy, and Sir Robert Constable] wer togeder aboutes thre or iiij severall tymes. The furst tyme was when thos of the Bisshopreke came with the *Baner of Seint Cuthbert* to Pomfret with the Lord Nevill, Latymer and Lumley, and then it was ther spokyn and agreyd upon that the *Baner of Seint Cuthbert* should be in the vayward in wich bend the sayd Robert Bowes was in."²⁰

This arrangement was carried out, for Aske says again:—

"The harrold came to the host at Doncastre then being in two wardis, that was, in the vay ward being with *Saint Cuthbert Baner* and accompanied with the Lord Nevill, Lumley, Sir Lord Latymer, Sir Thomas Hilton, Sir Thomas Percy, and all the bendes of Bischopreke, Cleveland and parte of Richmond shir, and in the second ward the Lord Darcy, &c."²¹

Connected with this coming of Saint Cuthbert's Banner is the interesting circumstance which has already been alluded to in connection with Saint Cuthbert's Cross. Aske in the Tower, 11 Ap. 28 Hen. VIII., deposed thus:—

"The Lord Darcy gaf him a Crose with the v. woundes in it, albeit who yt was the furst inventor of that bage Aske cannot say, but, as he remembreth, that bage with a *Blake Cross*²² came furst with them of *Seint Cuthbert Baner*: but he saythe the cause why al men wore the seyed v. Woundes or els the bage of *Jhs* was for this cause. Mr. Bowes, befor our furst meting at Dancastre scrymaged with his company with the scoweres of the Duke of Northfolk host, and then one of Mr. Bowes's own servaunts rane at a nother of his own fellows because he had a crose on his bake [evidently confounding it with St. George's

¹⁸ Chapter House Records, A. 2, 28, p. 54.

¹⁹ *Ib.*, p. 76. It has been suggested to me, with much reason, that any banner heading the tenants of the See, might be called the Banner of Saint Cuthbert. This is the only passage which would tend to instance such a usage of the term, and it is of too doubtful a character for the purpose. We have seen that, in Henry's reign, it was still the "royal relic" that was known as St. Cuthbert's Banner.

²¹ Chapter House Records, first series, 1401.

²² A. 2. 28. p. 54.

²³ The cross of Bishop Aidan, preserved at Durham, was of black jet.—(*Raine's S. Cuth.*, 9.)

cross], and went he had been on the partie of the Doke host, and ther with after killyd his own fellow and for that chance then was a cry al men to have the bage of *Jhs* or the Fyve Woundes on him both befor and hynd them, and ther to his knowlage was al the men that was slayne or hurt of eyther parte during al the tyme of busynes."²⁰ [On the arrival of the pardon, Aske renounced the name of Capitane], "and in the presens of all the said lordes pulled of his bage and Crosses with v. Woundes, and in semblable maner dyd all the lordes ther, and all other ther present, saying all these wordes, We will all wer no bage nor figure but the bage of our soveryng Lord."²¹

Thirty-three years afterwards, and this joint cognizance was connected with more disastrous effects in the north. In the Rising which blotted out the main lines of Percy and of Neville from the rolls of nobility and honour,

The Norton's ancient had the Cross

With the Five Woundes our Lord did bear:

And in this earlier rebellion the badge was to aid in sending the white hairs of Lord Darcy to the scaffold, but not before, while upbraiding Thomas Cromwell for ignoring his pardon, he had promised the favourite a similar fate.²² There is something so curious in the ingenuity with which the Interrogatories are framed on this point, evidently by Henry himself, that I may be excused the digression to introduce this unpublished detail.

"Why did you gyve badges of the Fyve Woundes of Christ?—Was not that badge of v. Woundes your badge my Lord Darcy when ye were in Spayne?—Were those badges new made, or were the same wich ye gave in Spayne?—Could you not have disposed the said badges afore this insurrections? Whether kept ye thaim styлле for that purpose?—If they were newe made who made and embrodered them—when and in what place—for what intent?—If ye were sodenly takin in of the Comons whether it is like that than ye had leisur to make suche badges?—Did you cause your souldiours and servantes within Pomfrett Castell or without to were those badges in the kynges part afore ye were joyned with the rebellys?—Why brought you forth those badges when ye were joyned with the rebelles rather than afore when ye shewed yourself to stande for the kinges part."²³

The result of the rebellion and the new tone of the times alike seem to have divested the Banner of St. Cuthbert of its ancient renown, and

²⁰ A. 2. 29. p. 239.

²¹ A. 2. 28. p. 60.

²² I have not seen the State Paper containing this remarkable prophecy, but I was informed of its existence in the Rolls House by a gentleman on whose accuracy I can rely.

²³ A. 2. 28. p. 87.

we hear of its glories no more. In Wilfrid Holme's metrical account of the Pilgrimage, the King, in his answer to the rebels, is made to enumerate the objects of local faith, which (he says) "thanked be God," were "spied." Among them we find "*St. Cuthbert's Standard of Duresme to make their foes to flee.*" It is not probable that it again preceded an army to the field, but it does not seem to have been destroyed immediately. In one part of the "Rites," indeed, it is stated by Davies and Mrs. Milner's MS. that—

"At the suppression of the House the aforesaid Banner of Saint Cuthbert and all the antients of the noblemen of Scotland, as principally the King of Scotts' Banner and divers noblemen's antients of Scotland, were shortly after clearly defaced, to the intent there should be no memory of the said Battle, and of their antients being spoiled, which were worn at the said battel of Brankesfield, that there should be no remembrance at least of them within the Monastical Church of Durham."

But it elsewhere in the same work appears that the banner of the saint existed at least twenty-three years after the Suppression.

"Which banner cloth [thus it reads], after the Dissolution of the Abbey, fell into the possession of one Deane Whittingham, whose wife called Katherine, beinge a Freanche woman, as is most credably reported by those which weare eye-witnesses, did most injuriously burne and consume the same in hir fire, in the notable contempt and disgrace of all anneyent and goodly reliques."

Whittingham was Dean from 1563, and the banner was probably destroyed before 1569, as I do not remember to have seen mention of it during the Rising of the North.

It was a thing of mighty age and renown.

W. HYLTON DYER LONGSTAFFE, F.S.A.

Gatehead.

. It is a pleasure to acknowledge the kind loan by Mr. Trueman, of Durham, of electrotype casts from the interesting seals referred to in this paper. Since the above remarks were printed, he has placed in my hands a most interesting ornament of copper, gilt and enamelled with St. Cuthbert's Cross, which may have been given to a pilgrim at the shrine. I. The cross is red, corresponding with those in the banner and Mr. Raine's church, and we may infer that this was the usual colour. II. It is on a shield, as badges were used, concurrently with arms-proper, and Aske's expression "the banner or arms of St. Cuthbert" is explained. III. It is a simple cross patee, confirming my suggestions that the Cross sunk into that form. The space between the shield and legend is blue. The colour of the inscription AVE MARIA GRACIA (alluding to the joint dedication of the cathedral) is entirely gone. This unique object was among the late Mr. Matthew Thompson's collections of Durham relics.



ST. CUTHBERT'S RING.

THE ring, represented in full size by the accompanying engravings, was found in St. Cuthbert's coffin in the year 1537. Harpsfield, Arch-deacon of Canterbury, describes the occasion and circumstances of the discovery. He lived at the very time, and was then a Fellow of New Hall, Oxford. His words are—"When, at the order of King Henry VIII. (A.D. 1537), the shrines of the saints were plundered and broken to pieces in every part of England, and their holy relics were cast into vile places; the wooden chest, which was covered with white marble, was also broken. And when he whose task it was to destroy and break the tomb, had broken the coffin with a heavy blow, the stroke fell upon the body of the saint, and wounded the leg; and of the wound the flesh soon gave a manifest sign. As soon as this was seen, as also that the whole body was entire, except that the tip of the nose, I know not why, was wanting, the circumstance was laid before Cuthbert Tunstall, at that time Bishop of Durham. He was consulted as to what he might order to be done with the body; and, at his order, a grave was dug, and the body was replaced in that spot where its precious shrine had been before. Not only the body, but also the vestments in which he was robed, were perfectly entire, and free and clear of all stain and decay. *He had on his finger a gold ring, ornamented with a*

sapphire, which I once saw and touched, and which, as a holy relic more precious than any treasure, I earnestly laid hold of and kissed."¹

The ring came into the possession of Thomas Watson, the Catholic dean appointed when Horne, the Protestant dean, was dismissed. Dean Watson gave it to Sir Robert Hare. He gave it to Anthony Brown, created Viscount Montague by Queen Mary in 1554. This nobleman gave it to Dr. Richard Smith, bishop of Chalcedon *in partibus infidelium*, and Vicar Apostolic of the Northern District, whom he had for a long time sheltered in his house from the persecution. Bishop Smith gave the ring to the monastery of the English Canonesses of St. Augustine at Paris, Rue Fossée St. Victoire. He was the founder of their house, spent the last 13 years of his life with them, and deceased there in 1655, esteemed and beloved for his piety and learning.

The ring is above the ordinary size; and though evidently a pastoral ring, would now be considered heavy and rude. It is massive, of dark coloured gold, with a large sapphire in it. For exactly 200 years it has been in the keeping of the English nuns at Paris, highly valued by them—"because," as the reverend Mother wrote me in October, 1848, "it came to us from our holy and venerated founder, as a legacy to his dear children, and as such we treasure it doubly." A few months ago, however, they consented to part with it, and it is now the property of St. Cuthbert's College, Ushaw, Durham.

A question may naturally be raised—Is this the ring that St. Cuthbert received at his consecration, and with which he would be buried at his decease in 687? We do not find mention of a ring, but we may not doubt his being buried with one. Anglo-Saxon bishops wore the ring, and were buried with it. For in the three Anglo-Saxon pontificals now in France—(two at Paris and one at Rouen)—the pontifical ring is especially mentioned by the rubrics at the consecration of a bishop. And at the beginning of the 13th century, when the grave of a bishop, supposed to be St. Birinus, was opened in Dorchester church, near Oxford, among other things a ring was found.

Or would this ring have been put upon the body of St. Cuthbert, when it was dis-interred eleven years afterwards, *i. e.* A.D. 698, at the time of his canonization? A new robe was on this occasion put on the body in the place of one removed, but there is no mention of a ring: at the same time they took away the face-cloth from off his head, cut off a portion of the hair, and exchanged the sandals on his feet for others of greater value.

¹ Hist. Eccles. Angl., p. 105.

Or again, might not this ring have been put into the coffin of St. Cuthbert, when it was opened and the body examined on the occasion of its translation into the new cathedral at Durham, A.D. 1104? Though the hands were examined at the re-interment, no ring is spoken of.

It can only be a matter of conjecture whether this ring had been worn by St. Cuthbert during his life time, or had been buried with him at any of the dates named, i. e. A.D. 687 or 689 or 1104. Some have been led to suppose that the rings of Anglo Saxon bishops were graven to be used as seals. And the Anglo-Saxon pontifical at Rouen, and St. Dunstan's at Paris, both have—" *cum annulus datur hæc oratio dicitur* : " *Accipe ergo annulum discretionis et honoris, fidei signum, ut quæ signanda sunt signes, et quæ aperienda sunt prodas &c.*" Arguments may be advanced in favour of each of these dates.

In all probability, it will ever remain an open question—whether this ring was received by the Saint when he was consecrated bishop, or was worn by him during his life time, or was made or procured for his burial in the year 687, or for either of the interments in 698 or 1104. An opinion, without any very satisfactory reason to back it, can be of little value; but, if I were to form an opinion, it would be in favour of the date A.D. 698.

C. E.

THE TENURES OF MIDDLETON ST. GEORGE, AND SOME ACCOUNT OF THE HOUSE OF KILLINGHALL.

WHEN the wapentake of Sadberge was granted by Richard the First to Bishop Pudsey, the services of certain holders of knights' fees therein were included by express mention, probably with a view to prevent the claims to the important military services of Brus and Baliol which, after all, were pertinaciously laid by the succeeding Bishops of Durham. The services granted were few in number, those of the Carrow family for Seaton and Owton, of the Amundevilles for Coatham and Trafford, and "the service of the son of Godfrey Baard and his heirs for a fee of two parts of one knight's fee for Midelton and for Hertburn."

This last service demands our attention in connection with the family of the Killinghalls, concerning whom our valued member and the quarterer of their ancient coat, Robert Henry Allan, Esq., of the now classic seat of Blackwell Grange, has submitted the documents which are incorporated with this memoir.

Although, owing to some convenient arrangement, a Baard appears in Richard's charter of 1189 as sole owner of the two-thirds, he was not so beneficially. The tenure seems to have comprised the whole parish of Middleton St. George, which was divided into two great portions: Nether Middleton (or Middleton St. George proper) with West Hartburn; and Over Middleton or Middleton-on-the-Raw. Each of these portions represented one-third of a knight's fee.

OVER MIDDLETON, held by ONE-THIRD OF A FEE, was from the earliest times the possession of the House of Surtees. The Black Book of the Exchequer mentions that in 1166 William Fitz-Siward, their ancestor, held Gosforth and half of *Mileton* by one knight's fee. That *Mileton* is an error for Middleton is evident from the circumstance that, in 1241, the component parts of this knight's fee are stated to be, Gosford by two parts of a fee,¹ and a third of a knight's fee in the wapen-

¹ In 13 John, Gosford was held by half a fee of the old feoffment. Surtees, iii., 224. The Surtees family occurs in the Pipe Rolls of Northumberland as holding two parts of a fee.

take of Sadberge.³ In confirmation of this, the holding of one-third in barony by Surtees in the wapentake between 1208 and 1214,⁴ and in the time of Bishop Beke, is given in the Testa de Nevil and the Feodary published by Mr. Surtees in the Appendix to his General History. It was not Dinsdale,⁵ for that manor was not holden in capite, but of the Baliol fee; yet it may often, from its vicinity, have been popularly confounded with Dinsdale, for Mr. Surtees states that it does not appear as an integral manor until the Inquisition after the death of Sir Thomas Surtees in 1434,⁶ an expression which militates against his enumeration elsewhere of the manor as the possession of Sir Thomas, who died in 1379.⁷ That the Surteeses, notwithstanding this confusion, or the leasing out of the beneficial interest, were still the tenants in capite, is proved by the license of Bishop Bury (1333-1345) to Sir Thomas Surteys to settle the reversion of a messuage and 6 acres in the vill which Richard Fitz-Robert and his children held for life. In 1434⁷ Sir Thomas Surtees died-seized of the whole vill of Over Middleton, then held by a money payment of 4s. 6d., and of Pountes Mill, which stood near a most ancient bridge across the Tees at Middleton. The name of Pounteys is probably an exact translation of the Latin *Super Teysam* and French *Surteys*, and in this way we have a place opposite the old ford at Nesham, called in the Clervaux Cartulary "*Eryome a Pounteese*."⁸ There was a family called "*De Puntayse*," which was connected with that of Bowes.⁹ The manor (except Pountees Mill, which, from the expression in 1434, was hardly part of it, and went to the heiress of the whole blood of Surtees) continued in the male line of Surtees until the last male sold it in 1598.¹⁰

NETHER MIDDLETON and *WEST HARTBURN*, also held by ONE-THIRD OF A FEE, was, in very early times, divided into moieties,

³ Sur. iii., 234.

⁴ The Testa de Nevil seems to speak of the Sadberge fees in the vacancy after Bp. Philip's death.

⁵ Nor Morton, for the three carucates there are separately enumerated.

⁶ Vol. iii., 225.

⁷ Ibid. 231.

⁸ In 1417 John Killinghall was subtenant, and held of Surtees four messuages and eight oxgangs in Over-Middleton.

⁹ Mr. Surtees inclines to the synonym of *Pons Teysse* applied to the Bridge as the true origin of the word, treating the contemporary *Pons de Pountays* as a mere reduplication.

¹⁰ Hist. Darlington, lxiv.

¹¹ Once for all, the statements without references are from our county historians. I have tried to put them into something like order. Those who wish to see the tenures and constitution of Durham methodized would heartily thank the Surtees Society for a grave abstract of the Durham Inquisitiones post mortem.

or *sixth parts of a fee*. It appears from the Black Book that in 1166 GODFREY BAIARD held the moiety of one-third of a fee, by partition between two sisters, one of whom seems to have been his wife. His one-sixth became the Bart moiety, descending to his family of that orthography and to the First House of Killinghall. The other moiety was in 1166 held in right of the other sister by another person of the same family name, ROLAND BAARD.¹¹ The division extended through both the vills of Nether Middleton and West Hartburn,¹² and, from a gift of land in the latter place to Pountees Bridge, it appears that WALTER DE CADAMO (Caen, Came) purchased from Roland *fitz-Pagen*, who, we may suppose, is the same person as Roland Baiard, and it seems likely enough that Godfrey and he took the name of Baiard in right of their sister-wives. But Came seems only to have purchased one-half of Roland's sixth part.¹³ Consequently, in the Testa de Nevil, Walter de Kain occurs as holding *one-twelfth part* only in barony; the other twelfth part being held in barony by ROBERT DE MIDDLETON.¹⁴

This twelfth part belonging to Middleton is never expressed as part of the manor of Nether Middleton and West Hartburn¹⁵ (which in practice was considered to be composed of three parts, two belonging to Bart and one to Came), nor did it participate in the Rectory which was divided between Bart and Came. It must therefore be sought for as a separate manor, or as part of some larger one in its neighbourhood.¹⁶ Two possessions of Surtees seem to answer the enquiry. One was Stodhoo, a manor of which, in 1511, Thomas Surtees had two parts. It is north of Dinsdale, but was of a radically distinct tenure, being held of the Baron of Greystock and not of the Honour of Barnardcastle. But, as it is situate in Dinsdale parish and not Middleton, and, in the closes contiguous to it, the tenants of Over and not Nether Middleton had intercommon, it is more probable Middleton's twelfth was the estate of Pountees, which, though not included in Over Middleton, is in the parish of Middleton. Its tenure is quite an anomaly, and seems to point to a possession by Amundeville after Robert Middleton. County

¹¹ Godfrey Bayard and Rolland Bayard are witnesses to an early Surtees charter of Bishop Pudsey's time.—*Sur.*, iii., 393.

¹² And, apparently, to Urlaw Close in Egglecliffe or Long Newton.

¹³ In 1197, Roland Baard's son paid 13s. 4d. towards Pudsey's debt to the crown.

¹⁴ In 1264, "Rauff de Middleton a Petit Halghton" occurs in the list of knights present at the Battle of Lewes.

¹⁵ Yet it was such, and accounts for the one-sixth of Bart being occasionally called a half of the manor.

¹⁶ Unless these are the lands held by the Surteeses in Nether Middleton under the other owners by an arrangement.

Flatt, which no doubt was close to County-lane (the representative of the old Roman road from Pountees Bridge), was held by a younger Surtees in 1385, of the manor of Trafford, and in 1387 his representatives came into court and acknowledged that Counts flat¹⁷ parcel of that manor was held, not of Tempest (then Lord of Trafford), but of the Bishop. The secret of all this was, that the Amundeville fee consisted of Coatham and Trafford: that the Bishop had, by grant of one of the owners of Coatham, become direct superior of those who held of it, and that Trafford itself, which had gone a different channel, was held by suit of court at Coatham. There were, probably, special reasons, in the case of Pountees, for considering it as held directly of the manor of Coatham, for the main line of Surtees held lands, perhaps by the same title, at Coatham. It is needless to enlarge on the Pountees lands. Their extent is unknown, and they were subdivided among the members of the Surtees race. County Flatt, before 1509, had been acquired by the First House of Killinghall, was still stated to be in Trafford, and, as such, was, in 1569, alienated with the Bart portion of Nether-Middleton.

The advowson of Middleton is frequently mentioned in connection with the Bart and Came shares, and the arrangement concerning it is very singular, and must have been come to at an early period, as "John and William, Parsons of Middleton," are witnesses to a charter in the time of Bishop Philip.¹⁸ There were two rectors or portionaries. One was appointed by the owners of *Bart's sixth*, and had a complete sinecure, "*ab omni onere liberam et immunem, nomine Personatus*:" the other by those of *Came's twelfth*, who had all the parochial cure of souls, "*cum omni cura et onere, nomine vicaria* in Ecclesiâ de Middleton George." This partition of revenues between an idle *Parson*,¹⁹ and an industrious *Vicar*, was confirmed by Bishop Kellaw in 1312.

THE BART FEE.—GODFREY BAIARD, as we have seen, held one-sixth of a fee in 1166, and his son's service for a fee of two parts of a knight's fee for Middleton and for Hartburn is given to Bishop Pudsey by Richard's grant of Sadberge,²⁰ a tenure, as already explained, which

¹⁷ Can this be the Morkarflatt near Pountees in an early Surtees charter? and was the Count the well known Earl Morkar? Countyford is called Countesworth in 1594.

¹⁸ Sur., iii., 229.

¹⁹ Yet there is, says Surtees, a tradition of some religious establishment having stood in the grounds of Low Middleton, where a handsome cross (reported to have been brought from Neaham Abbey) stands. The story "possibly refers to some domestic oratory, which the owners of the lay or portionary rectory might very probably maintain."

²⁰ Hist. Tres. Dunelm. lx., lxii.

included the other holdings in the parish omitted by name in the charter. In 1197 RALPH BAARD, probably the son in question, paid 40s. towards Bishop Pudsey's debt to the crown, by some arrangement, and not because he was owner in the wapentake, for the list of payments is made up of very heterogeneous items. The list of Sadberge fees in the Testa de Neville (1208-1214) gives the old tenure of one-sixth in barony for Ralph Baard; and about this time there were two persons of the name, one of Middleton, the other of Hartburn.²¹ In 1312²² another RALPH BART held the sinecure portion of the advowson, and in 1320 ROWLAND BART's death transmitted half²³ the manor to his son RALPH BART. The military tenure had disappeared, and this portion was now held by suit at the Wapentake Court and 2s. 3d. In 1345 RICHARD BARD of West Hartburne gives a title of 5 marks to an ecclesiastic for ordination.²⁴ In 1364, the same names occur, another ROWLAND giving place to another RALPH for the same holding. He was still owner in 1367, Goceline Surteys then holding some of his lands in West Hartburn under him by 5s. 6d., but he had ceased to be so in 1379, when Sir Thomas Surteys held them under WILLIAM DE WALWORTH.

This personage was a knight, as appears by Hatfield's Survey, wherein he occurs as holder of lands at Haughton le Skerne. He seems to have been no other than the redoubtable Lord Mayor of London, who turned the tide of rebellion in 1381, was knighted on the occasion, and in the same year was appointed an executor of the will of Bishop Hatfield, for whom he had perhaps acted as sheriff in 1356. Mr. Greenwell thinks that Hatfield's Survey was not compiled until after the death of the prelate from whom it receives its name. The collection of materials for it was not made until between 1377 and 1380, so that the formal drawing up would not be made until perhaps 1382 or 1383. The Middletons and Hartburne are only mentioned in this way:—"De wardâ castri de Middelton St. George et Over Myddelton ad festum Paschæ 9s." The Lord Mayor, by his will in 1385, forgave the convent of Durham 100 marks on condition that they prayed for the soul of himself and John Lovekyn.²⁵ His name appears among those of his relatives in the Durham Book of Life, and his arms, Gules, a bend raguly Argent between two garbs Or,²⁶ adorned the cloister of St. Cuthbert's Cathedral.

²¹ *Vide* Surtees' charter, Surtees' Dur., iii. 229.

²² In the preceding interval we may perhaps rank the name of William Baardt, who is inscribed in the Durham Book of Life, in a hand of the 13th century.

²³ Correct, taking Middleton's twelfth into account.

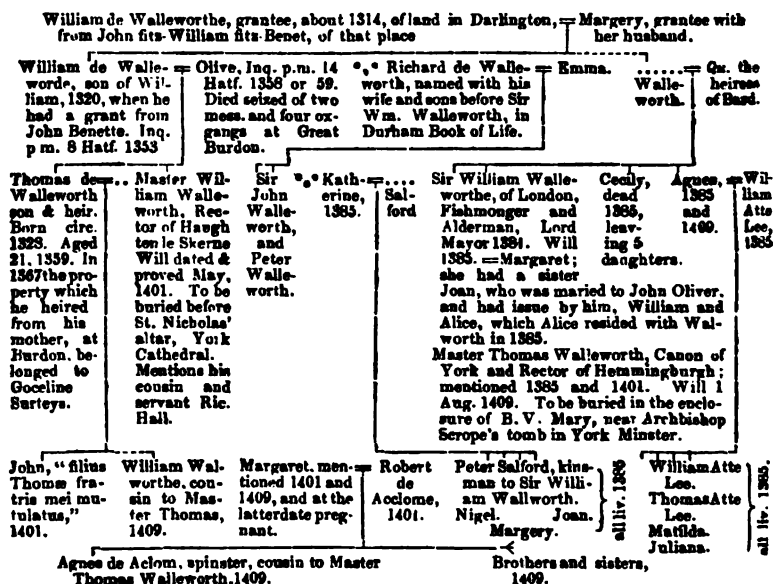
²⁴ Reg. Epi. Dunelm.

²⁵ *Excerpta Historica*.

²⁶ Glover's Ordinary. Stow's London. Sir William was a fishmonger. In the *Archæologia*, vol. 30, there is an interesting paper by J. G. Nichols, Esq., on the in-

That the knight was a relative of the previous owners of Middleton, is evident from the will of the only relative of his own name whom he mentions, Master THOMAS WALLOWORTH, his brother, who was a legatee of his plate, books, &c. This Thomas, who was a canon of York, was an executor in 1401 to his cousin Master William Walleworth, rector of Haughton le Skerne,²⁷ and by his own will, dated 1409, left to his sister Agnes a gilt piece which formerly belonged to Sir William Walloworth, knight, his deceased brother; to William Walleworth his cousin, 40*l.*, and to *Thomas Barde, his cousin, 40*l.**²⁸

Neither of these wills contains any evidence of the heirship of the two brothers, or of the transmission of the Durham estates of the Lord Mayor. Eight years after the death of Thomas, however, we find the the Bart fee in the hands of JOHN KELYNGHALL, whose relationship to them seems certain, by the fact that his descendants placed their own paternal arms in the background, through the general adoption of the coat worn by the Lord Mayor. The persons named as in relationship are briefly given below, and in such a ragged pedigree we dare not even guess the probable place of the Kelynghalls, the inheritors of the land and arms.



fluence of the amity existing between the companies of Goldsmiths and Fishmongers upon the arms of the members of the latter in the 14th century. Fishes and the leopards' heads of the assayers are blended in various ways, and in three cases in

²⁷ Test. Ebor. i. 279.

²⁸ Test. Ebor. i. 353.



Of the older arms of Kelynghall we shall presently speak, but first we dispose of those of Walworth. They were borne by the Killinghalls in different ways; sometimes in their original form²⁰; sometimes with three garbs, the bend going over all, and nearly hiding one of the garbs²¹; at others, the garbs are three, the bend being between them²²; and, in one

instance,—an oaken shield, in Mr. Allan's possession²³—the bearing is but a single garb to economise space. Glover gives a variation for Wayworthe, a bend engrailed between two garbs argent.²⁴ It may be added that the second line of Killinghalls held the possessions of the Benets and Walworths in Hundon and Ness,²⁵ (which latter estate belongs to R. H. Allan, Esq.) at Darlington. A portion of these may have been purchased of Lumley in 1566,²⁶ but the Killinghalls had lands at Darlington before 1503.



The name of Killinghall or Kelynghale seems to point unmistakeably to Killinghall, near Ripley, the seat of the Inglebys, as the cradle of the race,²⁷ and it is a coincidence that, at its first appearance in the palatin-

²⁰ Edw. III., garbs are added. Mr. Nichols observes that Walworth's coat had garbs, and suggests that an alliance with the Bakers also is implied.

One thing is not explained. The Fishmongers (as stated in the paper) anciently bore dolphins and St. Peter's keys, the Stock-fishmongers two sea-lucies or stockfish in saltire, with crowns over their mouths, and the two companies were not united till 1509. There was an impalement of dolphins and keys with the arms of the Goldsmiths in old St. Paul's. Nevertheless, in the combined arms given by Mr. Nichols, the fish are not dolphins but lucies, and, in one case, they are in saltire, exactly as the Stock-fishmongers bore them, save the crowns. We believe Sir William was a Stock-fishmonger, and the question arises, whether these old coats do not refer to an alliance of the Goldsmiths with that craft. But see the whole paper. The subject appears to be confused. Stow calls the two companies the Stock-fishmongers and the Salt-fishmongers, and seems to speak of them generally as Fishmongers. He calls Walworth "the glory of their company."

²¹ Seal of Margaret Killinghall, of Middleton St. George, widow, 1652 (Chaytor Archives). The dictionaries give the same coat for Killinghall of Cumberland.

²² Glover's Ordinary. J. B. Taylor's copy.

²³ Latterly this was the usual form, and it was so allowed by the Heralds among the Allan quarterings.

²⁴ There was a duplicate in the Allan Museum, now at Newcastle.

²⁵ And another for Walworth. Sable, a bend raguly Argent between six bezants Or.

²⁶ *Vide* Hist. Darlington.

²⁷ Sur. iii. 354.

²⁸ Agnes, widow of Robert de Kelynghale, in good circumstances, made her will at York in 1414, but she names none of her husband's relatives.—(*Test. Ebor.* i. 373.) John Killyngall occurs in a York will of 1406 as vicar of Kirkby Stephen.—(*Test. Ebor.* 342.)

ate, the rich rectory of Haughton was filled by Henry de Ingleby, (1354-1375) a prebendary of Darlington and divers other churches. In 1366 we have Thomas de Killinghall among the Oxford students at the expence of the church of Durham³⁷; and sometime between 1338 and 1374, Master John Kyllinghall witnesses a release from Marmaduke de Lumley in the Prior's Chamber.³⁸ John de Kyllynghall appears in Hatfield's Survey (*circa* 1380) as holding Edmondsley, a messuage and 60 acres at Sadberge, late Richard Lelom's, and a garden on the outside of Kyngsgate (the narrow Dun Cow Lane), Durham. In 1385 he was clerk to Bishop Fordham's justices itinerant,³⁹ In 1395 he had the satisfaction of seeing a son and heir to his legal gains, the mother was a wealthy widow, suitable to a lawyer of his prudence. She was Agnes, daughter and heiress of John de Herdwyk (who died *cir.* 1390), and widow of Gilbert de Hoton. Killinghall held several estates in her right for his life, and in 1413 had mounted from his clerkship to the bench, and served Cardinal Langley as Justice Itinerant.⁴⁰ He died four years afterwards. His widow survived him, and from a grant in 1432, she seems to have reassumed the name of Hoton.⁴¹ Her inheritance went to her issue by her first spouse, and the Killinghalls appear to have taken little or nothing by her, save her ancient blood, coheirship, and arms, for the quartering of Killinghall, Or, a maunch sable, between three martlets (*hirundines*?) Gules, is ascribed to her. The maunch alludes, perhaps, to Conyers, as the Hotons wore three trefoil leaves as a crest, a close resemblance to that of Conyers of Hornby and Horden.



At the time of his death in 1417 the Justice held nine messuages in the Bailey, Durham, by Castle-ward, viz., by finding an archer to defend the pass of Kyngsgate in time of war, and three burgages by land-male, &c. He also held *the manor of Nether Middleton* of the Bishop by 9½*d.*, considerable property in Over Middleton of Thomas Surtees, and the manor of Graystanes of the Bishop as of his manor of Cotham Mundeville by the service of keeping the gaol of Sadberge.⁴²

³⁷ He occurs as such in the rolls of Finchale and Holy Island, both cells contributing to the cost. On Easter Eve, 1357, he was ordained an acolyte, and in 1358 a subdeacon, being described as monk of Durham.—(*Reg. Epi. Dunelm.*)

³⁸ Surtees, ii. 104.

³⁹ Rot. Fordham. Hutch. i. 316. In the same year, John Killinghall and John de Eggescliffe granted one moiety of the manor of Sunderland [by the Bridge] to Sir John Nevile of Raby.—(*Sur.* iv., 122.)

⁴⁰ Surtees, iii. 221.

⁴¹ Sur. iii. 33.

⁴² See Surtees, iii. 274.

His son JOHN KELYNGHALL (1417-1442) had in his father's lifetime strengthened his hands by an alliance with a knightly family, Beatrix, sister of Sir John Clervaux of Croft, knight,⁴⁵ and granddaughter of Sir John Clervaux of Croft, knight, by Beatrix, daughter of Sir John de Mauleverer, being the lady, who bore him his heir about 1412. His arms are



given as Sable, a chevron Or,⁴⁶ between three *kelynges* Argent.⁴⁵ But what was a kelynge? The reader of Urquhart's Rabelais may remember that the soling of Gargantua's shoes required "1100 hides of brown cows, shapen like the tail of a *keeling*."⁴⁶ The codfish appears to be meant. "Keling he tok, and tumberel, hering and the makerel."⁴⁷ "*Morus*, a hadok, a kelynge or a codlynge."⁴⁸

At the great inthronization feast of Archbishop Neville, 1464, there were served "Kelyng, codlyng, and hadocke boyled." Of course the pun has no bearing on the origin of the name Kelynghall, which seems to be cognate to Killingholm in Lincolnshire, and Chillingham in Northumberland (both of which were Chevelingham, or rather perhaps Cheuelingham), and to many other similar compounds. The old bearing lingered in the family long after the adoption of the Walworth coat, in fact to the last days of the second house of Killinghall, appearing on the seal of Robert Killinghall, Esq., in 1721, as three kelynges in pale. The same variation occurs on the oaken shield already noticed and engraved; and on the seal of John Killinghall, who died in 1574, we shall find a single kelynge used as a device or badge. The crest of a cockatrice appears on a seal of a Killinghall of the second half of the 17th century, in the possession of Leonard Hartley, Esq., and on the plate of the last Robert Killinghall, which bears the assay mark of 1719, and belongs to Robert Henry Allan, Esq., by the descent hereinafter mentioned.

In 1434, John Kelynghall presented his son Robert to the sinecure

⁴⁵ See Test. Ebor.

⁴⁶ In a drawing of this coat for "Henrie Killinghall of Myddleton Georg, armiger" in a roll of Durham arms, *temp.* Eliz., belonging to the Rev. James Raine, jun., the chevron appears to be Argent.

⁴⁷ Clervaux Roll Pedigree at Clervaux Castle, and Harl. MS., 1540, p. 163. In a catalogue of bearings of Yorkshire families from a MS. belonging to Robert Legard, Esq., Anlabie, appended to Glover's Visitation (J. B. Taylor's copy), we have Sable a chevron Or between three *lances* of the second, for Killinghall.

⁴⁸ Ozell's note on the passages says that the Camb. Dict. explains keeling as "what the Latins or rather the Greeks call *Salpa*, i. e. a Stockfish. Rather, as Cotgrave says, a kind of small cod, whereof Stockfish is made." Had the pun not been very obvious, another allusion to Walworth the Fishmonger might have been suspected. The Killinghall fishes are expressly called kelynges by the Heralds.

⁴⁷ Havelock.

⁴⁸ See Promptorium Parvulorum i., 72, 210, 296.

rectory, and dying in 1442, was succeeded by his son JOHN KELYNGHALL (1442-1486), of Middleton George, Esq., whose younger son, Robert, stands as head of the second house of Killinghall. His son Thomas was born about 1438, and in 1469, he, with William Kelynghall, of Durham, Esq., and Thomas Kelynghall, of Egglecliffe, Esq., probably his uncle and his own son, both resident on the family estates, entered into a bond to Richard Alwent. A William Kelynghall, gent., was a witness to a sanctuary claim at Durham in 1484.

This John died seized⁴⁹ of 140 acres called West Hartburne by *Knight's service*, so that the the money payment of 1320 had given way to the old tenure.

THOMAS KELYNGHALL (1486-1493) was succeeded⁵⁰ by his son HUGH KELYNGHALL,⁵¹ who was a sanctuary witness at Durham in 1490, and died in June, 1509, leaving a widow, Elizabeth. The inquest after his death comprises property at Nether Middleton, Middleton George, Cuntflatt, Trafford, Middleton a raw, Durham, Gateshead, West Hartburne, Graystones, Fawlees,⁵² Brickolose, Wolsingham, Huntley Field, Stanhopp.⁵³

WILLIAM KELYNGHALL, Esq., of Nether Middleton, born about 1494, succeeded. His wife Eleanor was a widow in 1526, and his will from Mr. Allan's archives shows the whole status of the house five years before that time, with an uncle Christopher and sister Elizabeth, who are new to genealogists.

TO ALL TREU CRISTEN MEN to whome this my deide and last will shall come I William Kelyngale of Midilton George in the Countie of Dur-esme esquier sendis gretyng in oure Lorde God everlastyng. WHEREAS I the said William Kelyngale by my deide dated the eight day of May in the thirten yere of the [1521] reigne of oure soveraigne lorde Kyng Henry the eight have inffeoffed William Eure, knyght, Robert Bowes, Marmaduke Surteys, esquyers, John Surteis, clerk, Christofer Kelyngale and Christofer Conyers gentilmen off and in the maner of Midilton

⁴⁹ A small estate at Brafferton, and Urlaw Flatt at Egglecliffe, occur in his Inquisition. The latter, we presume, is at the modern Early Nook.

⁵⁰ Isabella his wife, who stands as mother to his heir, occurs 1479-80. Cecily was his widow.

⁵¹ "Margery, sister of Hugh Killinghall," married Ralph Bransby, of Birdforth, about this time.—(*Glover's Visit., Yorkshire.*)

⁵² Was decreed between Fawleze and *Killinghall-birk*.—Liber Cancell. Dunelm. D. fo. 7. (*temp. Eliz. et Jacobi.*)—J. J. Wilkinson's MSS. xi., 174.

⁵³ Old Catalogue of inquests found in the Exchequer of Durham, 1866. Urlaw is, in this Inquisition, and that on the death of William, 1527, we believe, said to be in Long Newton.—(*See Surtees*, iii., 213.) It was perhaps considered appurtenant to West Hartburn, and shared in its division, for it occurs in the younger line of Killinghall in 1541, but the tenure would be of Castle Barnard, if it was in Long Newton.

George and of and in all and singuler the landes tenementes rentes reuercions and services in Midilton George afforeseid, West Herthburn, Graistayns, Eglysclyffe, Brafferton, Over Midilton, Midilton in Teasdale, Durham, Gateshed, and elles where within the Bishopbrige of Duresme: and also of and in all my landes and tenementes in the town of Newcastle upon Tyne; and Cramlyngton in the countie of Northumberland: and also of and in all my landes and tenements in West-rungton [West Bounton] and Over Dicensale in the countie of Yorke to and for the use and entent that my last will may therof be fulfilled and performed as by my seid deide more playnly doith appere Know ~~they~~ ^{me} the afforeseid William Kelyngale by this my present deide to haiffe easpecified and declared my last will of and in my seid maner and other landes and tenementes in my seid deide conteigned in maner and forme as followith First I will that my seid feoffes stand and be seased of and in my seid maner of Midilton George and all the other landes and tenementes afforeseid to the use of me the seid William Kelyngale for terme of my lyffe naturall and duryng the seid terme suffer me the seid William peaceably and withoute interuption to take and perceyve the issues and profites therof and immediately after my discesse I will that my seid feoffes stand and be seased of and in all my landes and tenementes in Eglysclyff and Brafferton', Midilton' in Teasdale, Durham, and Gateshed within the Bishopbrige of Duresme, and West-rungton in the countie of York to the use and behove of Elynore my wiffe duryng hir naturall lyffe in full recompence and satisfaccion of hir joyntor and dower to hir of right belongyng of and in all the seid maner landes and tenementes and every parte and parcell therof iffe che so list to accept it and if che will nott so accept it than I will that my seid feoffes stand and be seased therof to the perfourmance of this my will and than my seid wiffe to have hir joyntor and dower as the law will assigne hir in favorable maner [* Also I will that my seid feoffes suffer Elizabeth my suster and hir assignes to take and perceyve yerly x*li*. of the issues and profites of my landes and tenementes in West Hartburn' to such tyme as che or hir assignes shall therof receyve the somme of eight score poundes to and for the preferment of hir mariage and hir fynding, *erased by the testator*] And also I will that my seid feoffes suffer Christofer Kelyngale myne unkill to take and perceyve of the issues and profites of my landes and tenementes in Graistayns xlv*s*. viij*d*. yerly duryng his lyffe And also I will that my seid feoffes shall take and perceyve the residue of all the issues and profites of all my landes and tenementes in Hartburn' and Graistaynes to and for the sustentacion and salary of an honest preste which I will shall sing for the sawles of me myn auncestors and heires in the parishe church of Midilton George by the space of seven yeres next after my deathe perceyving yerly for his salary vij markes. Also I will that my seid feoffes shall suffer Robert Thomson my servant to take of the issues and profites of my landes and tenementes in Over Dicensale xx*s*. yerly duryng his life. And also I will that my seid feoffes suffer Richerd Henryson to take and perceyve of the issues and profites of the seid

landes in Over Dittensale ~~xxx~~. yerly duryng his liffe. And if Elioner my wiffe aftir my deth refusse suche dower as I haiffe by this will assigned to hir and take hir dower by the comen lawe so that therby any person or persons to whome I haiffe assigned any profite by this my will can nott have the full profites therof Than I will that every suche person or persons shall take of the issues and profites of such landes as I haiffe assigned by this will for my wiffe dower so myche yerly as they shal be mynished by hir dower assigned by the comen law. And if at the tyme of my deth my goodes and catalles be not of sufficiant valew to pay all my dettes and my legaces conteigned in my testement Than I will that my seid feoffes shall take the issues and profites of all my landes and tenementes not byfore assigned by this my will to such tyme as they shall therof content and pay the remanent of my dettes and legaces wherunto my goodes will nott extend And this my affor reherced will I notifie and declare to my seid feoffes to be my last will and all other writtynges or cedulles conteynnyng any will heretofore to be made by me I revoke and renounce to be my deide And this my last will of my landes I desire my seid feoffes by way of charitie to se performed And what coste that they or any of theym shall haiffe in and abowte the perfourmyng therof I will it be borne of the issues and profites of my seid landes And after this my will performed I will my seid feoffes stand and be seased of all the seid maner landes and tenementes to the use and profett of my right heires for ever In witnes wherof to this my last will I haiffe sett my seale Yeven at Midilton George the xth daye of May the yere of the reigne of oure Sovereigne Lorde Kyng Henry the Eight the xiiijth [1521].

By me Wyllm Kyllinghall

[*In dorso.*] A Also I declare by thys myn [hawne ~~erased~~] awne hand wrytyng y^e I by gud delyberation and for speciall cawse haue cansellytt and putt owthe of thys wⁱⁿ wrytyng my wyll the arte^{ly}ffe cōfnyg the legasye of Weste Hartebrū to my syst^r In wytnessyd hereof I hawue subcrybytt wth my name.

Wyllm Kyllinghall.

FRANCIS KELYNHALL, the successor, dissipated the estates of his ancestors, and probably thought he was doing quite enough for his relations if he was the means of obtaining a captaincy in the garrison at Berwick for his cousin Ralph, of the second house of Killinghall. There he was captain himself for many years, and there he died in 1587, leaving a widow, Katharine.⁵⁴ His share of West Hartburne was sold to William Wrenn,⁵⁵ who died in 1558-9 seised of half the manor, which

⁵⁴ Hugh Killinghall was buried at the same place in 1580.

⁵⁵ The estates at Eggescliffe and Brafferton appear to have been included in this sale.

in 1628 was aliened by his grandson to Francis Forster. Before 1567, he sold the manor of Graystones to Edward Perkinson. In 1569, the manor of Nether Middleton, and County Flatt, and County Acre in Trefford, shared a similar fate, the purchaser being

RALPH TAYLBOYS of Thornton Hall, Esq., who had married Eleanor, daughter of Henry Killinghall, Esq., of Middleton St. George. This Henry does not occur in the Killinghall pedigrees. His great grandson Ralph Tailbois (who died an infant) was born in 1591, and Henry Killinghall of the second house was not married till 1572. Eleanor's father was probably the Henry Kelynghall who witnessed a claim to sanctuary at Durham in 1517, and as to time would stand as uncle to Francis Killinghall.⁵⁵ But her husband could not keep the estate of her ancestors, for, in 1573, he sold the manor of Middleton St. George and lands in Trafford field to

ROWLAND JOHNSON, Surveyor of Berwick, and of course well acquainted with the Killinghalls. He died seized of *two parts* of the manor and advowson, leaving CUTHBERT JOHNSON, his son and heir, who who had livery in 1584, and built the Red House or New-Hall, which he seems to have sold, accompanied apparently with his manor, to

NUNIAN GYRLINGTON, of Gyrllington, gent., who probably claimed some latent equity, for he was the husband of Ellen, a daughter of Francis Kelynghall, the former possessor, who was his second wife. On the 18 Feb., 1593, the will of Katherine, her mother, was proved at Richmond, and the Rev. James Raine, jun., has obliged me with his copy of it:—

In Dei Nomine. Amen. Katheron Kyllynghall, of the paroche of Wyclyf, wydowe, layte wyffe of Francis Kyllynghall of Myddleton George. To be buryed wher it plesethe my executors. Unto my daughter Margery Stafferton 15*l*. to be payd of such bonds as Henry Kyllinghall and Henry Parkinson standeth bound unto me for and in consyderacion of my thyrd or dower in Graystones behynd and unpaid synce the deathe of my husband—every one of hyr chyldren 20*s*. to be payed in lyke manner fourthe of the sayd bonds—Anthony Gyrllington⁵⁶ my gylted goblett, and, yf he dye, to John Gyrllington hys brother, and, yf John and he dy, to Anne Parkinson ther syster my grand chylde—John Gyrllington 4 marks—every one of my sonne Gyrllington his daughters⁵⁷ 10*s*. The rest of my goods to Anne Parkinson my sole executor. I make my sonne Gyrllington my supervysor and do gyve him a double

⁵⁵ In the note * of Surtees, iii., 222, for Henry son of Henry, read Henry son of Ralph.—(*Mr. Raine's Copy of the Berwick Register.*)

⁵⁶ Her eldest grandson. He seems to have died s. p. before 1593.

⁵⁷ Probably those by his first wife.

soveraigne of gold which is twenty shillings for his payns. Wytnesses, Nynyan Gyrlington, He: Bullmer. [Signs with a cross. Seal, a tradesman's mark.]

Before 20 Nov., 1596, Richard Madockes, a goldsmith of London, who had married Cuthbert Johnson's sister, had purchased Red House of the same Cuthbert or of Ninian Girlington. In 1598-9 JOHN GIRLINGTON (retaining "the Grange") granted the manor and advowson to RICHARD HEIGHINGTON, a yeoman, who resided here in 1601, and afterwards settled at Greystones, another of Francis Killinghall's alienations. He must have aliened to the above RICHARD MADOCKES (perhaps in trust for Killinghall⁸⁰), who, in 1606, conveyed the manor of Middleton George to HENRY KILLINGHALL, of the Second House of Killinghall, and his wife for life, remainder to their son William and his wife Susan (Moore) and their heirs. The sinecure rectory is found afterwards in the same family.

The Madockes family had Skirmingham, of which see Surtees's account. Richard's widow and daughter were buried in Darlington church, the latter at the cost of the above William Killinghall in 1643.⁸¹

THE CAME FEE—We now take up the twelfth of a fee held by WALTER DE CAMB, being half of the sixth previously held by Roland Baard. It was called one-third of the manor of Middleton St. George, and had the working rectory attached to it. Before 1208, William de Cadamo and Robert de Cadamo witness a charter in the neighbourhood,⁸² and, in the Testa de Nevil, Walter de Kain is represented as holding one-twelfth in Barony. In 1312, JOHN DE CAMBE held the working rectory (to which he presented his son John, a priest), and in 1337 ROBERT DE CAMBE died, holding half a messuage and 30 acres in Nether Middleton by suit at Sadberge, and 13*d.* castle ward, and JOHN DE CAMBE his son succeeded. In 1367 Goceline Surtees held lands at Nether Middleton of JOHN DE CAMBE,⁸³ and at West Hartburne of John de Cambe's heirs.⁸⁴ In 1384, another Goceline held 4 oxg. 13 mess. in

⁸⁰ See the conveyance from him in Surtees.

⁸¹ "1640, Mrs. Maddockes for her mother lairestall, 3*s.* 4*d.*—1643, Mrs. Judith Maddockes (spinster, *Par. Reg.*) for her lairestall which Mr. Killinghall senior hath promised to pay for."—(*Darlington Church Accounts.*)

⁸² Surtees, iii., 229.

⁸³ Surtees, iii., 229.

⁸⁴ *Ib.* 226. There seems to be some error, unless, as is probable, another John had succeeded. In 1379 it is stated by Mr. Surtees that all Goceline Surtees's lands at West Hartburne were held by Sir Thomas Surtees of Sir William Walworth, but it is evident from the sequel that the Cames had not alienated their third of the manor.

Nether Middleton of John de Cambe, by a pound of cumin,⁶³ derived from Sir Thomas, the heir of the former Goceline.⁶⁴ In 1384, MATANIA DE CAME died, seized of a messuage and 12 oxgangs⁶⁵ by the services of 1337, and WALTER DE CAME was heir of his brother John.⁶⁶ His Inquisition is dated 10 Skirlaw (1398). Between 1507 and 1521 THOMAS CAYNE of Theddlethorp in Lincolnshire, gent., sold his third part of the manor of Middleton George,⁶⁷ and the advowson, to ELIZABETH KILLINGHALL, widow of Robert Killinghall of the second house of that name, who presented a rector in 1531.

Robert Kelynghall (younger brother of the Thomas Kelynghall who was born in 1438) accompanied Thomas Blakiston, who married his sister Joane, on the latter doing homage for Blakiston to the Prior in 1477, and is called brother by him in a settlement of 1482. His first wife Agnes appears to have kept him childless for great part of his life. In 1491 he and she were admitted to the fraternity of the monastery of Durham, and she died shortly after. Her husband's heir Christopher was born in 1494 or 1495, and, unless all his father's lands were settled, the doctrine of half-blood did not intervene between him and the next surviving son, William, who was born about 1505. These were evidently children of an old man by a young wife, for he died in 1507, and she survived him 34 years. She was daughter of Thomas Surtees, Esq., of Dinsdale, and in 1503 her husband enfeoffed some members of her family of lands in Darlington, Newbiggin-upon-the-Dike,⁶⁸ Sadberge, Long-Newton,⁶⁹ and Stillington, for her use as long as she remained his widow and unmarried. She was evidently a grave and prudent person, and she spent her savings in the honorable occupation of founding a new family of Killinghalls in wealth and property, to take the place of their decadent cousins; and here followeth the pith of the record of her investments, from her descendant's archives at Blackwell.

To all . . . to whome this present will indented shall come here or see. Elizabeth Kelynghall of Myddilton George in the Bishoprick of

⁶³ Inq. p. m. 4 Fordh.

⁶⁴ Radclyffe's ped. of Surtees. J. B. Taylor's MSS.

⁶⁵ These discrepancies frequently occur, perhaps by the different modes of including or excluding wastes, &c.

⁶⁶ Inq. p. m. 4 Fordh.

⁶⁷ From the enumerations of the estates of the Killinghalls afterwards, it appears that this designation included West Hartburn and Urlaw.

⁶⁸ The Great Whinstone Dike.

⁶⁹ Three oxgangs, held of Castle Barnard. (Inq. p. m.) We do not know the origin of this, or of some others of the estates of Robert Killinghall. Possibly they came by his first wife. At Sadberge, however, his father had property which probably passed to him by settlement.

Duresme wedowe sendeth greting.. Where as I.. and John Surtes clerk, Rauff Surtes and Arthure Surtes gentilmen,⁷⁰ stonde.. seased to.. the use of me and my heirs of and in thre croftes foure score and six acres of lande thre acres of medowe and ten acres of pasture.. in Schildone besides Auklande.. by force of a recovere in a writt of entre in le post hade ayenst Thomas Cayme of Thedilthorp in the countie of Lincoln gentilman And where also the abovenamed John.. Rauff.. and Arthure Surtes gentilmen stonde.. seased to.. the use of me.. and mya heirs of and in oone mesnage a hundreth and fourty acres of lande thirty acres of medowes foure score acres of pasture fowre acres of wodde in Myddiltone George.. oone fysshing their in the water of Tease.. the third parte of the maner of Myddiltone George.. and the advowson of the chirch of Myddiltone George.. as by two.. recoveres.. maid for the performaunce of certen grauntes bargane and sale of.. the premisses maid by the said Thomas Cayme unto me.. appareth.. I.. have maid.. my last will.. and requyre my said feoffes.. to stonde.. seased.. to.. the use of me.. for terme of my lyff And after my decease the said John Surtes and other his coorecoverers.. to stonde.. seased to.. the use of paiement of my dettes.. And after my dettes fully paid.. and other sich legaces as I shall declare in my last will to be taken of the said landes then I will that the.. coorecoverers.. shall stonde.. seased of all the landes.. in Schildone.. for the use of John Kelinghall my yonger sonne [in tail male, rem.] to the use of Willyam Kelinghall my eldest sonne [in tail male, rem.] to the use and performaunce of my will And of all my landes.. and other the premisses in Myddiltone George.. for the use of Willyam Kelinghall my eldest sonne [in tail male, rem.] to the use of the abovementen John Kelinghall [in tail male] And for defaute of siche issue.. the.. coorecoverers shall stonde.. seased of and in all the abovementen.. premisses in Schildone and Myddiltone George.. for sich use.. as I.. by my last will shall hereafter therupon make ordre and declare Moreour it is the full mynde and will of me the foresaid Elizabeth that the abovenamed John Surtes and othir his coorecoverers and their heirs and the heir or heirs of the overlever of eny of theym shall stonde and be continually seased of and in all the foresaide landes and tenementes to and for the uses above expressed without any estate or gift of the said landes and tenementes hereaftir to be hade and maide to the abovenamed Willyam and John or to their heires masles or the heirs of any of theym soo that the said Willyam and John and their heirs shall not have eny possession of the said landes but oonely in use of estate tail to theym and their heirs masles of their bodies lawfully begoten aftir the maner and forme as is abovementen.⁷¹ Always provyded and foreseen that I.. at my pleasour shall and maye change alterate adde mynyshe putt in or putt out eny

⁷⁰ John and Ralph were her brothers, and Arthur is named with them in the Inq. p. m. 1511 or 1512, of her nephew Thomas Surteys whose death caused such misery to her house by the doctrine of the half-blood.—(*Radcliffe's ped. of Surtees*, J. B. Taylor's MSS.)

⁷¹ In this curious clause the testatrix wishes to prevent a common recovery by preventing the existence of a legal tenant to the præcipe, and, not anticipating the Statute of Uses, 27 Hen. VIII., attempts to create a mere equitable estate tail in perpetuity.

article or articles worde or wordes conteyned and specified in theis presentes and that sich alteration &c. shall be accepted. .as my dede and to be as parcell and parte of this my will. .11 July, 19 Hen. VIII. [1527]

Before 1536, for bequests are made to the monasteries of Mount Grace and Neasham, Ralph Surtees, her brother, left to his "sister Kyllinghall vi puderde salmon."⁷² She died in 1541, and was succeeded by her eldest surviving son, WILLIAM KILLINGHALL, Esq. In 1529, he and his brother John were bound over to keep the peace towards Edward Oglethorpe of Newsham, near Egglecliffe,⁷³ and he seems to have had a sister who married Thadye, for, in 1558, Richard Thadye, of Bruntoft, gent., leaves to his uncle William Killinghall his white gelding, and appoints him guardian and supervisor.⁷⁴ He died in Dec. 1559, seized of one third of the manor of Middleton Saint George, and of lands in Sadberge, Newbigging, Long Newton, Darlington, Stillington, and West Hartburn.

JOHN KILLINGHALL, Esq., Middleton George, was brother and heir. Mr. Surtees says he was "aged 25, Sept. 3 Eliz., 1561", but the stops are erroneous and the age omitted, the 25 referring to the day of September on which his brother's inquisition is dated. Probably he was poorly off in this world's wealth before his brother's death, as Richard Thadye, in 1558, forgives John Killinghall all such debts as he was owing unto him, and makes a bequest unto John Killinghall's children;⁷⁵ and in 1548-9 we have his name as one of the "poor gentlemen" brethren of the college of Staindrop, which was founded "as well for the praying for the dead as for the sustentation of such poor men as have served the Earl" of Westmerland for the time being.⁷⁶ Here, perhaps, is the reason of his son Henry joining in the Rising of the North. Afterwards he appears as a "prudent and wealthy man," and in 8 Eliz. added to the family estate at Darlington, by a purchase from Lord Lumley.⁷⁷ His seal, used by his son Henry in 1586, is given in the margin from the Chaytor Archives, and the following are extracts from his will.⁷⁸



⁷² Will proved 1549. Durham Wills, Sur. Soc. 133.

⁷³ Surtees, iii., 208.

⁷⁴ Durham Wills.

⁷⁵ Close Rolls, quoted by Surtees.

⁷⁶ Durham Wills.

⁷⁷ Barnes' Proceedings, Sur. Soc.

⁷⁸ Allan Archives.

1572, Dec. 14. John Killinghall of Middleton George—to be buried in the parish church of Middleton—to the poore people of Darlington, 10s. (besides to those of Middleton, Conslif, Dinsdaile, Eglescliffe, and Windlerton)—my sonne Henrie $\frac{1}{3}$ of leases of my cole pittes of Wyndlerton and Ryton—my sonnes Raufe, John, and Robert, the other $\frac{2}{3}$ —in contentacion of there childe's portions and such bequests as there uncle William Killinghall my brother haith the geaven them—Anne my doughter 200 markes—my daughter Elizabeth⁷⁹ 200 markes—my doughter Isabell 200 markes in full, &c., (as before)—the 600 markes to be raised of my godes, &c., at Kerleberye⁸⁰ *Dinsdaile* and Trasfourthe hill—to my lovinge Anne Parkinson,⁸¹ Kerleburie, to use at hir discretion to hir contentacion and to the profit of my children if she shall thinke meit—my sonne Thomas K.⁸² 40l.—Myles Blenkinshopp my servaunte—Henrye my sonne, Traforde Hill—said sonne Henrye in consideracion of suche landes as I purchased and have in Darlington, whereof I leave hym my heire, to paye yerelie fourthe of the same to every one of his said thre bretheryn Raphe,⁸³ John,⁸⁴ and Robert, or to there governers for there behoufe, fyve markes a peice so longe as they and every of them leaves—sister Anne Parkinson—brother and sister Clarvax⁸⁵—sister Parkinson my thre chistes in my chamber that I laye in at Mydleton, and the stuffe therein my said thre daughters shall have—said sister my standishe⁸⁶—nephe Henrye Parkinson a baye colte—Raphe Jameson my baye farralas⁸⁷ horse—Robert Bankes my horse cauld *lumps in the houghs*—30s. Mr. Thomas Euire owith unto me—Thomas Brystowe my graye gason⁸⁸ horse—brother Richerd Clarvax—Proved 1574.

⁷⁹ She married Marmaduke Norton of Stranton, Esq.

⁸⁰ The manor of Carlbury, in the parish of Concliffe, was at this time in the Queen's hands by the attainer of the Nevilles. Dinsdale and Trefford Hill were in private owners. Killinghall seems to have been an extensive speculator in coals and agriculture.

⁸¹ The testator's wife was Anne, daughter of Richard Perkykson of Beaumont Hill, co. pal. Esq. The sister Anne Perkinson of the will seems to be Anne the daughter of Ralph Hedworth. She survived her husband Edward Perkinson, Mr. Killinghall's brother-in-law, who, by will, 1567, leaves to his "sister Killinghall, for a token of remembrance, his silver beeds."

⁸² Died without issue. Harl. MS. 1540, p. 163.

⁸³ Ancestor of Killinghall of Berwick and London. See Appendix.

⁸⁴ He had a base son, John Killinghall. Harl. MS. 1540, p. 163. The marriage of John Killinghall with Anne Billingham at Darlington in 1618 must be taken to his nephew John, who was baptized in 1574.

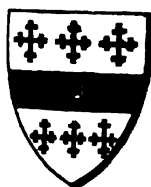
⁸⁵ Margery Killinghall, the testator's sister, married 1. Rowland Place, of Halmaby, Esq., and 2. Richard Clervaux of Croft, Esq. On 8 Feb., 1571-2, John Place of York, gent., leaves to his father in law, Mr. Richard Clervaux, his best winter gelding which he used to ride upon in winter himself, called *Grays Tempest*: to his mother Clervaux all the money she owes him: and to his uncle Killinghall one ould engell. (MSS. Jac. Raine, jun.)

⁸⁶ An inkstand, which constitutes the bearing of the Standish family.

⁸⁷ Farrales is still used in the sense of barren.

⁸⁸ Garson, a youth. Here a young horse.

HENRY KILLINGHALL, Esq., son and heir, who succeeded in 1574, and died in 1620, had, in his father's lifetime, become unfortunately connected with the Rising of the North, but was received into the protection of the Earl of Warwick and the Lord Admiral on Jan. 9, 1569-70. Probably he had been led into the Rising more through his family alliances than any controlling principle. His mother's relations (the Parkinsons) were much connected with the Nevilles; his sister was wife



of Marmaduke Norton, eighth son of old Richard the rebel patriarch; and we have his father's name in connection with the college of Staindrop. After the Rebellion, in 1572, he married Anne, daughter and coheir of Robert Layton of Sproxton and Scutteracelfe, co. York. Whether he was of a thoughtless, rash disposition, or was hopelessly involved by his share in the Rebellion, does not appear, but he parted with his principal Darlington possessions to a family of Foster, who had also acquired West Hartburn, an old manor of the elder line of Killinghalls, by purchase from the Wrens, and who in 1649 use the arms of Killinghall on a seal. They had perhaps picked it up on their purchase. Other sales were made in 1586, and about the same time we find him making some compensation to his injured Queen by discovering for her some lands which he thought she ought to have had in the great dispersal of church possessions. The history of these lands is rather amusing as they appear in the proceedings taken before the Council in the North Parts.

Whether they constitute the small close in Middleton-one-Row now part of the glebe of Dinsdale, we cannot tell, but the story opens in 1578 with Thomas Blakiston, the Rector of Dinsdale, being disturbed in the possession of two ox-gangs in Middleton-one-Row, which he, and, as he stated, all his predecessors had enjoyed in right of the rectory,⁸⁸ by John Surtees, the Lord of the Manor of Over-Middleton and George Gladley, his tenant. The Rector brings suit, and the defendants make it out that the land had been leased by the Surtees family to one of its members, who happened to be Rector, and that the lease had expired.

YORK, 9 Oct., 20 Eliz. [1578] THOMAS BLAKISTON, v. JOHN SEWERTIES and GEORGE GLADLEY. Depositions for defendants.

John Hudson of Morton, grassman, aged 54. Marmaduke Sewerties⁸⁹

⁸⁸ *Inquisitio de valore Beneficii de Dinsdale, 1466.* "Item in redditu pro ii. bovatis terræ in Middelton Superiori xs." "Item in decimis garbarum de eadem annuatim xviii*d*.—*Sur.* iii., 239. Probably the premises had long been leased to the rectors out of favour to them.

⁸⁹ Born about 1494, aged 17 in 1511, when he was heir of the half blood to his brother Thomas, and maintained his ground in Over Middleton in spite of common law. The date of 1567 as that of his death, is a misprint in Mr. Surtees's History. He lived some years later, to "extreme old age."

was seized of the mannor of Middleton one Rawe. The premises are part of it. Hath sene a writing wherebie the said Marmaduke graunted the same unto John Sewerties⁹¹ uncle unto the said Marmaduke and parson of Dinsdell for the life of John and twenty years after. Depo-
nent, then but a boy of a dozen or thirteen years of age,⁹² was present at the buriall of the said John Sewerties, and then had a penny [the funeral dole] given him. The lease expired 24 yeres ago. The said Marmaduke borrowing *xs.* of Rowland Clerk [rector 1561 to 1571] upon his signett, and the said Rowland within or about a moneth after com-
yng to the said Marmaduke and requesting to have his money, the said Marmaduke tolde the said Rowland that it was but a small thing that he the said Marmaduke had of him, and that therefore he thought that the said Rowland would not have bene so hastie with him. For, quoth the said Marmaduke, if I would, I could take the two oxganges of land, which thou occupiest here in this towne, from the, which is a hundreth tymes better than the money thou lent me. Nay then, quoth the said Rowland, that I thinck yow cannot do. Yes, quoth the said Marmaduke, that I can: but be thou good to me, and I will be good to thee. Why, sir, quoth the said Rowland, any thing I have yow shall com-
aunde. And well then, quoth the said Marmaduke, come hither to me againe such a day, and I will show the good specialtie that the two oxganges is myne to do with what I list. And so, for that tyme, the said Rowland departed. And, comyng again to the said Marmaduke, at the tyme appointed, which was within or about thre weekes then next after, the said Marmaduke showed such evidence unto the said Rowland Clerk, towching the said two oxganges of land, that the said Rowland Clerk perceived that he had not any right thereunto: for thereupon, this examinant is privie, and doth right well know, that the said Rowland Clerk did compounde and agree with the said Marmaduke for the said tenement and two oxganges of land, and paid unto the said Marmaduke fower poundes *xs.*, besides the *xs.* which the said Marmaduke ought him, which made upp fyve poundes; and that, in consideration thereof, the said Marmaduke did fullie conclude and agree to and with the said Rowland, that he the said Rowland should have and enjoy the said tenement and premisses during his naturall life.—Defendant John Sewerties was th'onlie sonne of and next heire unto Marmaduke. About St. Ellenmas last he entered the premises and was seized, and demised them to the said George Gladley as tenant at will.

Raphe Archer of Middleton one Rawe, laborer, ag. 30 [confirms Hudson's statement]—Did receive at th'ands of the said Rowland Clerk, at thre severall tymes, fower pounds tenn shillings, parcell of the some of *vli.*, to the use of the said Marmaduke, in consideration of the afore-
said agrement, and paid the same over to him accordingle. And after-
wards this examinant was present at Darlington; and, then and there,

⁹¹ John Surtees was Rector from 1498 to 1529, so this might well be; but Hudson, in his deposition ten years after, says that Marmaduke told him that his ancestors had given the oxganges to his uncle for the above term.

⁹² This, and a succeeding statement about the termination of the lease, would make John Surtees die about 1535, but the lists of Dinsdale rectors kill him in 1529, George Reed succeeding p. m. Surtees in that year. Rowland Clarke p. m. Reed comes in 1561, and Thomas Blaxton the plaintiff in 1571, p. m. Clarke.

did heare and see the said Rowland come to the said Marmaduke, and speake thus to him, Sir, now I have paide yow all my money according to our agrement, and therefore I pray yow now let me have assurance made for my life that I be not any more troubled. Marrie, parson, noth the said Marmaduke, that I will with good will: and come, go with me to Mr. Hailes. And so they went together to Mr. Hailes to have assurance made of the premisses according to the said agrement.

The copies of depositions are sealed with "her highness signette"² remaining with her majestie's secretarie there" [at York] 1589, on the occasion of another suit to be noticed immediately. The rector asked for his ten shillings in an evil day. It is obvious that the affections of the Surteeses, supplanted in Dinsdale by the Places, would be transferred to the pariah of Middleton.

How the suit ended does not appear, but it is probable that the rector won his ends, for a new ground against him had to be taken, an allegation that the augmentation was for superstitious purposes. This was substantiated to the satisfaction of the queen's officers by Henry Killinghall, and on 25 Apr., 28 Eliz. [1586], a grant of the premises was made to John Owbray (or Awbrey), and John Radcliffe; and Killinghall purchased from them, probably by collusion. The indefatigable parson and his tenant were exchequered in 1588 by the new owner, who describes himself as "Henry Kyllinghall of Midleton George, gent., fermor to her majestie of one messe, one litle close, and *two out-ganges*, conteyninge by estymacion *fourteen acres* [each?], in Midleton one rowe in the tenure of Thomas Blakeston, clerke, and George Baynebrigge, gent., which were geven for a priest to say masse, and to praye for the deade soules for ever within the churche of Dynsdell," and complains that Blakeston and Bainbrigg had got divers evidences "by colour whereof they had entered to the great hinderance of the orator who had at his own costes discovered the tittle for her majestie."

The defendants answered that "the Deane and chapiter are seased of the advowson of Dedinsdell,"—that the incumbents have been seized of the property in dispute as parcell of the glebe, and Blakiston was pre-

² It contains the royal arms, with a sword held at either side. *Dies et non droti*. At the foundation of the Council of the North, in Henry VIII's time, Bishop Tunstall thus writes from York to Cromwell, "Your Lordship at my departing said, that the king's seal, that we should use here, was not ready. Master Uvedale hath a goodly signet of the king's delivered unto him by your Lordship at his departing, as he saith, which containeth a difference from all other the king's signets, having on either side of the king's arms, a hand with a sword upright in it: which signet, if the king be so pleased, would suffice for these parts, the print whereof in paper I send you herein enclosed; desiring to know the king's pleasure, whether we shall use the said seal or not, for in the meantime necessity compelleth us to use it."—*State Papers*.

sented about 17 years sythence and that Baynbrigge only dealt as servant to him. The gift for superstitious uses is denied, and all the rest of Killinghall's statement is traversed.

Depositions taken at Darlington for Henry Killinghall, gent., before John Coniers and Henry Lawson, Esquires, and Raphe Tonstall and George Pudsaye, gentlemen, 30 July, 30 Eliz. [1588] *James Uryyn* of Middleton one rowe, clarks, aged four score, says that the property pays tithe to Middleton George. *John Hudson* of Murton, aged 65, had hard one Mr. Marmaduke Surties his master say that the premisses was geiven by his auncestors to one John Surties, some times parson of Dinsdell, for the terme of his life and 20 yeares after his decease. Hath seene a deede in one Sir Rowland Clarke's handes then parson of Dinsdell, delivered by one Marmaduke Surties to the said Sir Rowland for to reade, by which it appeared to the said parson that the right of th'inheritance was appertaininge to the heires of the Surtises, and then the said parson did compounde with the said Marmaduke to have the premisses duringe his life, payinge 5*l.* for a fine to the said Marmaduke. For thirty yeares past the parson of Dinsdell hath receaved the profits. The premisses are within Middleton George, and payeth tithe unto the said parson.⁸⁴ *Robert Place* of Nether Dinsdell, gent., aged 65 yeares, sworne at Dinsdell 27 September, hard yt to be the Surtis land. *Robert Nelson* of Middelton one rowe, aged 80, says that the tenants have bine constables of Middleton George. It lyethe within the Lordshipp of Middleton one Rowe. *George Myers* of Middleton one Rowe, aged 54 yeares, says that the tenants have been churchwardens of Middleton.

For the defendants *Christopher Warde* of Martin in Cleavland, aged 54, says that for 46 yeares the premises have been parcells of the gleebe of Dinsdell. His father was tenant to the parson of Dinsdell for 24 yeares, and he 4 yeares after. *Nicholas Wasse* of Stoddaw, aged 55, says that parson Reade, parson Clarke, and parson Blackstone, enjoyed the same for 26 yeares. *George Ward* of Hurworthe, aged 60, says that his father was tennent to Sir George Reade for 20 yeares. *Robert Ward* of Hurworthe, aged 60, says that his uncle⁸⁵ was parson of Dinsdell and his father was tennant.

Probably the parson again won the day, practically so at all events.

In 1605-6, as we have seen, Henry Killinghall obtained the two-thirds of the manor of Nether Middleton which had been comprised in the Bard fee, accompanied by the sinecure advowson. But he does not appear to have recovered his difficulties, for we learn from the Dinsdale abstract that in 1607 he and Richard Maddecks, for 300*l.*, granted three closes called Night Fold, the Middle Close, and the West Close in

⁸⁴ See note on page 87.

⁸⁵ Sir George Reed, who, in an interesting will printed in *Surties*, iii., 241, mentions all these Wards.

Sadbury, to Christopher Place. In 1608, they levied a fine of lands in Haughton and Long Newton to Place. And on 28 Jan., 1608-9, we have a mortgage in the shape of a lease, from Killinghall and Richard Maddockes of Skirningham, gent., to Ralfe Cotesfurth of Newtonne Ketton, gent., for 100 years, at 12*d.* rent, of a messuage in Sadbury on the Hill, alias Sadbargh, on the west side of the Gaoele,⁶⁶ late in the occupation of William Killinghall, gent., son and heir of the said Henry, with all the arable lands and *meadows* within the three *corn fields* in Sadbury, alias Sadbargh, which are not within the compass of the commission for partition of the outsides of the said arable fields there.⁶⁷ Cotesfurth was a mere trustee for Lambton of Stainton, for, on 26 May, 1615, in consideration of 105*l.* paid by William Staveley of Thormonby, co. York, gent., to Margaret Lampton of Houghton Feild, widow and executrix of William Lampton, Esq., for the due debt of Henry Killinghall, she and Ralfe Cotesfurth of Winton, co. York, gent., administrators of the former Ralph, with Killinghall's approval, grant the lease to Staveley and George Tomlinson of Burdforth, co. York, gent. Mr. Killinghall died in 1620. His brother Ralph was a captain in the garrison of Berwick, probably through his kinsman Francis of the first House of Killinghall, and founded a family, of whom something may be seen in Appendix A.

WILLIAM KILLINGHALL, Esq., son and heir (1620-1644) succeeded. He was twice married. His first wife was Susan, daughter of John Moore of the Myntgarth [Sir George Saville's property], York, Sergeant-at-law, "who never obstinately defended an unrighteous cause." The inventory *post mortem ejus* is in the possession of R. H. Allan, Esq., being *sixteen feet long*.⁶⁸ The honest lawyer had

"one old black cloth night gowne; a faire new satten doblet and a pare of safety hose; an old sleveles jackett and doblet of rash of two colors, &c. &c.; a tablet of gold with a blew sapher and vi. pearles given to his daughter *Susan More* as well before his will making as since [a good girl, evidently, for the old man trusted 5*l.* 3*s.* "in his coffer standing in his daughter Suzan's chamber"]; one gold chayne weighing ix. ounces, and halfe a fronshe crowne at 53*s.* 4*d.* the ounce; one bracelet of gold 6*l.*; one nutt set in silver gilted with gold 40*s.*; a stone pott set in silver with a cover gilted 13*s.* 4*d.*; an halbert and a

⁶⁶ It will be remembered that the elder house held Graystones by the service of keeping this gaol.

⁶⁷ Chaytor Archives.

⁶⁸ It would be well worth printing at length, as a most minute description of a wealthy lawyer's household, and the place of his abode has its interest. The document is as a brand from the burning, for it was found accompanied by a pair of rusty scissors.

battle axe [*in his bedchamber*]; a cote of plaite, a coralet for a horseman with one gantlet, a shaife of arrowes, and a black bill [*these in the hall*]; [*chaple* chamber mentioned, and quishshings made of *nedleworks, cope and vestments, &c.*]; an Irish rugg of chekker work, a Turkey carpett for a table; *her majesties picture*, one great brasse pott of 43 pound, 6*d.* per pound, one brode oversea panne weying 36 poundes, two chawf-yng dishes and *perfumyng* panne [*in the kitchen*]; Mr. Mores owne picture, two other pictures and a table of armes; a pare of tables 1*s.* [*chess board?*]; one gray mare called *Susanis mare* 33*s.* 4*d.* To paid "to Mr. Bowsfell the draper for blacks to the mourners 13*l.* 8*s.*; for spices, *strawberyes* [*the lawyer died in September*], wyne, cakes, and other things spent of the funerall day 36*s.* 1*d.*; for wryting the inventaries into paper and parchment and for the will and probacion thereof and other charges about the same, 4*l.* 10*s.*" Net value of goods and debts 847*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* Legacies: "to his son Francis More, a signet of gold praysed to 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; Katheryn More his wife a nest of sylver tonnes gilt being six in nomber, with a cover, &c." Susan got "his best silver salt doble gilt and the cover thereof, a gilt goblet without a cover, a dozen of his best silver spones *with the apostles at th'ends of them*, a gold ring with a blew sapher stone in it, a tablet of gold (*see above*), and one of his best fether bedds."

Serjeant Moore was twice married. "Margrete Moure wif to Mr. Sergeant Moure, aboute lx yeares of age" was buried 5 Dec. 1572, at St. Michael le Belfrey, York. We do not therefore understand Poulson's statement that he married Catherine Holme (who survived her first husband Marmaduke Constable 60 years) at Sigglesthorne, in 1569.⁹⁹ "Susane daughter of Mr. Sergeant Moure" was christened at St. Michael le Belfrey, on 15 April, 1576, and was married to Killinghall in or before 1605-6.¹⁰⁰ Five years afterwards, in 1611, she must have been exceedingly annoyed with the Spiritual Court proceedings against her spouse, who "entertayneth in his house as kitchin wench a woman that hath had two bastards at a birth (as if that made the matter worse!)—it is not pretended that he is suspected with her, but he owes 8*s.* 4*d.* sessement, and licks the churchwarden with his staffe when he calls for it." Mr. K. answered that "he acted out of charitie, and struck the churchwarden lightlie with a small gold-headed cane which he useth to walk with ordinarily."¹⁰¹ The entry is headed Middleton St. George, and the rate was probably for lands there; but the children of Killinghall at this time were baptized at Sockburn. About 1620, he questioned Mr. Francis Foster (the owner of the Bard fee in West

⁹⁹ Holderness, ii., 23.

¹⁰⁰ See the settlement of that date. Surtees, iii., 222.

¹⁰¹ Surtees to J. B. Taylor.

Hartburn) for his tithes in kind, [in respect of his sinecure rectory, no doubt already held in lease from its incumbent] and would have had Mr. William Case, then rector [of the working rectory] to have joined him in suit. But the rector refused because he had received of Foster "twenty shillings in money to buy a cloke, three bushells of ry, and besides the said Francis Foster being a good friend unto him." The subject was renewed by John Killinghall, his successor. All his children were by Susan Moore, but on 11 July, 1625,¹⁰³ William Killinghall married Margaret Pepper, at Middleton, and the mention of Mr. Cuthbert Pepper and his wife's daughters in his will, induces us to give the marriage to old Mr. William and not to his son.

1642, July 8 (proved 1649). William Killinghall *late* of Middleton George, Esq., if it please God to call me to his mercie nere home to be buried amongst my ancestors att Middleton aforesayd [this so happened] but without pompe vaine glory or unnecessary ostentacion or charges, but if I dye not att or nere home then to be buried where it shall please Almightie God to appoint—my loveing wife all her jewells, my silver cann, six spoones, my lesser silver salt—sonne John my evidence chist my painted deake, &c.—daughter Margaret my sonn John's wife my silke curtains and vallance as a token of my love and affection—sonne Robert all my schoole books and law books with desire he may make good use of them and follow that profession—son Henrie—daughter Katherine—Sir Thomas Widdrington and Cuthbert Pepper for the benefitt of my sonne Robert the next presentation which shall happen after my death of that part of my parsonage which Mr. Joseph Cradocke hath.¹⁰⁴ And whereas alsoe I have a lease from the sayd Mr. Cradocke of that part of the parsonage which he hath at the yearly rent of 10*l*. during the life of the sayd Joseph Cradocke graunted in my sonne John's name in trust and whereof neverthelesse I doe receive the benefitt I doe hereby give the sayd lease and all the benefitt and profit thereof to my sonne Robert for his better maintenance to be educated in learning—Greate Stainton to sonne Robert and issue male [he died childless], rem. to my grandchild Wm. Killinghall,—my sonne Thomas,¹⁰⁵ his eldest sonne Thomas, and my daughter his wife—sonne William—daughter Susan Nelson—son John my bere vessell and the lead cesterne in the kilas and to his wife 5*s*.—sister Margery¹⁰⁶—sister Katherine—every one of my wives daughters a noble to be made in rings to weare in remembrance of me—to the poore of Midleton parish 20*s*. to

¹⁰³ Copies of registers in the Allan Archives.

¹⁰⁴ The sinecure rectory. Cradock was appointed in 1625. It is now a mere lay rectory, in the hands of the present owners of the manor.

¹⁰⁵ See Appendix A.

¹⁰⁶ Among some recusants on a fyleaf of Darlington register is a Margery Killinghall of that place, buried in 1644-5. The entry may relate to this Margaret or to the "pretended wife," by a "clandestine and unlawful marriage" of Mr. Francis Killinghall (of Middleton George, gent., aged 63, 1642) her brother.

be paid yearly by the space of three years after my death out of the lands due to my sonne Robert—wife and sonne Robert residuary legattees and executors—Sir Tho. Laiton and Sir Tho. Widdrington knts., John Wytham and Cuthbert Pepper Esqs., supervisors—to each a noble to wear in a ring.



JOHN KILLINGHALL, son and heir (1644-1652), fell upon evil times soon after his marriage in 1637 with Margaret, a daughter and (on her brother's death in 1649) a coheir of William Lambton, Esq., of Stainton,¹⁰⁸ by whom he obtained half of Stainton and Haughton Field. Of gentle blood, he of course adhered to the milder tyranny of Charles I. in preference to that which was to succeed it, and at the first outset of the troubles he and his brother-in-law Nicholas Chaytor (who married the other heiress of Lambton) were concerned in the great questions of the day.

During the Ripon treaty of 1640, "a great complaint was made to the English commissioners by two Durham gentlemen against Meldrum, secretary to the Scotch General Lesley, who at the time the new assessment was laid upon the Bishoprick, publicly spoke these words in the Shire House: 'I wonder you are so ignorant, that you cannot see what is good for yourselves: For they in the South are sensible of the ensuing good, and that we came not unsent for, and that oftner than once or twice, by your Great Ones.' There being a doubt made at these words, Great Ones; he replied to them 'your own Lords,' with a further explanation. All this was offered upon oath by the two gentlemen to the commissioners; but the Lords only required them to write down the words, and subscribe their names, which were *John Killinghall* and *Nicolas Chayter*. The paper being shewn to the Scotch Commissioners, they sent it to General Lesley at Newcastle, who sent back another paper to Rippon, in which his secretary denied the words. Whereupon some of the English Commissioners required they should go to the Scotch camp at Newcastle, and give in their testimony before Lesley himself. The gentlemen replied, 'They had rather, and could more safely testify it in any court of England; yet they would do it there, provided they might have a safe conduct from the Scotch Commissioners;' there being as yet no cessation of arms. Hereupon a messenger was sent to them for a safe conduct for the gentlemen; but he brought this answer from the Earl of Dumferling, 'that the two gentlemen were unwise, if they went to give such testimony at the camp.' And then speaking with the Lord Lowdon, he again told the messenger 'that such a safe conduct could not be granted, and that he would satisfy the Earl of Bedford.' Upon which last answer the two gentlemen were dismissed, and the business seemed to be at an end. However, by

¹⁰⁸ We purposely abstain from breaking into much new detail concerning this family here.

means of private intercourses, another discovery was made of more than ordinary importance; which was a forged ingagement of the Lord Savile's, formerly hinted at, which having the names of many English Lords and great men, seems to have had greater effects than all the real invitations."¹⁰⁷ Lord Savile had forged them, and now the Scots had been disgusted at what they considered the bad faith of their owners.

In 1642 being lessee, like his father, of Cradock's sinecure rectory, he renewed the dispute with the Fosters, and filed a bill in Durham Chancery against Richard Foster of Darlington, and others, for non-payment of tithe in kind from the township of West Hartburn. The defendants pleaded a composition. For Killinghall the following persons were produced as witnesses:—Magdalen Case of Middleton one Rawe, widow, aged 53, who spoke to Wm. Killinghall's dispute 22 years before, and that she received the *cloke-money* and corn at Darlington from Francis Foster for her father-in-law, Rector Case; William Case of Middleton one Rowe, yeoman, aged 29, the rector's grandson; Francis Killinghall of Middleton George, gent., aged about 63, who had taken tithe for his father Henry Killinghall, Esq.; *Thomas Killinghall of Middleton George, gent., aged 44, &c.*¹⁰⁸ West Hartburn now pays a modus only.

During the great rebellion Mr. Killinghall had to pay for his loyalty in the sum of 440*l.* as composition for his estates, and died in January 1651-2. "Our good frend Mrs. Hiington and her husband are both ded, and Mr. John Kilingoul," was the intelligence transmitted on Feb. 19 by Mrs. Basire to her exile husband touching his political companions. In less than a year after Mr. Killinghall's death, his widow had to submit to the ruling powers in the following form:—

I doe declare and promise to be true and faithfull to the Common Wealth of England as it is now established without a king or house of lords.—MARGARETT KILLINGHALL.

These are to certify whome it may concerne that Margaret Killinghall of Midleton George in the county of Durham widdow came before us, James Clavering, Esq., and John Walton, Esq., Justices assigned to keepe the publike peace in the county of Durham, at Durham, in the county aforessaid, the eleaventh day of January, in the yeare of our Lord One thousand six hundred fifty two; and did, then and there, before us, and in our presence, take and subscribe the ingagement above written according to the Act of this present Parliament in that behalfe set fourth and provided. In Witnesse, &c., JA: CLAVERINGE [*Seal*, the arms of Mascall], JOHN WALTON [*Seal*, the arms and crest of Danby of Danby on Yore.] Witnesses, &c., Ed: PARKINSON, THOMAS KILLINGHALL, THO^{ms}. MASCALL.¹⁰⁹

¹⁰⁸ Allan Archives. ¹⁰⁷ Echard's England, p. 482. ¹⁰⁹ Chaytor Archives.

Cotesworth, who has already passed us as a trustee for the Lambtons, shared the misfortunes of his friends, for, 1654, the coheireesses were unjustly kept out of certain lands, the inheritance of William Lambton, deceased, by reason of the recusancy and delinquency of Ralph Cotesworth, who conveyed to William Rickarby. On this occasion there was an affidavit of *Thomas Killinghall of Middleton St. George, gent, aged 40.*¹¹⁰

WILLIAM KILLINGHALL (1652-94) son and heir of John, was now representative of the family. In 1673, he married Elizabeth one of the daughters and coheireesses of Robert Dodsworth, Esq.,¹¹¹ of Barton, in Richmondshire, by Margaret daughter of Arthur Hebburne, of Hebburne, and through this marriage, and that of his brother Robert Killinghall with Mary Dodsworth, the other coheireess, the whole possessions of the Dodsworths were eventually brought into the Killinghall family, Thomas Dodsworth, the only brother of the ladies, dying in 1650, childless. Mr. Killinghall was concerned in the famous



Fishgarth Riot of 1 Sep. 1681, for which see Surtees's Durham, iii, p. 203, and the cause of the rioters was ultimately successful, for on "Dec. 12th, 1682, the fish-garth belonging to Sir Henry Marwood and Mr. Belkington was pulled down to the halfe water as far as did concerne the county of Durham. Mr. William Bowes came with a posse comitatus when it was pulled downe. It was indited as a common newsance, whereupon a verdict was given and judgment and execution upon the verdict."¹¹²

In 1678, Mr. Killinghall had lost his wife after a marriage of only six years, and, in 1691, his mother, the coheireess of Lambton, died, having, on 31 May, 1688, made a will, of which the following portions may be preserved.

Margaret Killinghall of Middleton St. George, widdow, well stricken in yeares and somewhat indisposed, but of a sound perfect disposing mind and memory—soon William Killinghall one little guilt bowle, one great case of drawers, and my great Cambridge Bible—grandsoon William Killinghall the younger 10℥. and one silver tancard—grand daughter Margaret Killinghall 10℥. and one flowered silver beaker, or cupp with ears; and a little silver taster—grandchildren Robert Killinghall and Elizabeth Killinghall, children of my sonn John Killinghall late deceased 10℥. each—said Robert Killinghall one plaine silver

¹¹⁰ Sworn 1654. Chaytor Archives.

¹¹¹ A branch from Thornton Watlass. The history of his family belongs to the manor of Barton.

¹¹² Killinghall Rent Accounts. Allan Archives.

tumbler—said Elizabeth Killinghall one silver pottinger, and a small silver tumbler—daughter Ann Woolridge¹¹³ wife of Phillipp Woolridge gentleman—William Killinghall and Thomas Killinghall sons of my nephew Thomas Killinghall late deceased¹¹⁴—rings 20s. each, to my nephew Sir William Chaytor Barronet, nephew Mr. Henry Chaytor, neise Ann Oagle, soon in law Phillipp Woolridge, daughter Ann Woolridge, soon William Killinghall, daughter in law Mary Pemberton, Rowland Place of Dinsdale, Esq., Mr. Francis Place—Residue of personalty to daughter Ann Woolridge—she executor.¹¹⁵

Mr. Killinghall was on good terms with his unfortunate cousin Sir William Chaytor of Croft, in writing to whom, in 1684, he uses gilt-edged paper.¹¹⁶ He died in January 1694-5,¹¹⁷ having made his will in June previous.

William Killinghall of Middleton St. George, Esq., 13 June, 1694—to be buried in my parish church of Middleton—son William Killinghall—unkles Mr. Robert Killinghall and Mr. Henry Killinghall—sister Mrs. Ann Woolrich—daughter Margaret Killinghall 1000*l.* in six years, but if she shall refuse to consult with and take the advice of the supervisors to this will and do *undervalus and cast herself away* in marriage with any person against their consent, only 500*l.*—mother-in-law Mrs. Margaret Chaytor, Rowland Place, Esq., Lyonell Vane, Esq., Robert Bowes, Esq., William Pennyman, Esq., Sir William Chaytor, Mr. Henry Chaytor, uncles Mr. Robert and Henry Killinghall, nephew Robert Killinghall and neece Elizabeth Killinghall, children of my late brother John Killinghall, sister Mrs. Mary Pemberton,¹¹⁸ brother Woolrich, sister Woolrich, Mr. Raigne the minister of this parish, Mr. Simon Teale, Captain Arthur Hebborn, Mr. Parcivall Teale, 20s. a peice for rings—my servant Ann Teale 50*l.* in gratification for her faithful and good services [*meretrix ejus fuit*, Geo. ALLAN,] and 10*l.* to buy mourning cloaths—son William executor—Robert Bowes, Esq., William Penniman of Normanby, Esq., Rowland Place, Esq., and Lyonell Vane, Esq., supervisors.¹¹⁹

WILLIAM KILLINGHALL, Esq., son and heir (1695-1703), soon found it necessary to put an end to the incumbrances on his Lambton estates,

¹¹³ Mrs. Anne Woolrich, an old widow gentlewoman at Darlington, bur. there 4 Nov., 1733 [aged 91].

¹¹⁴ See Appendix B.

¹¹⁵ Copy by Richard Hilton of Darlington, one of the witnesses. Allan Archives.

¹¹⁶ Chaytor Archives.

¹¹⁷ Surtees.

¹¹⁸ Mary Dodsworth, after John Killinghall's death in 1682, re-married John Pemberton of York a year afterwards, and their children by their former spouses also made a match. This arrangement, which made husband and wife brother and sister in law, very frequently occurs in old pedigrees.

¹¹⁹ Attested copy. Allan Archives.

which had probably existed from the times of the civil troubles. The year after he succeeded, there was a sale by his trustees, and a curious history his steward gives of it.

"Robert Colling of Long-Newton bought all the estate at Haughton field at 1200*l*. *Notes*. Mr. Colling would not stand to the bargain without abatement of 10*l*. by reason his money had laid ready some time; and Mr. Spearman calling in his 1600*l*., at this juncture [we] were glad to comply with him and Mr. Ogle, by reason we could not raise moneys any other way to pay Mr. Spearman of. He had lent the same to Mr. Vane [Lyonel Vane, Esq.] for Sir Humphrey Harbort, soe we paid it to Mr. Vane for his use as above per Mr. Colling 642*l*. By Mr. Robert Hilton his purchase money for Ralph Pincher farms with half tyth of it and one Mr. Hilton had in the town before 500*l*. Of Mr. Ogle's that C. Pinckney received and paid Mr. Vane 300*l*. Item paid him by other money had of Mr. Richard Wetherelt and Mr. Francis Place¹²⁰ [of York] as account with Mr. Vane 158*l*. = 1600*l*.

Mr. Thomas Ogle bought all Mr. Killinghalls moiety of Stainton at 1650*l*., but *bafled* him out of 25*l*. on account of a *gentlewoman* Mr. Ogle proposed as a match for Mr. Killinghall,¹²¹ which if he had married the purchase was to be 1600*l*. onely, but [he] was to pay 1625*l*."

In charging interest against Robert Colling in 1699 for the Haughton field sale money, "Mr. Killinghall thinks tis very unreasonable he shod pay interest for his very purchase money and Mr. Colling have the rent of the land which should have paid it.—And as Mr. Colling made him abate 10*l*. for not makeing out the title to Counsell in the time first fixed upon, it is very unreasonable he should suffer for the wrightings not beeing ready to execute at Candlemas when he should have seald and paid the moneys which had sunck soe much interest to him."

In the account the items are

To the Purchase moneys for Haughton field, which by the agreement between Mr. Killinghalls trustees and Mr. Robt. Hilton of Stockton was to be paid or interest sunck the second of February 1696-7, in consideration of which the purchaser to have the May day rents next following 1200*l*. To the interest of that money from the 2d of February 96-7 to the 12^o April 97, 13*l*. 19*s*. 5*d*. = 1213*l*. 19*s*. 5*d*.

"The jointured widow long survives." Never was there truer saying in respect of this gentleman's grandmother. The widow of Robert Dodsworth had been snapped up by a gallant and impoverished loyalist, Colonel Henry Chaytor, professedly to afford him the very means of subsistence.¹²² "The burial of my noble friend Collonel Chaytor, was

¹²⁰ The celebrated painter and engraver. See Sykes' Loc. Rec., sub 1728.

¹²¹ He never married.

¹²² Chaytor Archives.

the 25th Oct., 1664.”¹²³ His widow was then three score and five years old. Thirty five years have passed, trouble after trouble has reduced the Chaytors to something near akin to beggary—literal beggary as to the head of the house, the poor Baronet of the Fleet prison¹⁴—and here, in 1699, Margaret Chaytor of Barton, widow, is still entitled to 90*l.* per annum out of Croft estate. There were great arrears, as well there might be, and William Killinghall of Barton had advanced to her 40*l.* He is her descendant, and the Chaytors have no privity of blood, yet for the love she bears to the old baronet’s spendthrift sons, she agrees to take 30*l.* per annum only, William Killinghall’s score is to be cleared off by 4*l.* per annum for *four* years, and the remainder of the 90*l.* is parcelled out among the young Chaytors and their sister Anne.¹²⁵ The old lady will outlive that grandson Killinghall, for he breaks his leg by falling down stairs in the Manor House at Barton, and his death is the result about New-year’s day, 1702-3. On 25 September, 1703, the veteran of *three centuries* (she was born about 1598) thinks she must make her will, but she can only sign it with three strokes, though in “health of body and of sound, good, and perfect memory.” It belongs to the history of the Dodsworths, and it is sufficient to say here, that among her bequests to her granddaughter Elizabeth Killinghall (afterwards Pemberton), she leaves “her bed wherein her dear grandson William Killinghall, Esq., deceased, did formerly lie,” and to her residuary legatee, “her dearly beloved grandchild Margaret Killinghall, in tender consideration of the love and respect she bore unto her and of 7*l.* which she borrowed and did owe her, the bed in her own chamber whereon she now laid.” She died 24 Feb., 1703-4, aged 105.

MARGARET KILLINGHALL (1703-1706), sister and sole heir of William, on 22 Nov., 1704, made her will.

Margarett Killinghall of Barton co. Yorke spinster—I do entirely and sincerely submitt my selfe, soul and body, and all that I have, to the gracious providence of Almighty God; not doubting but, when he shall call me out of this mortall and sinfull state to appear before him in his glory, he will mercifully receive my soul, and accept of that ransom which my blessed Savior Jesus Christ hath paid as a propitiacion for

¹²³ St. Cuthbert’s, Barton, Par. Register.

¹²⁴ He was continually pawning an old ancestral ring of considerable value, which he calls “old Clervaux.” But his troubles form a long and curious subject, and must not be disturbed piecemeal.

¹²⁵ Chaytor Archives.

my sins, in whose meritts entirely I confide, having been educated and bred up in that and other articles of faith professed in the Church of England, in whose communion I have lived, and hope, by the mercy and favor of Almighty God, to do—property at Middleton St. George, Trafford Hill, and Dinsdale to couzen Robert Killinghall of Middleton St. George as by former deed—rem., being desirous that all my hereditaments shall remain and be in the name or blood of the Killinghalls so long as it shall please God to continue the same, to cozen William Killinghall of Holy Island and heirs male—rem. to Thomas Killinghall,¹²⁵ my cozen, brother of the said William Killinghall and heirs male—rem. to my right heirs.—[the Mannor of Barton alias Barton Graing with same remainders, but in the case of Robert Killinghall only they are enlarged to his daughters as tenants in common].—To Elizabeth wife of Wm. Pemberton of New Castle upon Tine Gent. 20*l.* p. ann.—aunt Mary Pemberton—her three sons John, Thomas, and Francis—children¹²⁶ of my uncle Henry Killinghall—20*l.* to poor of Barton, same to poor of Middleton St. George—unto my kind friend Mr. Christopher Pinckney of Eriholme co. Yorke Gent. in consideration of his great kindness and service done to me and my family 20*l.*, to be by him laid out in a piece of plate with my late brother's coat of armes to be engraven thereupon—to the said Elizabeth Pemberton linnen in the closett at Barton and the large silver tanckerd which was my grandmothers Chaytors and also two silver porringers—to my aunt Woolridge the silver caudlecup which she gave me—residue to my said cozen Robert—he sole executor.

MARGARET { *Seal, Killinghall quartering*
Lambton. Crest, the ram's } KILLINGHALL.¹²⁷
head of Lambton.

This will was useless, for on the 5th May following the worthy spinster entered into marriage settlements with Cuthbert Pepper, Esq., of Moulton, and was buried exactly ten months afterwards, 5 March, 1705-6, dying, in all probability, in child-birth.



ROBERT KILLINGHALL, Esq., son and heir of John Killinghall, brother of William Killinghall, father of Mrs. Pepper, succeeded.¹²⁸—(1706-1758.) Engravings of the seal used by him, and the crest upon his plate, both already referred



¹²⁵ See Appendix B.

¹²⁶ Probably females, as the Holy Island cousins are preferred as inheritors of the estate.

¹²⁷ Allan Archives. Original.

¹²⁸ Add to Surtees:—"born 30 May (Family Bible): bap. 8 June, 1682, at Hurworth." In 1717, his cousin Henry Chaytor, Esq., by a will which was a firebrand in his family, makes him a trustee, and leaves him 20*l.* and a young grey mare. Mrs. Woolrich was a witness to support the will.

to, are presented by Mr. Allan. By his first wife Jane, daughter of George Allan of Darlington, Esq., he had issue.

JOHN KILLINGHALL, Esq., *ultimus suorum*, who died 20 June, 1762, aged 35, unmarried, The funeral ceremonies of the last heir male of his ancient house cannot be uninteresting.

JOHN KILLINGHALL, ESQR., FUNERAL, Saturday, 26 June 1762, one o'clock.

ORDER OF FUNERAL.

Room with corps. Mutes with cloaks, hatbands [gloves] and staves. Half an hour past ten. John Dunn, John Bell.

To stand at Mrs. Eden's door. Half an hour past ten. Mutes with cloaks, hatbands [gloves] and staves. Jonathan Bellanby,¹²⁹ Thomas Hobson.

To stand at Posthouse door. Mutes with cloaks, hatbands [gloves] and staves. Half an hour past ten. Richard Reah, John Rymer.

To shew mourners, gentlemen with scarfs, and tenants, to the Posthouse to dine there, as named in the list, 11 o'clock. Richard Bland.

To shew Darlington gentlemen with scarfs to Mrs. Eden's house, Yellow Room, one o'clock, as named in the list. Francis Wilson, clerk.

Darlington other people to be shewn into Mrs. Eden's house as long as there's room. Then to be shewn to Mr. Richard Bland and Mr. Cloudsley's houses. Francis Wilson.

Company: Mrs. Eden's house. To serve round with a glass of white wine first. Then a glass of red. Francis Hunt, Edward Dunning.

Company: Mr. Richardson's, Richard Bland's, Mr. Cloudsley's, Mrs. Shepherd's houses. To serve round with a glass of white wine first. Then a glass of red. Mrs. Killinghall's servant, William Morgan.

Tenants: Posthouse: Isaac Robinson's room. To serve tenants and gentlemen's servants with a glass of white wine first. Then a glass of red. Mrs. Killinghall's servant, William Morgan.

Tenants' hatbands and gloves to be delivered as directed by list. Mrs. Greenhow's man.

Hatbands and gloves to be given to gentlemen's servants as they come. Mrs. Greenhow's man.

To give Mr. Allan notice when all are served and ready to move. Francis Hunt, John Boys, Edward Dunning, Mrs. Killinghall's servant, William Morgan.

Mourners to go on notice from Posthouse to Mrs. Eden's parlour and there put on cloaks.

Corps put in the Hearse.

Coachman, Hearse; John Joyrden; Mrs. Eden's George; Mr. Boys' post-boy—All to be ready with cloaks on at Mrs. Eden's door exactly at 2 o'clock. Mrs. Greenhow's man.

¹²⁹ In another list Bellanby and Reah are transposed in their localities.

Four mutes with staves, 2 and 2. To be ready mounted on horseback to go before the hearse before the corps are brought out. Mrs. Greenhow's man.

Tenants all to be mounted on horseback, before the corps are brought out, and to be ready to go off before the mutes 2 and 2. Mrs. Greenhow's man.

Tenants go first, 2 and 2. [Barton tenants, hatbands and gloves. Tho. Lax, James Dunn, Andrew Armstrong, James Forster, Thomas Watson, Thomas Marshall.—Middleton Tenants. Robert Kay, John Wright, Thomas Wilkinson, John Roantree, Thomas Mitchinson, John Robson, Christopher Jackson, Christopher Richardson (scarf).—Yarm Tenants. Mr. Waldie, George Merrywether, Richard Ellis, Michael Welsh, Roger Shepherd at Maltby near Yarm.]

Mutes follow, 2 and 2. [Hatbands and gloves.]

[To ride before the corps with cloaks. Francis Hunt, Edward Dunning, William Morgan, Ralph Wilson, hatbands and gloves.¹³⁰

Hearse [coachman, hearse, hatband and gloves, postilion the same].

Mourners' coaches.

Miss Allan's coach [John Joyrden, hatband and gloves].—Mrs. Eden's chaise [Mrs. Eden's George, hatband and gloves].—Miss Allan's chaise [John Boys, postboy, hatband and gloves].

Bearers, 2 and 2.

Gentlemen with scarfs, 2 and 2. [Darlington scarfs; Dr. Trotter, Mr. Rudd, Mr. Thomas Lee, Mr. Holmes, Hen. Ornsby, Capt. Clement, Mr. Francis Lowson, Mr. Cloudsley, Mr. Robson, Mr. John Boyes (house used), Mr. Truman, Dr. Laidman, Dr. Turner, Mr. Plewes, Francis Wilson, clerk (invited), Mr. Thirkeld, Mr. Wood (parson), Richard Bland (invited company), Mr. Richard Richardson (house used). Other places, scarfs; Mr. Hodgson, Fieldhouse; Mr. John Mewburn, Mr. Harrison, Blackwell; Mr. Simpson, Richmond; Mr. Hartley, Middleton Tyas; Mr. Colling, Mr. Harrison, Hurworth; Mr. Ward, Mr. Addison, Dindsdale; Mr. Cowper, S.H.G., Mr. Richardson, tenant, Mr. Stephenson, Middleton; Dr. Kirton, Mr. Isaac Sparke, Mr. Thomas Newsham, Mr. Appleton, Mr. Michael Robinson, Mr. Hopkinson, Yarm; Mr. Hardcastle, Haughton; Mr. Mewburn, Croft; Richard Ellis, tenant, Yarm; Mr. William Newsham, Yarm.]

All other persons to follow. [*Middleton Parish out houses; gloves sent to Middleton*;—Mr. Wrightson; Wm. Smith; Tho. Wilkinson; Wm. Stonehouse; Wm. Ianson; Jonathan Garbut; Robert Todd; Matt. Middleton, B.; George Middleton; Wm. Middleton; John Ware; Michael Sadler; Nicholas Salvin; Silvanus Arrowsmith; John Pincher, Junr., B.; James Cooke; John Wright, B.—*Middleton-one-Row*;—Robert Pearson; Edward Walker; Wm. Bamlet; John Ditchburn; Isaac Garbut; Matt. Graham, B.; Nicholas Gascoigne; John Pincher, clerk; Tho. Oliver; Peter Douglas; Martin Cock; John

¹³⁰ Mrs. Killinghall's servant follows in the list of hatbands and gloves, but the mark of delivery is wanting, and he is not bracketed into the number to ride. Yet perhaps he did so, as he was with the rest in giving Mr. Allan notice of readiness to move.

Christillow; Ralph Wright, B.; Edward Wright, B.; James Carter; George Addison, B.; William Allan, B.; William Kirk; Wm. Smith, miller.—*Darlington List.* Edw. Colling; John Appleby; Mr. Wright; Dr. Trotter's servant (hatband); Mr. Morland; Mr. Burrell; Michael Colling; Mr. Curry; Mr. Darnton; Mr. Sober; Mr. Rudd's apprentice; Mr. Kirton; Mr. Angle; Henry Watson; Mr. Richardson, returned, quaker; Mr. Thorne; Mr. Lax; Mr. William Dent; Mr. Reed; Mr. Stobbs, Old Hall; John Wilson; Mr. Wharton; Joseph Cunningham; Tho. Robinson; Mr. Wakefield, returned, quaker; Mr. Coates; Mr. Daniel; Mr. Maddeson; Mr. Kendry; Mr. Grundy; Thomas Stelling; Thomas Hedley; Isaac Linsley, returned, quaker; Thomas Colling; James Manners; Richard Booth; John Hayton; Hen. Wright; Wm. Moor; George Mempress; Mr. Hedley, returned, quaker; Mr. Backhouse, ditto; Mr. Philips, ditto; Mr. Hall; Isaac Atkinson;¹³¹ Richard Lee; Mr. John Clement; Mr. Wastell; Mr. Stobbs; Mr. Edw. Lowson¹³²; Mr. Fra. Lowson, his clerk, Peter Collier; Richard Preston, sexton; Geo. Chrisop; Mr. Terry; Phil. Carter; John Norton; Robert Dunn; Robert Ward; Mr. Page; Hump Thompson; Mr. Aire; Wm. Stelling; Ed. Pease, returned, quaker; Christopher Wardale; Isaac Robinson; Mr. Parkin; Mr. Wilson; Mr. Litster; Mr. Pease; Mr. Thornhill, not well, returned; Mr. Pratt; George Shaw; Mr. Greenhow's man; Mr. Forster; Mr. Ogden; William Trace; Mr. Granger; Mr. Ridsdale; Geo. Bainbridge; Mr. Stowell; Mr. Steadman; Francis Boyes; Tho. Stelling; Tho. Robson; Rob. Luck; John Coarson;—Hallowell; Mr. Duperoy; Thos. Johnson; John Greathead; Mr. Tunstall; George Appleton; Nicholas Cooke; William English.—*Darlington Women.* Mrs. Chipsis; Mrs. Hilton; Mrs. York; Mrs. Plummer; Mrs. Newby; Mrs. Shepherd; Mrs. Hall; Mrs. Stephenson; Mrs. Mauleverer; Mrs. Bowes; Miss Smart; Mrs. Noble; Mrs. Shepherd; Miss Madgson; Mrs. Allinson; Miss Brockett; Mrs. Greenhow; Mrs. Hall; Mrs. Mary Plewes; Ann Hedley; — Lonsdale; Sarah Santas; Mrs. Parkinson; Mrs. Cade, Greentree; Bechy Dobson; Mrs. Proctor; Cordy Dickinson; John Wright's wife, tenant at Middleton; Citty Richardson's wife; John Allinson, Yarm; Margery Wood; Alice Adamson.]

Corps to be set down on the thistles standing in the field before churchyard.

Under bearers to take up corps, shoulder height.

Bearers in order to take hold of pall and walk forward to church.

Left hand bearer.

Right hand bearer.

Scarf upon right shoulder.

Scarf on left shoulder.

Mr. Holmes

Edw. 35.

Mr. Bendlowes

Mr. Eden

1762,

Mr. Bland

Mr. Witham

Obit 20 June,

Mr. Farmer

Mr. Arderne

John Killinghall Esq.

Mr. Chaytor

¹³¹ No mark of delivery.

¹³² No mark of delivery

Mourners.

Left hand.

Francis Pemberton
 Sober Allan
 James Allan, Junr.
 Leonard Robinson

Right hand.

John Pemberton
 John Allan
 James Allan
 Robert Allan

To give dole, 6*d.* and 3*d.* Henry Ornsby, Mr. Christopher Richardson.
 Rings. 8 bearers, 8 mourners, Dr. Trotter, Mr. Rudd, Mr. Cowper,
 Mr. Wood, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Pinckney, Miss Allan, Mrs. Eden.

WILLIAM PEMBERTON, grandson of Elizabeth the aunt of John Killinghall and devisee (1762-1778) married Winifred Cocks of Plymouth, and his son and heir WILLIAM PEMBERTON, Esq. (1778-1801) devised the manor to his maternal aunts, to the prejudice of his cousin and heir-at-law, George Allan, Esq., M.P., who, with a view to invalidate the will, had a trial at law at the Durham Assizes in 1806, when a verdict passed in favor of the parties claiming under the will, and the Cocks family have since remained in the undisturbed enjoyment of the estate.¹³³

The representation of Killinghall, however, vested in the descendants of James Allan, Esq., of Blackwell Grange, by Elizabeth Pemberton, the only daughter of John Killinghall's aunt who left issue, and through a devise from the latter gentleman to his maternal aunt Hannah Eden (formerly Allan) the manors of Barton eventually followed the blood of their ancient owners, and are now vested in Robert Henry Allan, Esq., of Blackwell Hall, High Sheriff of the county of Durham in 1851, and chief of the House of Allan, who quarters the shields given in this article.



¹³³ Hist. of Darlington.

APPENDIX A.

KILLINGHALL OF BERWICK AND LONDON.

THE following descent from Ralph Killinghall, brother to Henry Killinghall, stands in the Harl. MS., 1540, p. 163, as given in italics. Some Berwick Registers are applied in ordinary type.

RALPH KILLINGHALL, *Captain of the Garrison of Berwick*, married Dorothy and had issue

Mary, bur. 25 Aug., 1578.

Henry, bur. 22 Jan., 1589.

Elizabeth, bap. 26 Ap., 1591, bur. 3 Feb. 1604.

Joseph, bap. 8 Dec., 1594.

Robert, bap. 10 Aug., 1596.

Phillis, bur. 15 Dec., 1596.

His wife Dorothy was bur. 10 Sep., 1596. *He married secondly, Isabel daughter of Thomas Mannors of Cheswick.*¹ [Ralph Killinghall and Esabel Ogle were married 13 Oct., 1597.] *and by her had issue*

? Elenor, bur. 26 Sep., 1599 [perhaps of the former marriage].

RALPH, bap. 30 May, 1599, *of whom below.*

Margery, bap. 19 May, 1601.

George, bap. Dec., 1603, bur. 26 Feb., 1608, *died without issue.*

Elizabeth, bap. 30 March, 1609, bur. 18 May, 1609, *died without issue.*

[Perhaps the MS. refers to a third Elizabeth.]

Isabella Killinghall, widow, was buried 5 Nov., 1642.

RALPH KILLINGHALL *of London, married Elizabeth daughter of Myles Prescott of Hackney, co. Middlessex, and by her had issue*

? Elizabeth, daughter of Ralph, bap. 25 Nov., 1639, at Berwick.

1. *Ralph, died young.*

2. *John.*

3. *Frances, died young.*

¹ The marriage occurs in Mundy's pedigree of Mannors. Her mother was Margaret eldest daughter of Sir Henry Orde of Orde. She seems to have been previously married to an Ogle.

APPENDIX B.

KILLINGHALL OF HOLY ISLAND.

This branch appears to stand thus :

William Killinghall, of Middleton St. George, Esq., bur. 1644. — Susan Moore.

John Killinghall, of Middleton St. George, buried 1651. A	Thomas Killinghall, bap. at Sockburn 21 July, 1607; of London; mentioned in his father's will 1642. Qu. Thomas Killinghall of Middleton St. George, gent., aged 40. 1654. Thomas Killinghall bur. 24 June, 1663, at Middleton. living 1642.
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1. Thomas Killinghall, eldest son, mentioned by his grandfather. 1642. "Master Thomas Killinghall bur. 1 Aug. 1683," at Holy Island; mentioned by Mrs. Margaret Killinghall as late deceased, 1688.	Qu. "Mrs Mary Killinghall of Middleton in Yorkshire," bur. 3 June, 1698, at Holy Island.	2. William.
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William Killinghall, mentioned by Mrs. Margaret Killinghall, 1688; of Holy Island. 1704, when he was put in remainder to the Middleton estate by his second cousin Margaret.

Thomas, mentioned 1688; of Holy Island, yeoman. 1697; in remainder to his brother William 1704.

Thomas Killinghall, apprenticed to John Morresby of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, barber-chirurgian. 21 Oct. 1697. On 11 July, 1699, he chose to serve out the remainder of his time with John Raine. He does not appear to have been made free.

W. HYLTON DYER LONGSTAFFE, F.S.A.

Gateshead.

BISHOP BEK'S CHARTER OF LANDS AT NETTLESWORTH.

THE interesting charter which is given below, is from the muniments of title relating to the manor of Nettlesworth, and is the carving out from the demesne of the see of a considerable estate of new freehold in the county of Durham, in 1308. In 1378, John Gategang died seized of the manor of Nettlesworth, held by homage, fealty, and 26*s.* 8*d.* Exchequer rent. In Hatfield's Survey Master John de Hagthorp appears among the free tenants of Framwelgate as holding the manor of Nettilworth and 41 acres of land, late Master William de Lambeton's, by foreign service and the rent of 27*s.* Among the Exchequer lands of Framwellgate we find him holding an acre of land, formerly Simon Stalley's, and afterwards the Master of Sherburn's, and the 27 acres and 1 rood in Holyside, comprised in the following charter, (the same master of Sherburn occurring as successor to James Spicer) by the rent of 26*s.* 8*d.* He also held 3 acres extra portam de Nettilworth, by 2*s.* 4*d.*, and a toft and 35 acres of land called Bararce by 17*s.* 6*d.* The Hagthorpes held the manor estate until 1607, when they sold it to the Conyers family of Horden. In 1769, the co-heiresses of Sir Baldwin Conyers alienated to Henry Askew, Esq., of Redheugh, and the estate remains in his family, to whose kindness the Society is indebted for this valuable communication to the territorial history of the Palatinate.

Antonius, permissione divina sanctæ Ierosolomitane Ecclesiæ Patriarcha, et Episcopus Dunolm', &c.—Dilecto et fideli nostro Jacobo le Spioer de Dunolm', novem acras et dimidiam terræ juxta parcum de Beaurepaire: Item, quatuordecim acras terræ juxta le Nunneker: Item, octo acras et dimidiam, et dimidiam rodam terræ juxta Surmilkeden:¹ Item, viginti septem acras unam rodam et dimidiam terræ in Holleyside juxta Nettelworth: Et in Nettelworth duas acras terræ quæ fuerunt Johannis Madur: Item, sexdecim acras et tres rodas terræ in Whiteley Wode quæ fuerunt Gilberti de Overindon: Item, decem acras terræ in le Greneker: et dimidiam acram prati in Surmilkeden. Habend', &c., Jacobo et heredibus suis, de nobis et successoribus nostris Episcopis Dunolm' imperpetuum. Reddendo, &c., ad scaccarium nostrum Dunolm'

¹ Souremylkden is mentioned in Hatfield's Survey under Framwellgate, 16 acres near it were waste land.

sexaginta unum solidos et quatuor denarios, ad quatuor anni terminos in episcopatu nostro Dunolm' generaliter constitutos. Volentes et concedentes eidem Jacobo quod ipse et heredes sui habeant communam pasturæ in omnibus boscis et pasturis nostris de Cestria et circa Dunolm', ubi alii tenentes nostri de Cestria et de Framwellegate communcant.² Salvis nobis et successoribus nostris predictis approuamentis nostris in vastis nostris ubicunque ad voluntatem nostram faciendis. In cujus, &c. Hiis testibus, Domino Stephano de Maulay Archidiacono Cliveland, tunc senescallo nostro Dunolm'; Roberto de Hilton, Ricardo Marmeduk, Thoma de Whiteworth, militibus; Domino Rogero de Waltham canonico London, cancellario nostro; Magistris Johanne de Insula, Johanne de Botheby et Domino Roberto de Littelbiry receptore nostro Dunolm', clericis nostris; Johanne Schirlok, Ricardo de Stanlaw tunc vicecomite nostro Dunolm', Petro de Bolton et aliis. Dat. apud Aukeland nono die mensis Februarii, Anno Domini Millesimo Trecen-tesimo Octavo, Patriarchatus nostri tertio, et consecrationis nostræ vicesimo sexto.³—*In dorso, in manu recentiori.*—Hollysyde alias Grene-syd et 2 acras terræ in Nettlesworth.

² *Sic.*—*Communio, are*, is the verb given in the Law-Latin Dictionary from Ras-tall's Entries, 539.

³ The seal is sewn up, and is a mass of fragments.

LUMLEY LETTERS.¹

RICHARD LUMLEY, EARL OF SCARBROUGH,² TO MR. RALPH GOWLAND.

I HAVE receaved yours of the 18, of the 21, and of the 26 of the last. I am very sorry to heare that Mr. Henry Liddle did not advise with you, but Sir Henry told me he did with Mr. Barnes. Pray let Mr. Tempest³ know that commend his charity in the supporting the Mayor of Hartlepole, but that he must not expect to see my title⁴ tel he forces me to it, and pray take all just methodes for the gitting of what is due to me. Lord Lumley⁵ gives you many thanks for your kind enquirey after his health, and his brother⁶ is your sarvant. Lord Lumley, the night after the battell,⁷ was commanded out of his bed to assist at the buriall of the dead bodies, where he got a violent feaver, which turned to a quarterne ague, but I hope the by the care of Doctor Garth,⁸ whoe is his phyctian, he will have noe more of it,⁹ excuse my not writing to you souner. I have labored under severall troubles sence I saw you, and I doe hartily condole yours, for I am most sencereely yours and your families sarvant. SCARBROUGH. December 1, 1709. For Mr. Ralph Gowland, Attorney, at his house in Durham, Durham. Frank, SCARBROUGH.

¹ Communicated by Mr. Trueman of Durham.

² Surtees characterizes him as "one of the most honourable and unimpeached characters of the age." Although he had but lately withdrawn himself from the Roman church, he marched his Sussex militia for James II. against the western insurrection, sent forth his parties in every direction to secure Monmouth after his flight, and shared with Portman the duty of watching him day and night until he was within the walls of Whitehall. Notwithstanding this eminent service he found himself abhorred by the court as a renegade, and, when the sins and stupidity of the house of Stuart had reached their climax, he openly countenanced the seven bishops on their trial, and was one of the seven men who signed the invitation to William. He seized Newcastle, where he was welcomed with transport; argued powerfully for the vacancy of the throne, and the settlement on the Prince and Princess of Orange; attended William in all his campaigns; and died in 1721, full of honours. He was Lord Lieutenant and Vice Admiral of both Durham and Northumberland, and the last of his race who bore such offices, or had much connection with Durham.

³ John Tempest, Esq., was Mayor of Hartlepool that year.

⁴ The Earl was lord of Hart and Hartness.

⁵ Henry Lord Viscount Lumley, who died in his father's lifetime.

⁶ Richard, afterwards Earl.

⁷ *Qw.* That of Blaregnies or Malplaquet, won by Marlborough in September.

⁸ The great Sir Samuel.

⁹ Lord Henry died of the small pox 24 July, 1710, seven months after the date of the letter.

MR. THOMAS MADDISON TO MR. GOWLAND.

Dear Sir, When I saw you at Lumley Castle, you proposed answering Mr. Airey's letter next day, but have heard nothing from you since. When these unhappy troubles begun in the north, I thought it improper to make any inquiries, for I presumed as little business went forward with you as with us. But as we have troops with us, and more coming, we begin to be easy, and I hope we shall have a good account of those rebellious desperate wretches. The term beginning to-morrow, I beg your advice what is to be done &c. I am with respects to you and the family, Sir, your obliged and humble servant, Tho : MADDISON, Newcastle, Oct. 21, 1745.—As to news, we have none from Edinburgh. The rebels are still there, and according to what I have heard, above 10,000 fighting men. A letter from Berwick last night, says Lord Lowdon is at the head of 6000 well affected clans. Only General Howard's Regiment, which is thin, is landed at Shields; about seven more transports are at the Bar, the rest expected soon, they seperated last Fryday in thick weather. Howard's Regiment are the old Buffs, and came here yesterday from Shields. One of them taking a piece of candle to bed with [him] last night, the landlord refused his having it, which the soldier still kept. Upon this, the landlord made complaint to three Dutch soldiers,¹⁰ who came down from their chamber, and cut him desperately with their swords. The landlord is sent to Newgate, and the Dutch soldiers to the guard.—[*In dorso*] Transports at the Bar only five.—To Mr. Gowland, in Durham.

THE HON. JAMES LUMLEY¹¹ TO MR. GOWLAND,

October 19, 1761. Sir, I received the favour of your letter, and am mightily obliged to you for the trouble I gave you some time past above the river Were, but it would not answer, and should be a great loser by it, which made me drop it. I hope you will get your election. My compliments to Mrs. Gowland. This is from, Sir, Your most humble servant, JAMES LUMLEY.

¹⁰ Whitehall, Oct. 28. All the troops expected from Flanders were arrived at Newcastle, Berwick, and Holy Island.

¹¹ Another son of the writer of the last letter. He held some court appointments. His sister, Lady Mary, married George Montagu, afterwards Earl of Halifax, to whom, in 1745, Horace Walpole writes:—"Your friend Jemmy Lumley,—I beg pardon, I meant your kin, is not he? I am sure he is not your friend;—well, he has had an assembly, and he would write all the cards himself, and every one of them was to desire *he's* company and *she's* company, with other pieces of curious orthography."

REPORT ON THE PITMEN'S STRIKE AT NEWBOTTLE,
IN 1734.¹

*To the Queen's most excellent Majesty, Guardian of the realm of
Great Britain.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY. In humble obedience to His Majesty's commands, I have considered the petition of John Neaham, of Sunderland, near the sea, gent.,² which sets forth that the petitioner, together with John Hilton of Hilton Castle, Esquire, being lessees of a colliery at Newbottle, did, in July, 1733, hire several colliers or pitmen, who continued to work therein untill February following. On the 13th day of that month about 100 of the paid pitmen assembled at the colliery in a riotous manner, and threatned to destroy it, and that they would not suffer any man to work there, and beat and abused the persons then at work, and threatned to pull down the fire engines and the petitioner's dwelling house, and declared with horrid oaths they would murder the petitioner. Petitioner being informed thereof, sent his agents to expostulate, and to know the reason of such behaviour, and was informed that the pitmen demanded one guinea per man to be paid them, or they would put their threats in execution. The pitmen continuing their proceedings untill the 27th, the petitioner, with three or four persons, went to the colliery to appease them. He found near 300 persons with great clubbs, amongst whom was John Grey, then of Lumley. As soon as they saw him, a great number of them threw of their cloths and violently assaulted him and the persons with him without provocation. Petitioner spoke in a mild manner, intreating them to declare the reason of their being so disorderly, promising that if any of them had been injured he would do all in his power to redress them; notwithstanding which they grew more outrageous, and assaulted and almost killed several of those who came with him, and endeavoured to knock petitioner of his horse. Grey struck several times at petitioner and his company, who endeavoured to defend themselves, and in the scuffle Grey received a wound of which he after dyed, but by whom the wound was given is not known. Petitioner hoped his Majesty would

¹ This document is given in the words of the original, but is abridged. It is communicated by Mr. Trueman.

² He stands at the head of the pedigree of Neaham of Houghton-le-Spring. Born 1691. (Q^u. John, son of Mr. Robert Neaham, of Chester-le-Street, bap. there, 5 Sep., 1693.) He mar. Jane Pinkney, of Blackwell, and died in 1769. "Hilton and Neaham's" staith, on the south side of the river Wear, is shown on the engraved plan of 1737.

be pleased to grant his most gracious pardon to the petitioner of the offence, and of all penalties and forfeitures by reason of the same.

Edmund Bourn by his affidavit swears that on 6th Feb., the pitmen began to mutiny and desist from working, and assembled in great bodies after a very disorderly manner, and continued so for several days, threatening to pull down the engine and drown the colliery. On 26 Feb., deponent was present when petitioner told Tho. Bartram and John Maddison, keelmen employed by petitioner, to go to the engine next day, and stay in the enginehouse to defend the same, but not to meddle with any of the pitmen unless in necessary defence. On 27 Feb. deponent went to the house of Samuel Anderson and got four guns to defend the engine, which Anderson advised deponent to send in a ballast waggon and not on horseback, lest the pitmen should see them and take them. Went to the engine with the guns and lodged there to defend the same. Had not been long there till he observed a great number of pitmen following petitioner, and striking at him with great clubbs and staves, and ready to knock him from his horse. Saw Mr. Dean, who was with petitioner, coming from among the pitmen sore beaten, and with several wounds in his head, and all blood. Then the pitmen making towards the engine in a great body and furious manner, deponent made off with all speed.³ As he was going he heard several pitmen threaten they would murder him and also the petitioner if they could meet with them. Heard them curse and swear that petitioner might thank God he had a good horse to carry him of, otherwise he should not have escaped with his life, for that they would have beat him to death.

Joseph Bolton. On 27 Feb., as he was going with Mr. Dean, Mr. Hobson, Mr. Roper, and others, from Hobson's house towards the engine, to prevent it from being pulled down, they met with petitioner and one or persons with him near a gate, leading to one of the pits of the colliery. There were hundreds of men and women, and many of them threatening that if they got hold of petitioner they would tear him limb from limb. Petitioner rode towards them and asked them what reason they had to lay off the works, and being answered they wanted their right, he replied, that if they were imposed upon they should be righted, and desired them to desperse, whereupon they began to be very abusive. Petitioner desired the king's proclamation might be read to keep the peace, but the pitmen swore it should not, and immediately fell upon deponent, Mr. Deane, and the petitioner, with their clubbs and staves, and then knocked down deponent before he heard any arms fired or discharged, and afterwards several of the pitmen took him by the head and heels and carried him to a pitt's mouth, and swore they would throw him down, but some of the women perswaded them from it. They then began again to beat him. Got upon his feet, and in a weak condition made towards Hobson's house. The pitmen beat him all the way thither. A little time after a great number of them came to the house, and bid the people turn deponent out or they would pull down the house, and did break the windows and went away, but about an hour

³ Bartram and Maddison depose that they ran also.

afterwards returned in a greater body, and swore they would murder him, and that if the people in the house did not turn him out some of them should dye in his room. Was forced to come down stairs where he had been hid to avoid their fury, and was struck at through the windows which they had broke. Begging in the most submissive manner, they did at last agree to spare his life. Grey was very active amongst the pitmen. No arms were fired untill the pitmen had several times struck at petitioner and Mr. Dean, and knocked deponent down, and no assault was made or violence offered by petitioner, or any person with him, before that time.

John Pottar, being employed by petitioner and his partner, to take care of their engine and keep it in repair, went on 7 Feb. and found it stopped by the pitmen, who, in number about 100, threatned to murder him and pull down the engine if he set her to work again. Two or three days afterwards went again to set her to work, but was opposed by about 100 pitmen, who forced him to get speedily away, and told him that when petitioner came from London they would tear him limb from limb. A few days afterward they consented that deponent might set her to work, which he did, and as he has been going to and from the engine, as well before as after the 27 Feb., he frequently heard them swear to murder petitioner and destroy the fire engine if he did not agree with their terms. Several times during the mutinying was present when the corves were gaged by, or in the presence of, the pitmen's friends, and the same, one with another, were no bigger that they were agreed to be. If the pitmen had destroyed the engine, the colliery must have been drowned.

Mathew Hobson. On 14 Feb. deponent, as viewer to petitioner, had prevailed with five of the pitmen to work in the colliery at Southeron's pitt. One hundred persons or thereabouts went to the pitt, set the gin a main, threw the pitt ropes down the pitt, and broke the gin, and would not suffer the pitmen in the pitt to be drawn out for several hours after the usual time of leaving work, and swore that if they had them above ground they would beat them to death, for working there without their leave. Deponent at length thinking he had appeased their anger, desired he might draw them above ground, which he caused to be done, when several of the riotous persons fell upon the workmen and beat them violently. They run away, and thereby escaped further damage. They hindered other workmen from sinking in another pitt, and threatned to pull up the waggon way, destroy the fire engine, drown the colliery, and demolish the petitioner's dwelling house at Houghton. Petitioner was at London. On 23 Feb. the riotous persons, having heard that petitioner was got home, told deponent that if petitioner would not give them a guinea a man for lying idle, which would have amounted to near 300*l.*, they would pull down his engine, pull up the waggon way, drown the colliery, and set fire to the coal heaps, and if he came to the works, they would kill him. Deponent on 25 Feb. told petitioner that the pitmen would meet him at Lumley Castle the next day, to see if they could agree. Petitioner went accordingly, but that morning about 100 pitmen told deponent that they would not meet there, for fear petitioner might get them taken into custody. Deponent

proposed Lumley Park gate, but they swore "D— them, if they would meet him at any place but at the pitta," and bid deponent tell petitioner that if he did not the next day (the 27th), send them a guinea a man, and agree with them, they would pull down the engine, &c. On 27 Feb. petitioner sent men and firearms in a waggon, to be put into the engine house. Deponent going from his house to the engine with Mr. Roper and others sent to defend it, met petitioner with Avery Robinson, constable of Houghton, who turned back to go to the engine house. At a gate leading to Southeron's pitta, they found hundreds of the pitmen and their wives with great clubbs, &c. &c. Petitioner retreated upon a pitheap. Deponent endeavoured to keep them from going up the same, till they overpowered him by numbers and got upon the heap, and beat petitioner and his horse off the heap. He rode off and escaped them. The pitmen struck several times at petitioner, and barbarously beat others almost to death before any arms were fired, and before they were fired deponent desired Robinson to read the proclamation for dispersing rioters, who then declared that he durst not do it, and that if he did they would kill him and pull down his house. Some time after the pitmen broke the windows of deponent's house, and threatened other damages, which he prevented by giving them ale. They insisted on it, and forced deponent to go to Newbottle Town to see for the petitioner, and tell him again that if he did not send them a guinea, &c.

James Wilson, being servant to petitioner, did, on 27 Feb., go with him from his dwelling house in Sunderland. They met by accident Mr. Richard Bryan and Mr. Thomas Starn, and afterwards Avery Robinson. Petitioner called Robinson back and asked him if he was not constable of Houghton, who answered that he was. Petitioner desired him to go along with him, if he could conveniently,⁴ and he accordingly went. They called at the house of Ralph Bates of Newbottle, esquire, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace. — When the petitioner had got clear of the pitmen, he rode towards the engine, where he met the said Mr. Bates, whom he desired to read the proclamation, but they would not suffer him, and swore if they did not get hold of him then, they would catch him at Newbottle, if he read it. Bryan and Starn had no weapons, nor intermeddled in the affray, but sate on horseback at a distance as spectators.

IN ANSWER to which, *George Clarke* swears that he and other pitmen refused to work till they had justice done them in the corves. In pursuance of a notice given deponent to meet petitioner at the house of Mathew Hobson, he and others, on 27 Feb., went, and being got to a gate not farr distant from Hobson's house, the petitioner and three or four people on horseback came, and petitioner asked them what they came there for, and bid them go home and be civil; and they replied that they were come to make an agreement with him, and intended to use no incivility to him. Petitioner went towards Hobson's house, and was met by Hobson, a serjeant drummer, and several others, who came

⁴ Robinson deposes that the petitioner told him he must go with him to his colliery, for he had something for him to do when he came there.

back with him, which they seeing, drew off towards a pitheap, where more pitmen were assembled, whither petitioner followed them, and swore he would shoot them all, and accordingly fired a pistol or gun amongst them, and bid the other persons fire likewise, which they did, by which shooting John Grey, a pitman, received a wound in his right leg and thigh, of which he died on 1 March next following.

John Walton. Petitioner overtook him as he was going along the heap, presented a pistol to him, and threatened that if he went not immediately off the heap he would shoot him.

Margaret Thompson. Petitioner said it should be the blackest day that ever they saw, and immediately rode up to the pitheap. Saw him fire among the pitmen, and ordered a serjeant to fire or else he would him, upon which she heard several guns or pistols fired. Petitioner fired another pistol over his right arm at her, and then rode off.

Isabell Curroy. Petitioner spoke "D— you, dogs, what do you want?" The pitmen, after they pulled of their hats in a very humble manner, answered that they were come thither by his viewer's appointment to meet him, and make an agreement about the size of their corves, which were much bigger than they ought to be by the contract. He replied he would not speak to them, for if they got anything of him it should be by fair means, whereupon he rode up to the viewer's house and brought a serjeant and drummer with fire arms, whereupon the pitmen retired from the gate toward Colliery Row, being the place of the habitations of most of them; but before they could get thither, petitioner, with the serjeant and drummer, overtook them near a hedge, and before they could get over the hedge into the lane where their habitations were, petitioner fired a pistol among them, and drove them into a ditch next the hedge. The pitmen told petitioner that unless he would leave off firing, they would defend themselves as well as they could, for they had rather dye like men than be killed like dogs. Petitioner said, "Come up, serjeant," three times, and said, "D— you, serjeant, if you don't shoot, I will shoot you." The serjeant fired and drew his broad sword, and was going to cleave the head of William Walker. Was prevented by other pitmen putting their sticks over his head and receiving the blow. Immediately after heard several guns fired, by which John Grey received a wound and dyed.

Avery Robinson, constable of Houghton. Petitioner told them he would not agree with them unless they would work with the same corves, otherwise take what follows. Petitioner then rode towards the viewer's house, and was met by his viewer, one Mr. Roper, a serjeant, drummer, and new recruit, and other persons, who came back with him to the place where he had left the colliers. After some words had passed, deponent heard some one, but who he cannot tell, but verily believes it was petitioner, say, "Shoot! D— you, why don't you shoot?" Upon which he heard some guns or pistols shot off, and particularly saw the serjeant and another person fire their pieces, after which the said other person ran to petitioner and desired him to take him up behind him, which petitioner's servant did; and after the person was got up behind the servant, heard him say, "D— it, I have shot one man, if not two."

Richard Oyston, Anthony Allen, Tho. Curry, Thomas Galley, and Robert Thompson. By their agreement they were to work only with a fourteen peck corf, but upon measuring some of the corves they were found considerably bigger.—Petitioner returned with a serjeant, drummer, and a new raised man, all armed, who came on foot, but petitioner continued on horseback. Before they came to the gate, deponents and the rest of the pitmen perceiving and believing that petitioner had some mischievous and desperate designs against them, all run away towards Collier Row, where most of them lived, but, before they could get so far, petitioner overtook them, and bid them stand, and desired two or three of them would come to him and speak with him. Wm. Walker and two or three more of them, and, at the said Hobson's request, one John Walton also went to petitioner to speak to him, but, before they were got up to petitioner, he fired a pistol among them, and, after that, fired one or two more pistols, and, immediately afterwards, the serjeant and a new raised man fired, and one other person in the petitioner's company, by which firing John Grey received a wound of which he dyed.

Samuel Anderson. On 26 Feb. was in company with petitioner, and asked him if he had agreed with his pitmen. Petitioner answered he had not, but intended to be with them in a day or two, and would make it the worst day to them they ever saw in their lives, and used several other angry and passionate expressions against them. Next day, being 27 Feb., deponent, being employed as staitman by petitioner, had orders to meet him at the engine, which he did, and went from thence to the house of Matthew Hobson, where there was a serjeant and a drummer, armed with pistols and a sword, and one Brown with a gun, and petitioner had a pair of pistols. There was also six or seven other persons not armed. Petitioner ordered both the armed and unarmed men to go with him, which they did, to a gate called Curry's Gate, about forty or fifty yards distant from the pitheap where Grey was afterwards shot. Deponent refused to go further than the gate, at which petitioner was very angry, and desired him to go with him, but, deponent telling him he saw no reason nor occasion for it, petitioner said "D— you, go along with me." On the other side of the gate about forty or fifty pitmen were assembled, who, upon petitioner appearing, put off their hats in a quiet and civil manner, and about four or five of them told him they were come there according to his viewer's appointment. Petitioner was then in a great rage and passion, and bidd them be gone. Deponent refusing to go with petitioner, he went first through the said gate, and the armed men, and the others without arms, after him, upon which the pitmen retired towards the said pitheap. The first acts of violence which he observed was the discharging two fire arms upon or amongst the pitmen. Petitioner discharged one of his pistols. John Grey was shot by the discharging of one of the fire arms, and afterwards dyed. After Grey was shot, another gun or pistol was discharged, but by whom deponent knows not. Upon discharging the fire arms a great number of pitmen assembled, and, being much enraged, beat the petitioner and the persons with him from the pitheap, who then rode away.

The affidavits on the part of the pitmen omit giving any account of what happened before the 27th of February, and in respect to the transactions of the 27th February, are drawn in such a manner as plainly shews that they do not discover the whole truth of the case. The affidavits on the part of the petitioner all agree in one very material circumstance, that whatever was done by petitioner and those who came to his assistance upon 27 Feb., was done in defence of the colliery and themselves, and that no fire arms were discharged till they had been very severely beaten, and their lives were in danger.

I am humbly of opinion that the petitioner has done nothing but what was absolutely necessary for the defence of his colliery, and that if he had been the unfortunate person who had given the wound of which John Grey died (which does not appear), yet he would have been at least excusable, if not strictly justifiable.

In cases of homicide where there is anything of malice, I shall never advise his Majesty to interpose, but am humbly of opinion that the person committing the fact, ought always to be left to the ordinary course of justice. But there does not appear to have been the least malice in the present case.

I cannot think that any jury could find the petitioner guilty of murder, and I think there is not a sufficient foundation to convict him even of manslaughter, but, as he will be liable to very severe penalties if he should be found guilty of manslaughter, and as I think he deserves no punishment at all, I am therefore of opinion that the petitioner is a very proper object of his Majesty's great goodness and compassion, and that it may be very fit for his Majesty to grant to the petitioner his most gracious pardon.

J. WILLES,

June 11th, 1735.

In dorso. To be heard att my Lord Privy Seal's office at Whitehall, on Friday the 4th of July next, at 5 of the clock in the afternoon. 10 guineas.

[Counsel's notes.] No foundation for complaint about the corves. Affidavit of the maker, George Hedley. May indict all our witnesses.

[Addressed]

For Mr. Samuel Gowland att Durham.

SCHEME FOR A NAVIGABLE RIVER TO DURHAM.

THE draft¹ of an Act (*temp.* Geo. II.) for Improving the Navigation of the River Wear, and making and continuing the same river navigable from Mr. Allen's staith up to the city of Durham, is submitted to the notice of the Society.

It recites the Act of 3 Geo. I. for the improvement of the river and port and haven of Sunderland, whereby a commission was appointed for 21 years with these limits:—From the promontory or point called Souter point, about two miles from Sunderland Barr towards the N.E., and so into the sea to five fathoms at low water, and from thence in a supposed direct line till it fall opposite to that land called Ryhope Dean, about two miles from Sunderland Barr towards the S., and continuing W. from the said barr and limits up the river to a place called Newbridge, par. Chester-le-Street, and thence to the city of Durham. Tolls were to be levied from 24 June, 1717; those arising by coals and cinders brought to the river below the Newbridge to be applied only to that part of the stream; those arising by coals and cinders loaded or unloaded above the Newbridge to be applied only towards making the river navigable between that point and the city of Durham. Recitals follow to the effect that, notwithstanding the above Act, the Wear is not navigable higher than Mr. Allen's staiths, below the Newbridge, and that the tolls to be levied below Newbridge would not suffice to carry navigation further. Shoals and sands must be removed, cuts for the passage of water below Newbridge, and locks, dams, sluices and cuts for the passage above and near it up to Durham, are required. Navigation to the city will benefit trade and the poor, will greatly encourage the woollen manufactory in the city, and be convenient for the carriage of lead, coals, lime, stone, timber, deals, butter, tallow, &c., to and from Durham, Westmoreland, Cumberland, Yorkshire, and other counties, to and from Sunderland, London, and other parts, British and Foreign, and will very much tend to the employing and increase of watermen and seamen, and be a means to preserve the highways. The Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Durham have proposed to carry out the work to accommodate boats and vessels of twenty tons burden or more. It is now enacted that the Mayor and Aldermen shall be a Corporation by the name of the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Durham, and have a common seal, and very extensive powers for altering and deepening the river are then given to them. No ground except mansion-houses, out-

¹ Communicated by Mr. John Ventress.

houses, and gardens, are safe from interference. The first lock or dam is to be at or near Newbridge, in Mr. Mascall's ground. The Act of 3 Geo. I. as relates to the limits of this Act is repealed. The commissioners must not touch existing ballast quays, wharfs, or coal staithes, otherwise than by imposing penalties for nonrepair. Tolls are given to them, but not to affect Henry Lambton of Lambton, Esq., his heirs or assigns, for coals or cinders gotten out of his estates at Lambton or Harra-ton, and laid on his staithes within the limits of the Act. Winches or other engines may be erected to draw vessels. Passages over the towing-paths, cuts, &c., to be made for convenient occupation of the adjoining lands, and bridges, fords, highways, &c., not to be destroyed until substitutes are made. Provisions occur against leaving open the "locks or cloughs" to be made in the cuts, which in dry seasons may prejudice the mills and works upon the river. [The passage is mentioned in consequence of this sense of the word clough being altogether omitted in our local and archaic glossaries. "The clough" at Thirak is the place where the waste waters of the Codbeck throw themselves over a dam, being regulated by a screw upon the mill-race which there separates from the old course. On the Wear works, the boatmen, as soon as their vessel had passed the lock were "to shut the said lock, and the gates and cloughs thereof."] Rights of fishing and fowling are reserved, and pleasure boats are to have free passage through the locks though not paying toll. Lords of manors and owners of riverside lands may erect warehouses, weighbeams, cranes, keys, landing places or wharfs, on their own wastes or grounds upon the river or cuts, and levy rates for themselves.

The scheme shared the fate of many other fantasies of corporate bodies, and Durham is yet free from vessels of burden. "Mr. Allen" was Thomas Allan, Esq., of Allan's Flatts, near Chester-le-Street. See the pedigrees of Allan of Blackwell, &c., in Hist. Darlington.

WASHINGTON LETTERS,¹

GENERAL WASHINGTON TO MR. J. RUMNEY.

Mount Vernon, April 6, 1787.—I can say little more at this time respecting the estate of the deceased Coll. Thos. Colvill² than what is contained in my account of it to Major Swan (recited in one of the letters which you put into my hand) except that I have used every means in my power to collect materials (and very defective they are) for a final settlement of the administration of it. What the surplus of the estate will be when the debts and legacies are all paid, is more than I can inform you. The testator himself, as will appear by his will, had a doubt of there being any. And what will be done with it if there should, must be a matter for future determination. When the administration is closed, which it is my sincere wish to do as soon as the nature of the case will admit, I shall, for my own justification and security, take council with respect to the application of the surplus, if any, under the existing laws of this country. The author of the letters of instruction to you is mistaken, I conceive, when he says the claim of one Clawson was admitted, unless by admission he means that it was received. If this was not his idea, it will give him no pleasure to be informed that near twenty others, I believe, have been admitted in the same manner, under the indefinite and, I may add, indigested clause of the will which has stirred up so many pretenders, as to render it a matter of difficult investigation to determine rightly in the case.

GEO. WASHINGTON.

MR. J. RUMNEY TO MR. JAMES SCORER.

Alexandria, April 6, 1787.—Sir, I have to acknowledge receipt of your favour per Capt. Atkinson, and, agreeable to your request, have made every inquiry respecting Coll. Colville's estate that was in my power. I have seen Mr. Tom West, who is son to the old gentleman, one of the executors; he does not know much of the business, but gave

¹ All these letters, except the last, are communicated by Mr. Trueman of Durham.

² It is evident from the sequel, that this gentleman was nearly related to the Colvilles of Whitehouse, near Gateshead. Adam Colville of Boldon, gent., had a son Edward, butcher and hostman of Newcastle, who purchased Whitehouse, and died in 1750, aged 105. By his first wife Anne Ladler (mar. 1682, bur. 1686) he had a son Anthony, bap. 1683, bur. 1685. By his second, Sarah (bur. 1713), he had issue, Edward, bap. 1700, bur. 1783; Robert, bap. 1705; and John, bap. 1708, who resided at Whitehouse. John married Joan, the daughter of Wm. Fawcett, of West Boldon, gent., to whom he left his estate in fee, and died childless in 1781. She died in 1785.

up the papers to the other executors. I have wrote to Mr. Swan at Baltimore, but have not received an answer, which I wonder at. I dined last Sunday with General Washington at his house, a few miles from hence, and had a long conversation on the subject with him. He was very much averse to being an executor in this business, and had not taken any active part untill Mr. West's death. He says, so many claims have been made, that they do not know who is entitled to what was left; he therefore means to lodge what is their due in the hands of the Lord Chancellor in England, to be paid to those whose right it seems to be. He does not think there will be much, but whatever there is, it ought to be ascertained, and made an end of, and you may rely on my endeavours to forward it. The General begged I would leave your memorandum and letter with him for his perusal, which I did. I hope soon to see him again, and when anything further is done, you shall hear from me. J. RUMNEY.—Since writing the above, I have received a letter from the General, and enclosed I send you a copy of that part of it which relates to your business. I think it is not favourable by any means.

MR. JAMES SCORER to MR. JOHN CLARKSON.

W^h.Haven, June, 1787.—Dear Sirs, On the other side you have two copies of letters, the one from my friend Mr. Rumney to me, and the other from General Washington to him, by which you will see the active part my friend has taken in your business, and how little the expectation is of bringing any thing to a period. The General now thinks there will [be] very little due to the claimants, and you see denies your claim ever being admitted any more then it might have been received amongst the many claims that has been made. I always understood by you that your claim was admitted by the opinion of Councilar Wyth, &c., and as such was the style of my letters to Mr. Rumney. I wrote to Mr. Swan by the same opportunity as I wrote Mr. Rumney, telling him Mr. Rumney would correspond with him on the business, as he was so near the executor's. You see Mr. Rumney has likewise wrote him, but can get no answer, and, as Mr. Swan is empowered from you to act in this business, I don't see any thing more my friend can do in it then assist Mr. Swan in any thing he may chuse to communicate to him, but it disnot appear to me that he means to correspond with him about it. It would likewise appear by General Washington's letter to Mr. Rumney, that he and Mr. Swan has corresponded on the business, but this may refer to the copy of the letters you sent me; if so, it is very old. The General seems to wish to have the matter brought to an esue, and it appears to me if it ever be done, it must be by him. You will judge for yourselves what steps is further to be taken, but I think you should get your friends in London to write out again to Mr. Swan to push the business as he has your powers to do it, and I am sure that Mr. Rumney would do any thing in conjunction with him to bring you to your right, if there be anything for you, and that your claim is admitted of. If you have anything more to communicate to me upon this a vessel will sail for Alexandria the

latter end of this month, and it will always give me pleasure to render you any service in my power, and am, D^r S^r, your very humble servant, JAMES SCORER.—Please to give my love to my mother, then she will know I have got home. J. S.—Mr. John Clawson, 5, Framwel Gate, Durham.

SIR WILLIAM APPLEBY³ TO MR. JOHN SWAN.

Mr. John Swan.—Sir, since my arrival from London, I have had the pleasure of reading a letter from you in answer to mine, as well as one from Mr. Scorer annexing two from Mr. Washington and Mr. Rumney to him, concerning Clarson's demand upon Washington as executor to Coll. Colvill's effects. I think it my duty as a man of honour and veracity again to assure you that every word contained in mine *was the truth*. Let Washington say what he will, or *still* use what evasive subterfuges he may, *as he has always done, and ever will* find some pretence to keep the immense property devised, in his own possession, and thereby defraud the legatees. *He dare not* show you my letters to him upon that occasion *when he played the same game as at present*, but had Mr. James Balfour (agent to Mr. Hanbury) *only survived*, he would long ere now have been compelled to make a distribution. Whatever opinion other people may have of him *I clearly see* by his letter, dated Apl, 6, 1787, now before me, to Mr. Rumney, *it wont alter mine*, which, *he well knows*, was always adverse to him, *and well founded for the reasons assigned*. He alledges there are such numerous claimants, which is false respecting the quota justly demanded—that there can no distribution be made properly. The present claimants have nothing to do with them, if there were a thousand upon three parts of the property, for they are solely and incontestably intitled to one fourth thereof as the legal inheritors to Stott's family mentioned in Colvill's will, and I know there are other legal claimants now living in this neighbourhood *who shall instantly agitate* their just right if he does not immediately satisfye the present claimants Clarsons, or he shall be publicly exposed both here and in America by me, and at my expence, for he well deserves it. Mr. Rumney can easily let you see Washington's letter to him, and, if you please, *may let* the last mentioned peruse this, who, I am confident, will *never* finish the business, unless he is shamed out of it publicly, which *indeed will be a very hard matter to do*. The present claimants are much obliged to Mr. Rumney and you, and make no doubt but by this time our worthy and honourable clerk of the peace, George Pearson, Esq., has sent you and him, through favour of Messrs. Harrison, Ainsley, and Co., of London, every necessary credential to *compel* Washington to do them justice. *I am certain* that Washington's literal expressions in a letter sent to me above ten years ago, when the affair was in the hands of Mr. Balfour, were these, "*I admit the claim*",

³ One of the Peg Nicholson knights. He is said to have refused to pay the usual fees to the officers of Herald's College after being knighted, objecting that they could not unknight him. The italics are his own.

⁴ Washington by such an expression probably only meant to say "I admit the existence of your clients claim as a *claim*—their *right* must be legally established for my safety."

I admit the possession of the property, but I will not pay one shilling, unless I am compelled to it, in our own Court of Chancery, for my own justification." Such was then, such is, and such ever will be the language of the modern *Fabius* in war as well as *executorships*, if not *compelled* to do the parties justice. I have taken the liberty to send this to Mr. Rumney, and to entreat he will forward it to you, and if I am favoured with any answer from either upon the subject, may either address it to George Pearson, Esq., or Sir William Appleby, Durham, which will much oblige, Sir, your most humble servant, WILL. APPELBY, Durham. Augt. 8, 1787.

SIR WILLIAM APPELBY TO MR. RUMNEY.

Durham, Augt. 8, 1787. Mr. Rumney, Sir, I have taken the liberty to transmit the above to you, entreating, after your perusal thereof, and looking upon it as also addressed to you, as well as Mr. Swan, you'll please to send him it, and am, with many thanks for your attention to the interest of the present just claimants upon Washington, *as acting executor* to Col. Colvill, am, Sir, your most humble servant, WILL. APPELBY.—P. S. My opinion of and reflections upon Mr. Washington, I do assure you, *are very just*.—I understand Col. Colvill's brother left many thousands to the present Lord Tankerville,^{*} who got it all: the late gentlemen left his property *to a greater amount* to four families here, but which I dare say they will be all cheated of, and by as before-mentioned.—Mr. J. Rumney, at Alexandria, in America.

MR. JAMES KEITH TO MR. C. RICHMOND.

Alexandria, 15th December, 1790.—The estate of the late Colonel Thomas Colvill consisted of lands, slaves, and a large debt due from the estate of his brother Col^d John Colvill. Part of his lands and slaves he gave to particular friends, the residue he directed to be sold for the payment of his debts and legacies. This has been done, and the money I believe chiefly received. His brother John Colvill had directed a tract to be sold for the payment of his debts; this had for some causes been delayed till a short time before the death of Thomas Colvill, and but a very inconsiderable part of the purchase money paid in his lifetime. Several bills of exchange had been passed to him on account of the purchase, but those were chiefly returned protested, either just before or immediately after the death of Colonel Colvill. The purchaser's

^{*} John Colville of Whitehouse had several sisters, viz., 1. Elizabeth, bap. 1689. 2. Susanna, bap. 1690, mar. Lionel Allan, Esq., an eminent merchant at Rotterdam, and died 1783, having survived her husband, ten brothers and sisters, and buried ten children. 3. Ann, bap. 1693, mar. 1710, to William Hanby of Newcastle, barber-chirurgeon. 4. Sarah, bap. with Ann. 5. Rosamond, bap. 1695, mar. to Roger Pearson of Tritlington, Esq. 6. Camilla, bap. 1698, mar. *Charles Bennet, Earl of Tankerville*, who died 1763. She died 1775. 7. Catherine, bap. 1701. 8. Jane, bap. 1703, mar. successively to Charles Clarke, of Gray's Inn, attorney, and Robert Fenwick, of Lemington, Esq., but d. s. p. There is a romantic relation of the wooing and winning of Camilla. See Hist. Darlington, iv.

circumstances about that time became desperate; the executors of Thomas Colvill in vain applied for payments, it was out of his power to make any. Things remained in this state till the beginning of the year 1772, when some of the creditors of the purchasor's conceiving the land to be worth considerably more at that time, proposed paying the balance of the purchase money, upon condition the land was conveyed to them. This, after some time, was agreed upon, and commissioners appointed to settle the accounts and ascertain the balances then due. This was done; a part of the balance was then paid, and a bond given for the balance. A suspension of all law business soon after taking place in Virginia, and hostilities commencing in 1775, nothing further was done until peace was restored, and General Washington returned home. During that period two of the executors died, one of them the person who had transacted the whole business of the estate, which, as well as his own affairs, he had left in the greatest confusion. General Washington, soon after his return home, put such of that gentlemen's papers as related to the transactions of Colvill's estate in my hands, to endeavour to state an account of his transactions. After much time spent, I formed as just an one as the lights I could procure from different parts would enable me. In the course of this business, I discovered that the commissioners who had settled the accounts between the purchasor of the land and the executors had made a gross blunder, which, if not rectified, will fall upon the estate of Thomas Colvill. A suit is instituted and now depending to get that error rectified, and to settle the question of interest upon the bond. Those suits I expect will be determined in May next, and immediately after the determination the President will close the account of that transaction. J^A. KEITH. If the error alluded to is rectified there may probably be a surplus of 600*l*. Virginia money.

MR. C. RICHMOND TO GEORGE PEARSON, Esq.

Philadelphia, 14th April, 1791.—Sir, You will no doubt have been surprised that the affairs of Mr. Clarkson committed to my care have seemingly been unattended to by me, but you will find by the copy of Mr. Keith's answer to my application on the subject, that I have not altogether neglected the business. When I arrived in London from the North in February, 1790, I found the gentleman (Mr. John Rumney) who was joined with me in the letter of attorney had left Virginia, and was then in London. I told him of the power I had received; he answered, he wished me success in the execution of it, but was afraid little would be obtained upon it, from what he had been able to learn. My being engaged in public business soon after I arrived in Maryland, to attend the officers of Congress at New York, as agent to settle accounts between Maryland and the United States, prevented my journey to Alexandria until December, since which my chest and papers have been detained by the ice in the bay and rivers until this few weeks past, when they came to my hands, and with them that of which I now send you the copy. General Washington, the President of the United States, is now on a tour to the Carolinas and Georgia. I think

it probable I shall be able to procure some intelligence from him relating to this matter when he has returned to this city, which will be about the beginning of July next. After which time you shall hear from me again. With great respect, I am, Sir, Your obedt. humble servant, C. RICHMOND.—P.S. Will you be so good as to remember me to my brother Joseph and his family, and tell him I have not heard of or received a letter from any of my relations since I left England.—George Pearson, Esq., Clerk of the Peace, City of Durham, N^o. England, per the *Harmony*, Cap. Osman, of Philadelphia.

MRS. SARAH ADDISON TO MR. WASHINGTON SMIRK,¹

Oct. 1836.

DEAR BROTHER,—I write this to inform you of our decent, the papers I have seen, and what my dear mother told me respecting it. Our grandfather's name was Thomas Washington,² brother to General George Washington, of North America. Our grandfather was a planter of Virginia, Nevis, and St. Kitts, and that he traded in his own vessel to England. The ports he used were Liverpool and Newcastle. The last ship he came to Newcastle in was the *Duke of Argyle*. He died suddenly, at Gateshead, without a will, leaving our grandmother with three daughters, Mary, Sarah, and Hannah, who at her death were taken by Alderman Baker, Alderman Peareth, and Alderman Vernal, each one with a promise of bringing them up according to their decent, but were made servants of, and they remained so until marriage. Our grandmother's name was Mary Smith, a native of Alnwick, Northumberland. She had an annuity from N...wick [*partially illegible*] estate for her life; but how that was left I do not know. Mr. William Peareth never let the sisters rest until he got the papers from them to do them justice, but he never would confess with them after. He sent them to America. A gentleman belonging to Burn Hall, near Durham, told our aunt Mary he had seen a letter wrote by the General's own hand concerning three orphan sisters, a sum of 20,000*l.* for them. Mr. Peareth would never confess anything after that, which caused my father to go to London. He could make nothing out, but that the money came, received by who they would not say; and having no one to advise him, came home and would never see after it again; so it was lost. I read myself, in the Newcastle paper, put in by a Mr. Wilson, of Newcastle, son of Rector Wilson, that the niece of General Washington called upon him, and he presented her with 5*l.* as a token of respect; and that person was aunt Mary. I have to inform you Rector Wilson married our father and mother in the year of our Lord 1780, the 23d of May, at Washington

¹ Communicated by William Green, Jun., Esq., of Findon Cottage, near Durham.

² The name of Washington is so unusual in the North of England, and the connection of this person with America so minutely set out, that it is difficult to resist the impression that he was a near connexion with the General, who certainly had brothers, planters in Virginia, though not of the name of Thomas. Possibly Mrs. Addison is in error as to the baptismal name of her grandfather.

Church, near Usworth.³ Our mother was up mostly at Usworth Hall.

Our father Edward Smirk was respectfully decended from the Wylams' family.⁴ The Miss Peareths alwayes looked upon aunt Mary's son, and always gave him whenever he went on our mother's account; but we never went. They are all dead but an old lady, the last time I heard of them. My dear mother many a time has sat and wept when she looked at her sons and daughters, to think how they were wronged. She always committed her case to the God of her salvation, and she used to say He would always avenge the case of the innocent. Our hairs are numbered, and a sparrow cannot fall to the ground without His permission. I know what I have said to be truth.

So dear brother, farewell.

To Washington Smirk,

SARAH ADDISON.

Butterknowle Colliery.

³ The following is the entry of the marriage in Washington Register:—"Edward Smirk and Hannah Washington, both of this parish, married, by banns duly published on the 22d day of May, 1780, by me, E. WILSON, rector. Marriage solemnized on the day and year above written between us, EDWARD SMIRK, Hannah & Washington's mark. In the presence of JNO. FATHERLEY, JNO. HALL."

⁴ Edward Smirk's mother was Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. John Wylam of North Biddick, par. Washington, farmer, by Catherine, who was living a widow at Woodhouse, North Biddick, in 1746, and on 3 July, 1750, was married at Washington to Robert Wade of Ousterly, afterwards of Fatfield, yeoman. Mr. Wylam was grandfather of our highly respected neighbour, Mr. Ralph Wylam of Gateshead, who states that, in reference to his aunt's marriage to Smirk, it was said that she pleased her eyes, and grieved her heart. The ceremony took place at Washington, 27 Mar., 1749, and her husband, Thomas Smirk, was then of the parish of Chester-le-Street. In 1751, when, on 11 Dec., his daughter Catherine was baptized at Washington, he is stated to reside at Cat Dean. His son, Edward Smirk, was a horsekeeper at the New Stables in 1781, the year after his marriage with Hannah Washington, when, on 8 March, he baptized a daughter Anne at Washington. On 14 Oct., 1783, "Edward Washington, the son of Edward Smirk of Washington and Hannah, his wife," was baptized there. Both these children probably died very young. From 1783 to 1793 there is a barren gap in the register, perhaps in consequence of Edward Smirk's desertion of his wife, as it is only broken on 5 July, 1789, by a disreputable entry of the baptism of "John, illegitimate son of Hannah Smirk of Washington. John Churnside, supposed father." On 22 Dec. 1793, was baptized another Anne, described as "daughter of Edward and Hannah Smirk, North Biddick;" and on 28 Aug. 1796, we have the baptism of another Edward, the parents being described in the same way. The above letter gives the names of two other children, Washington and Sarah.

THE HINDE PAPERS.

In the collections of John Hodgson Hinde, Esq., whence an estreate of the manor of Bearle was derived for our vol. i., p. 139, are several other materials for the history of the parish of Bywell. Some of these are here briefly noticed.

In 1476 we have a conveyance from David Lowre to Alexander Forster of the town of Bywell, comprising seven acres of land and meadow called Jakys Leyes in the field of Bywell, between the land of Thomas Liyll called Akshawe on the north, and land of the Lord of Bywell on the south. The deed, which bears date at Bywell, 1 Apr., 16 Edw. IV., and is witnessed by John Blakhos, the vicar of St. Andrew's of Bywell, and Robert Wright, chaplain, records an ordinary feoffment with livery of seisin, and is endorsed "Davide Lower, his *estaitte*, bargane, and conveyance." (See vol. i., p. 206.) In 1651 Sir Edward Radcliffe, of Dilston, Bart., sold the same "meadow close of 7 acres called Jakys Close, adjoining his [purchased] lands called Ackeshaw on the north, and Bywell on the south, late the property of Michael Forster of Bywell, and sometime the property of David Lowrey," to Anthony, son of Matthew Coulson of Newton Hall. In 1697 Anthony Coulson of New Ridley, and Matthew, his son and heir, mortgaged to Robert Forster of Whittunstal, and in 1700 Matthew sold it to Michael Spain of Corbridge, who, with Mary his wife, finally alienated it to William Hind of Stelling in 1718. The little field is still called Forster's Close, after its early owners.

The Hindes were, for many generations, the lessees of Stelling, a possession of the monastery of Hexham. ROWLAND HYND was lessee at the time of the Dissolution, and the Muster Roll of 1538, under "Stellyn and Acom," contains the names of Rolland Hyne and Thomas Hyne. Rowland had a son, WILLIAM HYND, the lessee of Bearl in 1560. This William was father of another WILLIAM HYND or Hine, a yeoman, of Bearle, who, from 1582 to 1616, is the leading spirit of the papers. In 1582, a singular and serious clerical error occurs in a lease for 21 years to him from Cuthbert Lord Ogle of Bothell. The whole description of the parcels demised is omitted, and we only know, by another portion of

the deed, that they were lying in Bearle. It is stipulated that "William Hynd shall repaier the tenement (tymber excepted) according to the custome of *the said towne* of Bearle *aforesaid*."

The Hindes appear to have been possessed of unusual spirit in agricultural enterprize. Besides holding the tenement at Bearle, we find William leasing land at Acomb, the Stelling, and Nafferton. At Acomb he took a fourth part of the tenement called Acom Hall tenement, in 1603, for 9 years, from John Dobson of Acom. Dobson had received 3*l.* 4*d.* and 4*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.*, "and one qwy stirke to my wiff Ursula to be payed, wherfore, 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* for the fynne and gresson of the said fourth part; and the rest to be payed at or before Lent next." He held Stelling under the Swinburne family, who again held of the Fenwicks of Wallington, the owners of the monastery lands. In 1565 Thomas Swinburne of Haughton, co. Northumberland, fourth son of George Swinburne of Edlingham Castle, Esq., bequeathed to his brother Gawyne Swinburne his farmhold of the Stelling,¹ and mentions his niece Annes Heron [daughter of his sister Marian, by George Heron of Chipchase.] In 1576 Gawyn Swinburne of Cheeseborough Grange, gent., gave his interest in the Stelling to one of his nephew John Hearon his sons of Chipchase, whom he himself should think good to bestow it upon, with 4 oxen to help to occupy that farmhold. (Test. Dunelm. Surt. Soc., 236, 409). In 1605, "William Heinne of the Stelling" pays to Peter Bell, collector for "The Right Worsheppfull Sir John Fenwick, knight, of Wallinton," 26*s.* 8*d.* the "Whettayn sondaye rennt." A similar sum for the Martinmas rent of the Stelling, in the same year, was paid by Hynd "as in the behalf of Mrs. Annas Bowes," to Robert Jefferson, Sir John's then collector. In 1611 the Stelling was sold by Sir John Fenwick, Knt., to Anne Bowes of Newburn Hall, widow, and Cuthbert Heron of Chipchase, Esq. [her son.] The demesnes of Nafferton were also held under the Swinburnes. In 1613 Hynd was "fermor of the one half" of the same, under John Swinburne and Gilbert Lawe, at a rent of 45*l.*; and Mr. Swinburne seems to have drawn upon him for money in those bankless days, as his necessities called. Thus, in 1616, Lancelot Errington of "Fowerstones, within the Barranrie of Langlie," receives 20*s.* from William Hyne of Bearle, "for my mayster Mr. Swinburne of Edlingham, due unto me the said Lanslot at Penticost by past for my annatie." Again we have the following "bill:"—"William, I pray yow lende me x*l.* of your Martinmas rent for my father's use, if

¹ The stock at Stelling at that time may be seen in Surtees ii., 281. The rent paid to the Fenwicks then and afterwards was 26*s.* 8*d.* half-yearly.

yow can spar it, and this bill shalbe your discharg : Your loving freind, MARGRATE SWINBURNE. To my loving freind, W. Hynde, dd."

William Hynde died in 1617, and the name of HENRY HYNDE, yeoman, follows from 1618 to 1659. Like his predecessor, he sometimes resided at Bearle, at others at Stelling. He continued William's leases, but was also an extensive lessee of tithes in the parish of Ovingham under the Addison family, impropiators there, and increased the Nafferton take, holding the whole "demaynes of Nafferton" under "William Swynborne of Capteton, Esq." for 50*l.* per aunum. We have rather a sharp letter from his landlord. "Henry : I wonder yow are so longe in paying me for the bowl of rye which yow said Cuthbert Newton bought of yow. If yow pay me not presently, I will not crave it any more, but sew yow for it. Also give the heard of Nafferton warneing that he loke to the dikes at his perell now when they are made tenantable : Your freind, W. SWINBURN. To my loving freind Henry Hynd, dd." In 1657, there is a receipt on 21 Dec. by Matthew Bee for William Swinburne of Hallywell, Esq., from Henry Hinde of Stelling, of 20*l.* to be paid at Candlemas *next ensuing*.

The fourth of the tenement at Acomb was now in the name of Fenwick. In 1623 Henry Fenwicke of the Hugh, co. Northumb., gent., assigns it to Henry Hynde, its late tenant, for the residue of a term of 31 years; demised by the King, on 20 Nov., 21st anno regni, to Sir Henry Fane, knt., whose estate Fenwicke now enjoys. On the expiration of the term, the Fenwicks appear to have obtained a renewal of their lease, as in 1659 we find Hinde paying 2*l.* per annum to William Fenwick,³ for the fourth part, and in 1660 Oswald Hind paid the same.

In 1620, "Ann Bowes of Newborne, co. Nd., widowe, late wife of Henry Bowes, Esq.," conveyed her moiety of Stelling to her "son Cuthbert Heron of Chipchase, Esq.," the copurchaser signing "Anne Bowes," and sealing with the Heron crest. "Thomas Fyttz als. Fyttzherbert" is an attesting witness, in court-hand. "Geo. Collingwood" is another. A memorandum endorsed states that Mr. Heron had "redemised" the tenement unto Mrs. Ann Bowes for 40 years, if she should so long live. George Collingwood was husband of a grandniece of Gawen Swinburne, Jane, daughter of Thomas Swinburne of Edlingham, Esq., and there must have been a coexistent lease to her, for on Mr. Cuthbert Heron's sale of Stelling, in 1623, to Henry Hind, previously tenant,

² The assignment is dated 10 Nov. 21 Jac. There is, therefore, some discrepancy in the date.

³ In 1681 the Hindes were paying Robert Fenwick 2*l.* 10*s.* for his Martinmas rent.

such a lease is mentioned as held by "Mrs. Collingwood." Accordingly in 1625, George Collingwood of Dalden, "in right of his wife," received 17*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* of the rent of Stelling. In 1633 Henry Hinde paid this, and there are receipts in 1635. Mr. Hinde also purchased a freehold farm at Ovington, of John Belly, in 1635, and another freehold farm at the same place, of Thomas Harrison, in 1636.

Under Lady Cavendish, Mr. Hinde filled the office of bailiff for Newton Hall and Bearle. In 1624 he paid 56*s.* 8*d.* for the half year's rent of Bearle,⁴ to Francis Carnaby for Lady Catherine's use; in 1632 he paid 17*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* to William Carnaby, for the Martinmas half year's rent for Bearle and Newton Hall, and similar payments occur in November, 1633, May, 1634, November, 1635, and June, 1636. At Whitsuntide, 1633, 18*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* was paid, and Hinde is called "Bayliff for Newtonn Hale, and Bare." In June, 1636, Matfen is included with Bearle and Newton Hall in the 17*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* The rents were for the use of William Earl of Newcastle. In July, 1634, we have a bond from Henry Hind, George Coulson, William Moure, and Richard Coulson, all yeomen of Bearl, to Sir William Carnaby of Bothell, conditioned for payment of 15*l.* at Pentecost next. The form of the instrument is peculiar, for the binding and testing clause is repeated after the condition instead of the avoiding clause. In connection with Hinde's office, we have, in 1626, a letter from Francis Carnaby to William Rydly at Morale, commanding "yow, in my ladye's name, that yow and the rest of the tanens of Morale be redye, upon notyes given by the balef of Bearle, to brynge mylstones for Bottell mylne, and brynge thym to Bearle. Henry Hynde will dereck yow when and where yow shall receive thym." The same year gives us a receipt by John Gambling, deputy bailiff of the manor of Bywell, to Hinde for 25*s.*, "for the castle gard and corneage, as fee farme to the manner of Bywell, dew att the feast of St. Mychaell the arkangell."

Mr. Hinde, of course, shared the burdens of the heavy period in which he lived, and the following papers will show very clearly the mode in which they bore upon the middle ranks of society. The first item is a subsidy roll of a few years previous to the turning point of English history.

**SUBSIDY ROLL FOR THE PARISHES OF BYWELL ST. PETER AND
BYWELL ST. ANDREW, A.D. 1627.**

1627. BEARRERS TO THE FIVE SUBSIDIES [BYWELL ST. PETER.]

[**ESPESSHETLS, HEALEY, &c.**].—Mr. Elleringtone, 5*s.*.—Mr. Saundersonne, 5*s.*.—John Swinburne, 12*d.*.—Richard Suirties, 2*s.*.—Robert Tees-

⁴ "And Newton Halle" *erased*.

daill, 2s.—Izaac Nicholsons, 4d.—Jaine Newtone, 4d.—Robert Hunter, 12d.—William Suirties, 6d.—John Usher, 4d.—Thomas March, 6d.—Thomas Andrewe, 4d.—Thomas Snawball, 4d.—Raphe Carr, 6d.—Christofer Newton, 4d.—John Wilkinsone, 12d.—*Summe*, 20s. 6d.

BROMLEY GREVESHIP.—Robert Newton, 18d.—William Newton, 18d.—Peter Newton, 12d.—Edward Newton, 18d.—Uswold Usher, 12d.—Raphe Newton, 12d.—Christofer Farbrigg, 4d.—John Richardsone, 4d.—Robert Foster, 4d.—Thomas Palliser, 4d.—William Tailor, 12d.—Thomas Angood, 12d.—Thomas Sharpray, 6d.—William Anguish, 6d.—John Belly, 6d.—Mathew Birkes, 4d.—Edward Tailor, 6d.—George Hedley, 4d.—Thomas Lawsons, 4d.—Edward Thompsone, 4d.—*Summe*, 14s. 6d.

BYWELL GREVESHIP.—George Winshipp, 18d.—Bart. Kentt, 12d.—Roger Newton, 12d.—John Nicholsons, 6d.—Cuthbert Newton, 6d.—William Dawson, 6d.—William Hume, 6d.—Edward Robinsonne, 4d.—John Malliburne, 8d.—George Tailor, 6d.—Michael Foster, 6d.—*Summe*, 7s. 6d.

NEWTON.—William Robinsonne, 18d.—John Robinsonne, 18d.—Richard Herrisonne, 6d.—William Wilkinsone, 6d.—Henry Hind, 5s.—William Lawsons, 6d.—John Browne, 6d.—Anthony Hunter, 6d.—Widow Davison, 4d.—Ellexander Malliburn, 6d.—George Wilkinsone, 6d.—Cuthbert Ridley, 6d.—William Browne, 6d.—Mathew Cowston, 6d.—George Dobsone, 6d.—Henry Winshopp, 6d.—[*Summe*] 14s. 4d.

Summe of all, 56s. 10d.

1627. BYWELL ANDREWE RATE TO FIVE SUBSIDIES.

Mr. Mathew Newton, 5s.—John Foster, 2s. 6d.—John Ridley, 2s. 6d.—Robert Hunter, 2s.—Mr. John Hodshon, 2s.—Stiphorth, 2s.—Bart. Richardsone, 6d.—George Farbrigg, 6d.—George Lumley, 6d.—John Tailor, 6d.—For Lumle Fermhould, 6d.—William Smith, 6d.—John Usher, 4s.—Bar. Tailor, 12d.—George Usher, 6d.—Thomas Hudspith, 6d.—Shilforth, 12d.—George Cowstone, 12d.—Thomas Jeninge, 8d.—William Hunter and his brother, 8d.—Peter Dridone, 12d.

Summe, 27s. 6d.

1639-40. March 16. 15 Car.—RECEIPT given by Lancelot Allgood to Henry Hynde of Stelling, collector of the assessment for the ship monies, for 13*l.*, viz.:—"Buywell town, 3*l.*; Buywell Hall, 4*s.*; Acombe, 3*l.*; Newton, Bearle, and Stelling, 3*l.*; Newton Hall, 1*l.* 16*s.*; more for Buywell Peter rectorie, 1*l.* 5*s.*; for Bywell mylne, 5*s.*; for personall estates of Mathew Colson of Newton Hall, and Cuthbert Ridley of Newton, each 5*s.*" An additional receipt for 4*s.* assessed upon Henry Winshopp of Acomb. [The writs for ship-money were dated 10 Nov. previously. Northumberland was to furnish one ship of 68 men and 168 tons. The county was in heavy arrears for former years, 700*l.* (out of 2100*l.*) for 1636, 900*l.* for 1637, and 700*l.* for 1638.]

¹ This item looks like *vjjd.* changed into *xjjd.* Unless neither form is accurate the account is wrongly cast up. The other items amount to 1*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*, 2*s.* 2*d.* being required to make up the sum total.

June the 16th, 1643.—Thes are to whome it may concerne, that the bearer hereof, John Grene, is entertained a horseman under the command of Captaine Raiph Errington, therfor I would desire all officers what soever not to molest nor trouble him, he behavinge himselfe like an honest man. Given under my hand the day and yeare above.

HEN. TROTTER, Liuetennant.

From my quarters at Topcliffe.

THE HUMBLE PETITION OF HENRY HINDE OF STELLING.

[1643.]—To the right honorable Sir Thomas Glemham, knight and barronett, his Majestie's Commander-in-Cheife for these northern counties, and to the rest of the Committee now assembled.

The humble petition of Henry Hinde of Stelling, in Northumberland, yeoman.

Humbly sheweth, That your petitioner was a souldiour under the Earle of Newcastle, and haveing a wife and a great charge, and none to loke to what he hath, hired a man in his place, and besides, to shew his affection for this present expedition, paid divers cessmentes and 40s. in particuler to Captaine Errington, and soe it is that he was assessed by the Committee 20*l.*, whereof he paid 10*l.* to Major Widdrington, and now he is much putt upon for the remainder thereof, although he is very unable to pay the same, because of late he had stolne from him twenty beastes, which was better worth than 60*l.*, and never got any of them againe, or ought for them, and hath had souldiours quartered with him for a long tyme.

May it therefore please your good honour and this Committee to consider of your petitioner's great losse, and of his cessmentes paid, and of the souldiours he hath quartered with him, and soe of his inability further to contribute, though very willing soe to doe if able; and to graunt him his discharge for the remainder of his cesse of 20*l.*

And he, his wife, and family, as in duty bound, shall ever pray, &c.

Northumberland, 29th die Novembris, 1643.

It is ordered this daie by the Committee, that the withinnamed petitioner beinge assessed 20*l.* for contribution money, whereof hee hath paid 12*l.*⁶ to Major Widdrington, which, his estate considered, wee conceive to be sufficient, and doe order that hee shalbe freed of the other eight poundes.—GILBERT SWINHOE, JOHN DELAVAL, NICH. TEMPEST, CUTHBERT HERON, RAPH CARNABY, MARK ERRINGTON.

A TRUE COPY OF GOODES TAKEN FROM MEE HENRY HINDE of the Stelling, in the parish of Bywell Peter, in the county of Northumberland, Anno 1643 [4.]

At their leager on Tine-Water.

Imprimis. Artillery Regiment tooke from mee 7 stacks of rye, 12 boules in every stack, 52*l.* 8*s.* Seaven stacks of otes, 12 boules in every stacke, taken by the army, 25*l.* 4*s.* One stack of bigge, conteyning 10 boules, 5*l.* One and thirty beastes taken by Caseell's regiment, 46*l.* 10*s.*

⁶ Altered from 10*l.* The 12*l.* includes the 40*s.* paid to Errington.

60 sheepe, 15*l*. Five swine, 1*l*. 5*s*. 40 fother of hay, 20*l*. 3 horses, 6*l*. 3 iron harrowes, 10*s*. 2 short waines, 2*l*. 2 long waines, 2*l*. 9 yokes, 9*s*. In linning and woollen clothes, 3*l*. 20 boules of winnowed otes, 6*l*. 4 boules of winnowed rye, 2*l*. 8*s*. 3 bushells of malt, 1*l*. 5 quarters of beefe, 1*l*. Paid for releeseing of some beastes by the Scotts, 18*s*. In pewter, brass, bedding, and other house stuffe, 20*l*. Axes, wimbles, and other iron worke, 1*l*. *A Bible, a Testament, and other booke*, 13*s*.—Summe, 215*l*. 5*s*.

Paid to Major Houston, in cess and bilett, 3*l*. 8*s*. Paid to Capt. Sterling, in Edenbrough regiment, in mony and other provision, 1*l*. 11*s*. Quartering 3 men and 3 horses 9 daies, belonging to Capt. Casenes, 1*l*. 7*s*.; to Capt. Ogle and Capt. Burton, 11*s*.—Summe, 6*l*. 17*s*.

The whole together is 222*l*. 2*s*.

THE PETITION OF THE INHABITANTES OF NUETON HALL.

To the Right Worshippfull Commissioners to the high and mighty Court of Parliament. The humble petition of Henry Hinde, William Browne, Anthony Hunter, Mathew Colestone, tenants to *Baron Radcliffe* of Dilstone, for the whole hamlett of Nueton Hall, in the county of Northumberland, 1644.

Humbly sheweth that, whereas some of us have been a long time tenants and inhabitants there, and farmed that land of him: And all of us conditioned with him that he was to undergoe (in his rent) all and all manner of ceasementes, the ceasementes laid on the church only excepted: And now the rent of the said land is demanded of us by Mr. Booteflower,⁷ which wee did not expect should be required, neyther of the landlord nor any others, in regard that at Candlemus last our hay, corne, horses, sheepe, and beastes, were violently taken from us by the Scottish army, the traine of Artillery lay in our poore steede five dayes and six nightes, the which our losses wee made partly to appere in our secdells given in lately at Hexam, and the charge of continuall biliting and ceasements both before that and ever since, soe that the whole rent (for some yeares to come) will not countervaille our great losses and charge imposed upon that land, and the which wee are unable to pay and to relevee our families, all which wee leave to your pious consideracion. And Lumbly take our leaves.

The truth hereof wee are ready to bee deposed, and wee have some officers' hand to a note in parte hereof.

1650. Mar. 3. RECEIPT from Ralph Anderson to Henry Hynde of Stelling, for 4*s*., "being the sesse of 6*s*. on the pound, ancient rent."

⁷ A name frequent in the district. In 1617 George Bowtflower of Apperley, co. Nd., gent., bought from Henry Robson of Hyndeley, co. Nd., yeoman, a messuage or free tenement of the ancient rent of 6*s*. in Hyndeley, to hold of the chief lord by the rent and services accustomed. Robson signs by an H, and seals the bond with the device of a boar passant, in the presence of "Petter Newton, William Boutflower, John Boutflower, meique Johannis More." Another bond of 1619 is witnessed by "Edmunde Knolles, clarke, and Christopher Gill." (Deeds communicated by the Rev. E. H. Adamson.)

1651. July 26. RECEIPT from the same to the same for 12s. 6d., "being the sesse of thre pounds and seven shillings of the pound, for Stelling: after the new Booke of Raites: for the use of this armye for this Commonwealtb."

PETITION of Henry Hynde of Stelling to the Justices of the Peace for Northumberland. He recites that he "was charged in the last new Booke of Rates at the yearly valew of 16l. for Stelling, and that upon due examination, and hath continued the payment for the same according to that value." He is "now charged after the valew of 30l. by warrant issued foorth for payment of the monethlie sesse, whereby your petitioner and his posteritie are likely hereby to be impoverished and undone if ease be not herein had." He prays "such redresse as may stand with equity and your good worships' pleasures."

1651. Feb. 20. RECEIPT from Ralph Anderson to Henry Hinde of Stelling, for 2s., "for the cess of 20s. per pound for the use of Captaine Doffinby."

1652. Oct. 12. RECEIPT from Richard Newton to "Hendry Hynde," for 5s. 2d., being "the ses of 2l. 11s. on the pound for six months ses towards the mantinance of the armes [armies] in England, Ireland, and Scotland"; and also for 2s. "for Capten Ogell who is to save harmeles this cuntie from felonious stelling of goods by mostroopers and others." Another receipt for 2s., "being the ses of 20s. on the pound for Capten Ogell for keeping this cuntie," is dated June 8, 1653.

The name of OSWOLD HIND occurs in 1660, but we need not follow the details of the papers at a later date. To the latter half of the 17th century the handwriting of the following charm may be ascribed:—

"By this High and Mighty power and name Tetragrammaton and In the name of the Blessed Trinity, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, I Charge and Command the Devil and unclean Spirits, to go forth of his Chamber, and to depart from me in peace, and not to molest or troble me any more."

We conclude with a dispute in 1756, about the tithe of new inclosures on Shildon Common, in Northumberland.

In 1754 George Smith of Burn Hall had received from Oswald Hind of the Stelling 6s. 8d., "for prescription money, and for all tyths whatsoever due for the Stelling at Easter day." But in 1756 he writes to the then Mr. Hind that he understood from Mr. H.'s son that his father refused to pay the tithes of his share of Shildon Common, and, with the hint of a law suit, he annexes an opinion he had taken, which was this:—"I am of opinion that the antient modus or prescript rent cannot extend to more lands than those for which they have been antiently

and immemorially paid, but that all new enclosures and allotments will be liable to the payment of tithes in kind.—N. FAZAKERLEY” The controversy seems to have lingered, for in 1764, William Archer writes, from Durham, to his honored father, that he had tendered the modus to Mrs. Smith. He had told her that it was in lieu of all tythes due for the Stelling. She refused to receive it except as for the old inclosures only. “I asked her why she gave me such a note to send you, and told her I thought she use you very ill by given you so much trouble, and would not receive the modius when it was tendered to her. She said Mr. Shuttleworth had a share with her, and if he was willing to take it she was very agreeable, but could not without his consent. . . . I went and wated upon him, and his answer was, that before he would take it any otherwise then for the old inclosures only, he would have the opinion of a court, so I did not think proper to pay it.” The Hindes seem to have won the day, for in 1801 and following years, annual receipts for 6s. 8d. “for prescription money and for all tithes whatsoever due for the Stelling at Easter,” are given to Mr. George Hind by the steward of the Silvertops.

W. HYLTON DYER LONGSTAFFE, F.S.A.

EARLY MENTION OF COFFEE IN DURHAM.

THE following local notices of coffee occur in the Journal¹ of Timothy Whittingham, Esq., of Holmside, co. Durham. It will be observed that there is considerable variation in the price. It is said that coffee was introduced into England in 1652, ten years previous to Mr. Whittingham's purchases, by a Turkey merchant named Edwards, who also imported a Greek servant accustomed to prepare it, and whom he set up in a coffee house on the site of the Virginian Coffee House in St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill.²

1662. Nov. 3. Halfe pound of coffee powder then cost 3s.

Then also 1 quarter of coffee from Durham 1s.

Nov. 25. Halfe pound of coffee powder cost 3s.

Dec. 24. One quarter of coffee powder 2s.

At a much later period the supply of coffee at Durham was uncertain. In 1722 Ralph Gowland writes to his son Samuel in London as follows :—" You must send or bring with you some raw coffee. There is little to be had here at present; but wee expect much from Holland."³

¹ In the possession of his descendant, Mrs. Algood of the Hermitage.

² Pictorial Hist. of England, iii., 548.

³ Letter communicated by Mr. Trueman. " Pray move my Lord Chancellor against the officer that neglects drawing upp the decree for Blacket, now 2 or 3 years. It is very scandalous, and yet we must resent it. . . . My wig I very much dislike. It is too thin of hair, not wide enough in the head, and the tyes too short and too thin, soe thin that they cannot be of any service. Therefore I must know what is to be done with it. He must blame himselfe for his folly in not shewing it to you before he sent it down. The hair is the only thing I like of it."

THE HEIRS-GENERAL TO RADCLYFFE OF DERWENTWATER,
AND THE HEIRS-MALE TO DACRE OF GREYSTOCK.¹

THE Radclyffes, occupying in many of their branches an eminent position in the history of their country, have been unfortunate in their chroniclers as in their fate. Their origin, their consanguinity, and their priority of representation, are alike obscure and disputed. Even in those lines which produced the most brilliant results this remark holds good. Opposed to the various houses which doubled the engrailed bend, the line of Radclyffe of that ilk, and the houses of Sussex,² Farnesdon, and Wymersley, who were successively in remainder to it, all bore the beautiful bearing of the single bend; yet the exact positions of these allied families is by no means exemplified to demonstration. Fortunately, our northern counties are only interested to any great extent in the Wymersley family; but it is a host in itself, widely scattered in long-continued and separate descents, all much overshadowed by the glory of one of its members, the ennobled House of Dilston. In the possession of the Isle of Derwentwater, and the eventual male representation of the spouse of Derwentwater's heiress, vested in the Dilston baronets and earls, we lose sight of the circumstance that the heirship-general was running in a very different channel. It was running in individuals who were racked with long and unhappy dissensions, which ended in the double misfortune of their losing most of the Radclyffe lands as heirs-general, the Dacre lands as heirs-male.

We say the heirship-general of the heiress of Derwentwater's husband, for that of the Wymersley house in general continued in an elder stream.

¹ This article is chiefly grounded upon papers in Greenwich Hospital, copies of which were made at the expence of John Fenwick, Esq., F.S.A., who gives the Society the advantage of his zeal for the elucidation of North Country history.

² The standard of Ratcliffe, Lord Fitzwater in 1513, was composed of "a babyon, with a hatte upon hys hed, and a bull's hed sabull rased, the hornes sylver, wyth a crown and a cheyn at hyt, about hys nek sylver, and a elbow gard and the sonne, gold." Near the elbow guard (which in 1475 is called a *garbralle*) is written the motto—"Jerrey."

Thomas Radclyffe of Wymersley,³ in whom that house separated from the chiefs at Radclyffe Tower, was father of Sir Richard Radclyffe of Wymersley and Clitheroe, Sir Nicholas who married Elizabeth de Derwentwater, and Sir Ralph. Sir Richard⁴ was summoned to parliament in 1405, was at Agincourt in 1415, and died in 1433-4. His eldest son Sir Thomas, by marriage with his relation Catherine, the half sister to Bishop Booth of Durham, had a son Richard, who continued the line at Wymersley, and Henry,⁵ who settled at Tunstall, near Stranton, by marriage with a coheiress of the Fulthorpes. Of his branch a full pedigree will be found in Surtees's *Durham*, vol. iii. The members of it who were settled at Ugthorpe, in Yorkshire, fell into great decay. In 1809 the representative was William Radclyffe, a cottager, of the age of 70, at Stillington, in Yorkshire. "This poor man (says Radclyffe the herald) has been so improvident as to spend the wreck of the trifling inheritance which his ancestors for some generations past appeared to have preserved with much difficulty, having often been mortgaged. He now exists on the precarious bounty of his friends, and is, I believe, little above a common labourer." A younger line, settled at Coxwold as gentry, shared no better fate. Joseph Radclyffe of Coxwold, born in 1726, married the heiress of James Clayton of Nottingham. "Having some little fortune of his own, which was improved by that of his wife, he soon after his marriage kept a house in Grosvenor Square, with a coach and four, and kept it up as the means lasted. His widow, a clever sensible woman, kept a ready-made shoe shop, in about 1795, in Oxford Street, and is now (1810) in Edinburgh, on the bounty, I believe, of some old female acquaintance." At that time there were numerous descendants of both lines derived from Ugthorpe.

But to return to SIR NICHOLAS RADCLYFFE, the younger son of Thomas of Wymersley. He was so fortunate as to secure the hand of the heiress of the isle about 1417, and with the son and heir of the marriage, SIR THOMAS RADCLYFFE, who lived upon the isle, and married the aunt of Queen Katherine Parr, we find the extraordinary disinherison of the right heir to which we have already alluded.

We must premise that (besides eleven⁶ daughters) he had six sons:—

³ ARMS.—"Thomas Radclyffe de Wymersley, 2 filius, bears [Argent], a bend engrailed Sable, with a libard's head in the dexter point."—*Pedigree at Greenwich Hospital*.

⁴ ARMS.—"Sir Rychard Ratcleff of Wymbrey." Argent, a bend engrailed Sable, in the sinister chief point an escallop Sable [Gules, according to Whitaker] for difference. *Harl. MSS.*, 4632, f. 117.

⁵ ARMS.—Argent, a bend engrailed Sable, in the dexter point a mullet.

⁶ Visit. Northumb.

1. John, his heir; 2. Sir Richard, the favourite of Richard III.; 3. Sir Edward, who married the heiress of Cartington, Lady of Cartington, Dilston,⁷ and Whittonstall, co. Northd., and of Hawthorne, co. Durham; 4. Nicholas of Keswick, gent.; 5, 6. Christopher, a priest, and Rowland, religious. In 1480 he suffered a recovery of his manor of Castle-rigg, Keswicke [alias Derwentwater], Naddell, Burnes, Smaythwayte, Legbarthwait, and Furnesett, to his third son Edward, who immediately entailed them, by conveying them back to his father and Sir Richard, the second son, for their lives; remainder to the heirs male of the bodies of—1, Sir Richard; 2, Sir Edward; 3, Nicholas; 4, Christopher; and 5, Rowland,⁸ successively. Thus the heir is entirely omitted, but it appears by a deed of 1530 that, on this recovery, Richard and Edward were *sworn* that John, the heir, should enjoy the manor of Derwentwater *for life*, if he overlived his father and his brother Richard. This event took place, for Sir Richard Radclyffe, K.G., came to an untimely death under the banners of his namesake, at Bosworth Field, in 1485.⁹ He was, in fact, one of those triumvirs, “The Cat, the Rat, and Lovell the Dog,” who “ruled all England under the Hog.” A man he was that was “short and rude in speech, and as far from pity as from all fear of God.” He had resided at Sadbury, near Richmond, in consequence of his marriage with Widow Boynton of that place, a daughter of Lord Scrope of Bolton, and he left a son Richard to become first of entail.

Old Sir Thomas survived his knightly son for ten years, dying in 1495, a month after the younger Richard had, by act of Parliament, obtained the restoration of his interest in the Derwentwater estates, and the reversal of his father's attainder. The disinherited son, JOHN RADCLYFFE, immediately entered. He “had nothing by descent, but only had occupation by sufferance of Richard [dead] and Edward, his brothers, in respect of their oath.” He died after 1509, leaving, by Anne, fifth daughter and coheir of Henry Fenwick of Fenwick, Esq., two children, Sir JOHN RADCLYFFE, his heir, and Anne Radclyffe, who, in the Greenwich papers relative to this complex business, is said to have married — Rowell, identified by Mr. Surtees with her cousin, John

⁷ ARMS.—“Ratclyfe of Belyston.” Argent, a bend engrailed Sable, in the dexter point an escallop for difference. In Visit. Northumb. the difference is a quartrefoil Or, in the crest as well as the arms.—*Harl. MSS.*, 4632, f. 117.

⁸ Christopher and Rowland, being under vows of celibacy, occur no more in the story.

⁹ ARMS.—Argent, a bend engrailed Sable: on a bordure Gules 11 escallops of the first.—*Glover's Ordinary*. *Whitaker's Whalley*.

Radclyffe,¹⁰ a younger son of Sir Edward Radclyffe, the second in entail. Her issue was "John Rowell, alias Radclif," according to the papers.

Although the occupation by the eldest line was confined to John the elder, Sir John the younger entered, on his father's death, without violent interruption, if any, and not only held it to his death, but also presumed to devise the estate. His second will was made "at the Ile of Darwenwater, the first day of Februarii, in the yere of God a thousand fyve hundreth twentye and nyne [thirty] yeres, and in the xxj. yere of the reigne of our soveraign Lord King Henry the Eighth." The date is important, as it has been stated that he died on 2 Feb., 1527, on the authority of the brass plate to his memory in Crossthwaite church, as copied by Nicholson and Burn. He wishes to be buried there. He appears to have viewed the house of Dacre with profound affection. "My Lord Dacre" is to have "my baye hoby." "My Ladye Dacre two coples of my best howndes." "To Sir Christofer Dacre, knight,"¹¹ a gosse hawk." Such servants as will continue with his wife are to do so; those who depart are to have their full wages. "To John Radcliffe, my kynnesman, the moore and gratter graye horse." Mass is to be yearly said, and daily is a priest to sing for the testator and his wife before our Lady of Pity, in the church of Crossethwaite, the provision for the purpose being temporary until lands are given for the finding of a priest, "in the said chapell of our said Ladye," for ever. "John Radcliffe, my kynnesman, to be in the service of my Lord Dacre, and to be ordonned, and holye rewled by my said Lord, which John Radcliffe is my sister sonne, called Anne Radcliffe, which I ordeigne to be myne heire, and to have my holle landes after the death of Alice my wife, according to my will thereof, mad at London," 22 Nov., 19 Hen. VIII. On the day of his burial, "pennye dole" shall be "dalte to poore folkes," for the health of his soul. Every priest that shall come to his burial shall have 8*d.* a peece and their dinners. Twelve poore folks shall have each a black gowne and 4*d.*, who shall bear torches at the burial. The residue of his goods goes to his wife, the sole executrix, and "I make supervisor of this my last will, my Lord Dacre and of Graystock, and doe put in his gouverance and rewle my said wiffe, with my foresaid nephewe John Radcliffe, beseching his Lordshipp to be good lord unto them."

The knight died next day, and his lady, ALICE RADCLYFFE, who was

¹⁰ But the papers are silent, and this John Radclyffe, the cousin, is said in Visit. Northumb. to have died s. p.

¹¹ Uncle to my Lord. He lived at Croglin.

a daughter of Sir Edmond Sutton, alias Dudley of Dudley, was soon in antagonism with her husband's relatives. He had three cousins, Richard, the son of the Bosworth knight, first in tail; Sir Cuthbert of Dilston, son of Sir Edward, second; and James, the son of Nicholas Radclyffe of Keswick, the third. Richard, having no issue,¹² had attorned to Cuthbert, who entered upon Derwentwater on John's death, by virtue of the entail, but the widow carried the day. She kept him out for the term of her life, by agreement with him and Richard, and survived her spouse for 24 years. She died in 1554, and was interred in the proud cathedral of Salisbury.

Nor was the testamentary heir, JOHN ROWELL, alias RADCLYFFE, of Derwentwater, Esq., less attentive to his interests. On Cuthbert's entry, he also entered. It is not very clear whether he wholly relied upon the will, for it is said that he kept possession of a great part of the estates, claiming as *heir of his mother*. He was not unsuccessful. In 1531 or 1532 Richard Radclyffe of Derwentwater, the first in tail, had released all his estate, by fine and recovery, to Cuthbert, with whom, consequently, as immediate heir in entail, had John to deal. Their disputes ended by an arbitrament of May, 1540, by which some part was awarded to John, and other part to Cuthbert.

So matters stood for the remaining five years of Sir Cuthbert's life. He died in 1545, leaving Sir George Radclyffe, his heir, and two younger sons, and we shall finish the tangled history of his portion before proceeding with the elder line. Sir George's first acts were to sell and convey parts of the estate without fine. The purchaser died seized, and his heir alienated by fine, all in Sir George's lifetime; and it afterwards became a question whether this was good against the heir of Sir George, he being only tenant in tail. In 1552 or 3 he proceeded, more legitimately, to levy a fine of his part of the estates to himself, and the heirs-male of his body. But this movement put the heir of Nicholas (originally the third in entail) on the alert, although there was little chance of his receiving any further benefit from the estates than the pleasure of making them unmarketable, or of extortion from the possessors. James Radclyffe, the son of Nicholas, accordingly entered within five years of the fine, the time prescribed for the preservation of rights. Probably his object was gained. Probably he did extract money from the knight of Dilston, for afterwards we find him releasing his claim. Provoking, however, as it may seem, the enemy was scotched,

¹² So say the papers, but possibly the word should be qualified with "inheritable under the entail." The Visitation of Northumberland gives him three daughters and co-heirs, but does not mention their names.

not killed. James died, and he left a son Gawen, who had a son Francis. Gawen threw his fangs into the peace of Sir George with his own claims, and re-entered. The result does not appear, but the questions were these. "1. What Gawen gaineth by his entry, for the heirs of Sir Richard is dead, and the heirs of Edward is Sir George and his heirs. 2. Whether Edward and his heirs are inheritable by the grant of Edward [meaning the original entail]; for he seemeth to be both donor and donee in remainder, but, for the title of remainder, it did not fall to Edward, for the issue of Richard was not extinguished unto long time after the death of Edward. 3. Whether the remainder to Edward's issue be void or no. 4. What passeth by the release of James son of Nicholas. 5. Whether the fine by Sir George and the release of James doth debar Gawen, son and heir male of James, who hath now entered."

In 1577 Sir George, by fine and recovery, assured all his lands to Francis his son in tail, with remainders over; and it was doubted whether this fine and recovery prejudiced Sir Francis' right to the lands formerly sold without fine.

Dilston, meanwhile, had descended in much smoother waters. Joane Cartington, widow (formerly Claxton), Lady of Dilston, Hawthorne, &c., in her own right, by will made between 1521 and 1535, charged Dilston with portions of 100*l.*, on the marriage of Jane, her grandson's (Sir Cuthbert Radclyffe) eldest daughter; 60*l.* on that of Elizabeth his second (wherefore less?); and 100*l.* to Dorothy his third, and devised it to Sir Cuthbert in tail male. In 1535 he settled it on himself and wife for life, remainder to his heirs. Sir George, in 1576, settled it on the marriage of Sir Francis, his son, with Isabella Grey of Chillingham. In this settlement, after the settlor and the young couple, come Sir George's brother Anthony of Cartington, and his son Cuthbert of Blanchland¹³; and then, strange to say, (but Gawen's conduct must be taken into consideration) the next remainder is to the distant collateral relative Thomas Earl of Sussex, in tail male, remainder over. It is clear that the House of Dilston was assiduous in keeping up a connection with the titled one of Sussex, and there is much to convince us that, on the extinction of the male blood of the peers, notwithstanding the senior members of the Wymersley house, the first Earl of Derwentwater affected to be next heir male and chief of the Radclyffes.

Sir Francis, besides ignoring the paternal alienations, endeavoured to set aside the arrangement with John Rowell, alias Radclyffe, to whom

¹³ From Anthony's son by his second wife descended the Radclyffes of Brierley, Thrybergh, and Darley Hall, co. York, a spendthrift and loyal line, from which proceeded William Radclyffe, Esq., Rouge Croix.

we now return. Some of the latter history of Dilston will be found under the memoirs of Sir Edward Radclyffe and of Francis first Earl of Derwentwater, elsewhere in this work.

JOHN ROWELL, als. RADCLYFFE, of Derwentwater, Esq., levied a fine of his part when Sir George levied one of his, in 1552 or 3, and entailed the same. By Catherine, daughter of . . . Grimstone, he had an only daughter and heir, DOROTHY RADCLYFFE, who married FRANCIS DACRE, Esq., a gentleman who was, or thought he was, pressed by poverty, as we shall presently see. He and his wife aliened all their part of the Derwentwater estates by fine and recovery in the lifetime of Sir George, and Sir Francis questioned whether he was bound by such acts; with what result is not shown.

We now turn to the history of this Francis Dacre.

WILLIAM third LORD DACRE of Gillesland, Greystock, or the North, the supervisor of Sir John Radclyffe's will of 1530, died in 1563, leaving four sons—Thomas, Leonard, Edward, and the above Francis.

THOMAS, the eldest son, fourth LORD DACRE of Gillesland, died in 1566, leaving issue—George, Anne countess of Philip Howard Earl of Arundel, Mary, lady of Thomas Lord Howard of Walden, who died childless, and Elizabeth, "Bessie with the braid apron," the lady of the celebrated Lord William Howard, "Bauld Willie." GEORGE, the son, became fifth LORD DACRE of Gillesland,¹⁴ but died a minor in 1569, his brains being "bruised out of his head" by the fall of a vaulting horse of wood, upon which he meant to have vaunted.¹⁵ Upon this, his barony and estates (with the exception of some "ancient Dacre lands") fell into coheirship among his sisters as heirs general. The "ancient Dacre lands" and the heirship-male of the whole house, went to their uncles in succession.

LEONARD DACRE, the eldest, was not content with these. He also blamed the Howards for his nephew's death, stomached the turn of things highly, and laid claim not only to the estates,¹⁶ but also to the title. The same circumstances had occurred in his family at an earlier

¹⁴ 1566? Leonard Bates of Welbury, Yorks., to Cecill. Held the manor of Welbury from the late William Lord Dacre, on condition of marrying Margery, widow of James Kyrton, and bringing up his son, an infant, which he had done, but was now troubled by Bennett Chomelly for the possession thereof. Prays for undisturbed possession during the minority of George Lord Dacre.—*Cal. State Papers*.

¹⁵ Stow.

¹⁶ The matter had probably been agitated in the young lord's lifetime. "1566. Oct. 14. Declaration of the opinions and resolutions of Sir William Cordall, M.R., and others, to the Duke of Norfolk, committee of the body of George now Lord Dacre of Gillesland, touching the supposed deed of entail made by William late Lord Dacre."—*Cal. State Papers*.

period. Thomas Dacre, an eldest son, had died in the 15th century, leaving a daughter, the heiress-general, and two brothers, who took Gillesland, &c., by virtue of a fine. The husband of the lady, Sir Richard Fiennes (*a quo* the Lords Dacre of the South), and Ralph, the elder brother, were alike summoned to the parliament of 1459. Ralph died attainted in 1461.¹⁷ Then Humphrey, his brother, claimed the original barony against Fiennes. Edward IV. confirmed it in the latter, but summoned Dacre as a Baron in 1482, with place next below Fiennes. Hence arose the Lords Dacre of the North. Whether Leonard merely wished a collateral barony like that of Ralph, or an exclusive possession of the dignity, does not appear; probably the latter, as he claimed the estates also.

In 1566, he had been termed by his correspondent, the Queen of Scots, "Dacres with the croked bake," and Baker says "though he were crookt backt, he behaved himself valiantly." In the year of his nephew's death, the Rising of the North took place. He professed to serve the Queen, and was even thanked for his service against the rebels. But he used the troubles of the times for his personal advantage. He held secret communication with the rebel lords, yet disappointed their hopes. He seized upon the castles of Greystock and Naworth as his own inheritance, and made the people believe that the Queen's troops wanted to take his land from him. He gathered together the "rank-riders of the borders," and those who were most devoted to the "name of great reputation in that tract—the name of the *Dacres*." He was called Lord Dacres, alleged that he had tendered his livery in the court, and that it had been accepted, and ignored his brother's grants beyond his life, as beyond his powers. Lord Scrope was baffled. He had orders to apprehend him, but "by the force of this country he is not to be touched.—I may levy a good number, yet very few will be found to execute their force against a *Dacre*." When he invited Dacre to meet him to confer at Carlisle, Dacre pleaded the sores of his leg, the extremity of a journey to Brougham, and an "outrageous agieu" caused thereby; and, in fine, invited his lordship to a friendly dinner with him at Naworth. Next Dacre feared the Scots, and would defend himself. At last he fired beacons. Then came a proclamation against him. His disloyalty was no longer in doubt. And as Lord Hunsdon was riding to join Scrope, Dacre's footmen "gave the proudest charge upon his

¹⁷ He seems to have acquired the old Dacre manors of Irthington, Dacre, Kirk-Oswald, &c., which on his attainder were bestowed on Lord Dacre of the South, whose descendant, Thomas Dacre, forfeited them for murder in 1541. Kirk-Oswald was purchased by Lord William Howard, who took some of its ornaments to Naworth.

shot that ever he saw." Hunsdon turned with his cavalry and made a deadly slaughter. Dacre fled from his horsemen, "like a tall gentleman," and rested not until he reached Liddesdale. "I took then (says Lord Hunsdon) his guyddown, with the Redd Bull which is the Lord Daker's badge, which I trust the law of arms will allow me to bear—and if it will please her Majesty to bestow Leonard Daker's land upon me in Yorkshire, which was the Strangwysheys,¹⁶ I shall be better able to serve her." Lord Hunsdon caused possession of "Naworthe, Rockelaye, and other places of the said Leonard Dacres, to be taken for the Queen's Majesty, and so delivered them to my Lord Scroope; and hath delivered the possession of Kirkeoswalde and Graiestocke to the Duke's Grace's officer's hands, in the same state as they were, before Leonard Dacres took them."

Leonard Dacre crossed the sea.¹⁷ He stood in King Philip's pension list as next in rank and remuneration (100 florins a month) to the Earl of Westmoreland and the Countess of Northumberland (200 florins each): and when in 1573 he died, the usual quarterings of the Dacres were carved upon his tomb in St. Nicholas', Brussels, with the empty style of Baron Dacre, of Gilsland, Brough, Barton, &c.²⁰

EDWARD DACRE,²¹ the next brother, shared his fate, and died in 21 Eliz. (1578-9).²²

FRANCIS DACRE, the youngest, was now the male heir of his once powerful race. He had been much connected with his brethren in their acts,²³ but when his brother Edward made entry to the houses, he gave notice thereof to the Sheriff of Cumberland, and as soon as he perceived active treason in Leonard, he left him and offered his service to Scrope. Scrope certified this, and Francis escaped the fate of a rebel. His expectations were more moderate, probably his courage less daring, than

¹⁶ 1558. Pleadings in a suit of intrusion, *versus* Wm. Lord Dacre and Leonard Dacre in the manors of Ekington, West Harilesey, Assulby, Upsall, Whawton, and Heyton, claimed by James Strangways.—*Cal. State Papers*. See *Ord's Cleveland*, p. 447.

¹⁷ His brother-in-law, Mr. Culpepper, fell under Archbishop Parker's notice as absenting himself from the communion, and was therefore cited to appear before him. The Archbishop expressly tells Cecil that he has married the sister of Leonard Dacre, no doubt a sufficient reason for strictness.

²⁰ Sharp's Rebellion. See *State Papers* for 1575, vol. cv., No. 10, and cvi., No. 69. Memorial touching the grant of lands belonging to Lord Dacre, and the agreement between him, Lord Norreis, and Leonard Dacre. The Earl of Leicester's suit for confirmation of the leases taken under such agreement.

²¹ See Sharp's Memorials of the Rebellion, 161. 1563. Particulars of Edward Dacre's leases of the parsonages of Plumpton, Bolton, and Langothbye, and of the rectories of Kyrkeland and Camberton.—*Cal. State Papers*.

²² Nic. and Burn, ii., 351.

²³ See Sharp, 161.

those of his brothers. But he, too, called himself Lord Dacre, and as to the estates, he was perhaps more really troublesome to the heiresses than his bolder relatives.

All the Dacres followed the medieval faith. Philip Lord Arundel, Lord William Howard's brother, who had married the elder coheirress of Dacre, declared himself of the Romish communion, attempted to go to the continent, and was intercepted and thrown into the Tower. Lord William, who had formerly offered to accompany him, was also sent to that fortress. The Crown held a long and deadly grasp on the large estates of the coheirresses, taking advantage of doubts and disputes, and raising them when none existed. The following is Lord William's own account of the affair :—

“Leonard and Edward Dacre, uncles to the Ladies Ann and Elizabeth, were attainted of treason by Parliament, by which means so much of William Lord Dacre's inheritance (their grandfather's) as was entailed to the heirs-male, did escheat to the Crown, and to distinguish what escheated by the said attainitures, and what of right descended to the heirs-general, was the principal reason that moved the Lord Treasurer to urge (15 Eliz., in which year the late Duke of Norfolk died) Mr. Lawrence Banistre [the Duke of Norfolk's law-agent, who had been put to torture to make discoveries against him], to whom only the title and state of the said Lord Dacre's inheritance in the behalf of the heirs-general was then known. And he, then remaining close prisoner in the Tower, by the commandment of the Lord Burgeley, then Lord Treasurer, writ a treatise declaring plainly the whole title of those possessions, wherein appeared both his honesty in dealing and his sufficiency in learning. At that time Anne, now Countess of Arundel, and the now Lady Elizabeth Howard, the sisters and coheirs of George, late Lord Dacre, were wards to the Queen; and after they did accomplish age, sued livery for the land, which they quietly enjoyed²⁴ until 27 Eliz. (1584-5), at which time the said Leonard and Edward were both dead, and Mr. Francis Dacre, their younger brother, as heir-male, by colour of his father's supposed entail, entered upon the lands, claiming them for his own. The Earl of Arundel and the Lord William Howard, husbands of the said coheirs, defended their right, and kept possession of the lands and houses. About Easter after, by the permission of Almighty God, the said Earl of Arundell and his brother the Lord William Howard, were committed close prisoners to the Tower of London,

²⁴ From their father's death, in 1565, to 1572, the income had been received by Thomas Duke of Norfolk, as guardian. From that time to 1585, it had been received for the co-heiresses.

and their lands then in controversie, by the earnest suit of Mr. Francis Dacre, sequestered from them."²⁵

The right to the inheritance was tried the same year. On March 6, Mr. Edward Hanaley (rector of Greystock, who had been presented by the Crown in right of the wardship of George, the last Lord Dacre) died. A caveat was entered by Francis Dacre, then of Croglin; another by the Earl and Countess of Arundel,²⁶ who granted the advowson to Wm. Cantrell, Esq., and a commission of Jus Patronatus was issued. "Mr. Francis Dacre, not omitting his advantage of time, prosecuted his cause with great violence when both his adversaries were close prisoners, in danger of their lives, and in so deep disgrace of the time, as scarce any friend or servant durst adventure to shew themselves in their cause; nay, the counsellors at law refused to plead their title when they had been formerly retained. Friends were made, and letters were written in favour of Mr. Francis Dacre, jurors chosen of his near kindred and professed friends. *Sed magna est veritas*, for even that trial passed for the coheirs."²⁷ The jurors gave their verdict on Aug. 16, finding that the parsonage was appendant to the manor of Greystock, that two persons pretended title to present to it, viz., the Earl of Arundel and his wife and Mr. Francis Dacre, and that the former had granted an advowson of the parsonage to William Cantrell, under hand and seal. Seven of the jurors answered:—"That, whereas Mr. Francis Dacre made his title to the patronage . . . by an entail supposed to be made by his father William late Lord Dacre, which entail was impugned for divers imperfections therein alleged by the counsel learned of William Cantrell; yet we, by reason of other matter of record given us in evidence, not entering into the consideration of the validity or invalidity of the same entail, do find that William Cantrell hath right to present to the church of Graystock for this time, as by grant thereof made from the Earl of Arundel and Lady Anne the Countess his wife." The other five answered more generally:—"That according to such evidence as we have had, we find the right of the patronage of Graystock in William Cantrell, as in the right and by the grant of Philip Earl of Arundel and Lady Anne his wife." So all twelve agreed in the main for the title of William Cantrell, and Mr. Hugh Thornly, his presentee, had the living in opposition to Mr. Henry Evans, the nominee of Mr. Francis Dacre. Nine years after, however, Mr. Thornly was again instituted

²⁵ Howard Memorials.

²⁶ There had been a partition of the estates between the heiresses.

²⁷ Lord William Howard, in Howard Memorials.

on a presentation from the Queen, to prevent any hazard, by lapse or otherwise in the former title.²⁸

When the brothers were released (Arundel being fined 10,000*l.* by the Star Chamber), they presented a petition to Lord Burghley, claiming that the trials might proceed without delay. In the mean time the cause proceeded under different pleas, and on St. Peter's day, 28 Eliz. (30 June, 1586) the cause being debated at large, the Lord Chancellor, Judges, and Queen's learned Counsell, were fully satisfied and agreed for the title of the coheirs.²⁹

In 1588 the Earl was again arrested, and in 1589 condemned, and "Lord William again, upon a quarrel purposely picked unto him, was kept close prisoner, but *as soon as the office was found and returned*, he was presently set at liberty, so as thereby the whole world may easily guess the cause of his close imprisonment; thus was the Dacres' land gotten from them, and the Queen colorably possessed thereof."³⁰

Yet from this step Francis Dacre reaped no advantage. Driven to desperation, his Radclyffe lands all spent before Sir George's death in 1588, he determined in 1589 to quit England. But before he left England he wrote to the Queen, explaining his hard circumstances. Of his letter (dated at Crogling, 17 Sep.) he sent copies to several of his acquaintances. His forced departure is the first act wherein he might hazard her displeasure. He is free from all disloyalty, whatsoever hath been informed by his unfriends, whereof he has gained many by his father's possessions, especially such as have been brought up by his father from mean estate to be gentlemen, and now live in all wealth and pleasure upon the lands that were his ancestors'. Their untruths had taken effect with the council, whereby he has endured many and great distresses, but never with her Majesty till now, upon whom, under God, he has always trusted, and hopes still for performance of her promises. His love and obedience to her have driven him to hard shifts for maintenance, after all he had was spent, with the benevolence of his friends, and to suffer such open injuries at his adversaries' hands as the world may wonder that flesh and blood were able to suffer them. Still in hope, he had made his last and most hard shift in selling his house, at a great loss, to bring him up to the Queen; but in the mean time, within a week of his journey, her commissioners in the survey of the lands have not only dispossessed him by virtue of a letter from the Lord Treasurer by her command of all the tenements which were returned to him both of the Graystocks' lands, and also of the

²⁸ Nicholson and Burn, ii., 365.

²⁹ Howard Memorials.

³⁰ Lord William in Howard Memorials.

Dacres', which were purchased and out of the concealment, but also have earnestly demanded the rents again that he has received thereof, a hard case that Arundel's attainder should forfeit his lawful possession. He has no friends to further her Majesty's good meaning, but mighty adversaries near her. Many are the delays for answer of his last petition at Easter, wherein he said he could not endure without speedy relief. The rents of the Dacres' lands, which were the most part of his maintenance, are received to her use without consideration of his poor estate, and now his lawful possession of all the rest is taken from him by another's fault. The Lowthers²¹ and Carletons, which never deserved well,²² are like to receive of his ancestors' lands,²³ gone, not by his offence, and by his only life and his son's her majesty doth keep them. His heart cannot endure such evil men as they, maintainers of theft, of notoriously bad behaviour, who have concealed her majesty's title these 20 years, and would have done so for ever, if his adversaries' right had proved better than his. They made means for a composition with them to defraud her, which if he had done he would have made a better match for himself than he has done as the case standeth. And now they are so liberally dealt with. His title is clear to Strangwaies' lands, but considering the interest of my Lord Chamberlain and Sir Thomas Scisell's son in those lands with her, he must let them rest in their hands that have no right. All that were towards Arundel and Lord William do receive credit and commodity of those lands. All that were with him are displaced of their offices with most hard speeches. He has the last penny of maintenance that ever he can make. The debt he is in is great. He has no shift left whereby to live. To beg he is ashamed. To work he cannot. To want he will not. He must seek for maintenance where he may with credit gain it. He will employ that little that should have brought him to attend upon her majesty, to carry him elsewhere. He has taken his son, for he has left him nothing to tarry withal. His daughters he commits to God's provision. He ends with a prayer for toleration of so forced and unwilling a departure, and will daily pray for his queen's long reign.²⁴

Such were the contents of Dacre's letter. His intention seems to have been carried out, and it was probably at this time that he was attainted, as his name does not occur in the attainders of 1570. He was still in

²¹ After this letter, in 1597, Richard Lowther, Esq., of Lowther, had the grant of an avoidance of Greystock rectory.

²² Yet we shall find Francis in league with a Carleton in the next reign.

²³ The ancient entailed lands.

²⁴ Nicholson and Burn, ii., 353.

Scotland in July 1599, when he called himself Lord Dacre, and had sent for his son out of the Low Countries into Scotland, and 150*l.* to pay his debts withal. There can be no doubt, therefore, that his loyalty had at last given way to his necessities. "If he inherit no more land from his father, he will be a poor lord."³⁵

Meanwhile the Queen, whether under the mere cloak of Arundel's attainder, or on the new treason of Francis Dacre, kept a firm hold upon all the Dacre estates. In 1595 Lord William justified his conduct, and denied having made any application implying distrust in his title. It was in vain. After Arundel's death in the Tower, his widow had to join with Lord William to recover her own estates and her jointure, and they eventually were compelled to purchase their own lands in 1601 for 10,000*l.*, but in the names of Mr. Edward Carrill and others, "because they would not in any sort prejudice their own right." The grant was also confined to the adverse claims of Francis Dacre, "until and so long as there should be an heir male of the body of Francis Dacre, esquire, late attainted of treason, in full life."³⁶

Elizabeth died. Once more the harassed Dacre might look for relief. But the Howards, true to the new King's mother in her dark downward career, had strong claims upon him. The title to the peerage came under notice the first year of his reign, and the Attorney-General had instructions to draw up a grant of the baronies of Dacre of Gillesland and Greystock to the Countess of Arundel and her heirs, as coheir to her brother the last baron, with remainder to Lord William Howard and his heirs by her younger sister Elizabeth.³⁷ A shade continued upon the male heir of Dacre. His enemies the Cecils were still in power. In 1605, after the Gunpowder Plot was discovered, Sir Edward Coke's interrogatories for the examination of Guy Fawkes were indorsed with a query whether Edward Neville, titular Earl of Westmoreland, and the titular Lord Dacre were connected with the treason. Both gentlemen escaped taintless. The sequel of the history of Dacre appears in the following representations among the Radclyffe papers at Greenwich hospital.

³⁵ Sharp's Memorials, 223.

³⁶ Nic. and Burn, ii, 351.

³⁷ S. P. Cal. 1603, p. 61. This grant does not appear to have been completed. There has indeed been an idea that the abeyance of the barony of Greystock was terminated by the Crown in favour of the Arundel line; but as to that of Dacre, Lord William's great grandson, Charles Howard, was created Baron Dacre of Gillesland by patent, in 1661.

15^o Augusti. 1614.—A TRUE DECLARATION OF THE PASSAGES BETWEEN THE COUNTESS OF ARUNDELL AND THE LORD WILLIAM HOWARD ON THE ONE PARTIE, AND MR. FRANCIS DACRE ON THE OTHER SENSE. ANN. 1607.

About Michaelmas, 1607, Anno 5 Regis Jacobi, Mr. Francis Dacre sent for Mr. Daniell Pullen, and by him made a voluntarie offer to my Ladie of Arundell and my Lord to releasse to them his claime or title he pretended to suche landes as they then injoyed; presuming of their kindness and best assistance in obtaining out of the crowne for him the ancient Dacre landes forfeited by his brother's and his attentures.

The offer, as it proceeded voluntarie from him, soe at that time it came to them unexpected: yet the demand soe verie reasonable, as they had noe reason to refuse the same.

Upon returne of some messages betweene them, uppon noe other conditions but onely a note in paper under their handes promissing to doe their best indeavours on his behalfe by thereselves and friendes for those ancient Dacre landes, he released to them all his title of all such landes as they possessed in the county of Cumberland, Westmerland, Northumberland, Yorke, the cittie of Yorke, Saloppe, and Bishopperick of Durham, with a covenant to make further assurance uppon demanda during five yeares, be it by fine, feoffment, recoverie, &c., as by the said releasse dated 10^o October, the yeare abovesaid, under his hand and seale and enroulled appeareth. At which time he also levied a fine of all but the landes³⁰ in the Bishoppericke of Durham, which was after³¹ to be executed at Durham (for the Bishopp's speciall allowance was to be had) and soe could not then be performed at London.

Having thus farre proceeded (noe waie distrusting his further performance) they did their best indeavours to get him those ancient landes; brought him to the then Lord Privie Sealle and Lord Chamberlaine, who promissed him their best helpe therein; preferred his suit, and drave it soe farre as they could, but in trueth the laite Lord Treasurer Salisburie, hating Mr. Dacre mortallie, chieffie it is thought for some courses he ran with the laite Earle of Essex, in the laite Queene's tyme, while he lived in Scotland, would by noe meanes suffer the suite to take success, but with all violence crossed the same. Faylling herin, my Lady of Arundell and my Lord tooke the next best for him, procured for himself, his wife, and sonne, an annuite of 350*l*.³² per annum, and the annuitie of 250*l*.³³ per annum, formerlie given to his daughters by the late Queene, alsoe confirmed to them. To this, voluntarie of themselves, they did contribute unto him 3 or 400*l*. in money, and have yearly since given him 100*l*. out off free bountie, being not hereunto tyed, but onley during pleasure. At that tyme also, at his request,

³⁰ Brereton manor, Neaham manor, and the manors of High and Low Coniscliff.

³¹ 1608-9. Feb. 12. Grant to Francis, son of the late Lord Dacre, a pension of 200*l*. per annum, with 100*l*. per annum to Alice his wife, and 50*l*. to Randal his son.—*Cal. State Papers*.

³² 1607. Aug. 15. Warrant to pay to Elisabeth, Frances, and Ann Dacres, daughters of Francis Dacres, their pensions of 50*l*. per annum each.—*Cal. State Papers*.

they procured him a protection from aresting in soe ample maner as Mr. Sergeant Hutton, his owne counsaill, directed the same; and, after, my Lord himself, by such means as he procured, renewed the same protection for him after the former was expired.⁴¹ He also sent to him and offered him Croglin, which he scornfullie refused, albeit he hath sence lett the same at an under value for 40*l.* per annum, reserving the wood and timber, and the house did formerlie content him, as alsoe, before him, his father's uncle, Sir Christopher Dacre. Likewise after he had bought Kirkoswold Castle, to save it from devastating,⁴² he was willing to have bestowed that uppon him, which he refused, alledging that he had resolved never to come into Cumberland, except he might obtaine the ancient landes and dignities of Lord Dacres, which answer he also returned him when my Lord offered him his part of Corkby, for which he paid to Mr. Henrie Blenkinsoppe almost 800*l.*, and for his interest in Kirkoswold he hath bin offered above 500*l.* My Lord alsoe gave him, besides his annuitie, 100*l.* in Michaellmas tearme, 1612, being then in distresse as he seemed; before which time he had caused him to be often moved to levie a fine according to his covenant of the Bishopprick landes. Sometimes he desired to deferr it untill he came into the countrie; att another time he tould my Lord his sonne Anderton diswaded him from it, which seemed strange to my Lord, because Mr. Anderton had bin formerlie with him and tould him he was determined to levie the fine. But when my Lord sent his servant to him at summer assizes gone a yeare directly to have him to acknowledge the same at the said assizes, according to his covenant, he did then flatly refuse to performe it; saying, he had vowed never to doe it, unlesse my Lord would undertake to procure his annuitie to be confirmed uppon his sonne after his death. Wherupon my Lord resolved that he would never give him 6*d.* to doe that which he had bound himself unto by his hand and sealle. Uppon this occasion he forbare his benevolence of 50*l.* per annum; but it must not be omitted that, the last tearme, Mr. Anderton tould my Lord, he had a letter from Mr. Francis Dacre acknowledging under his hand that he had promissed my Lord to levie the fine of the Bishopprick landes. My Lord, uppon hearing some injurious reportes that have bene given abroad, delivered in effect what I have here related, but concluded word for word himself as followeth:—

Charitie and conscience bindes all men, especiallie such as are, or should be, lanternes to give light to others, to walke in a right path, to forbear to censure in anie controversie betweane partie and partie, till the accused be heard in his owne defence. I tax none bycause I know none in particuler, but in generall I am charged, and in generall I have

⁴¹ In 1608 he received protection for a year.—*Privy Seal Records*, per Sharp.

⁴² 1610. June 28. Grant to Sir. Wm. Anstruther of all the materials of the decayed castle of Kirk Oswald, co. Cumb., also lease of the land on which the castle stands, the gardens, &c. Nov. 16. Lease to Owen Shepherd and John Dudley, at the suit of Sir Wm. Anstruther, of the decayed castle of Kirk Oswald, the previous grant of it to Anstruther being called in question, because he is an alien and no denizen.—*Cal. State Papers*.

I presume that Lord William purchased Kirk Oswald for Anstruther's term, for he only speaks of his *interest* in it.

declared the truth of my proceedings. Yf I weare disposed nowe to change my habit, and become from an accused an accuser, I could touch Mr. Francis Dacre with a strange plott and course intended by him against me, the last tearme at London, if God the just judge and author of all justice had not mightilie protected my just cause, contrarie to the expectation of my adversaries. I conclude in silence and charitie. Man determineth, and God disposeth.

CONCERNINGE THE PROCEEDINGE BETWEEN THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE LORD WILLIAM HOWARD AND MR. FRANCIS DACRE. AN. DOM. 1614.

1. That Mr. Francis Dacre did release to my Lady of Arundell and Lord William, &c., himselfe denieth not; whether offred by him or sought for by them is nowe the only question. He barely denieth that he sent Pullein to them, and bindeth the same with a deepe protestacion; the affirmative wilbe maintained by some yett living to whom Pullein complained whiles he was in management of those affaires, that he was much wearie and tired with Mr. Dacre's importunitie and continuall sending for him to speake with him and imploye him therein. And note that Mr. Dacres in the next article followinge acknowledgeth that his wants and dispaire to prevaile in his suites forced him to release to the said Lady of Arundell, &c., but doth not charge them for seeking the same of him.

2. Mr. Dacre had taken, and by the king's expresse commandment had delivred upp the possession of Kirkoswald Castle before the Lady of Arundell or Lord William did ever dreame thereof. No man will imagine while Mr. Dacre stood in opposition with them that eyther of them would be so simple as to give him any furtherance in his suites, wherby he might be enabled to sue or trouble them; yet that the Lord Wm. should after confesse to him that they weare the meanes to dispossesse him of Kirkoswald, as it most sencelesse that they could doe it, so is it most false and untrue that evere the Lord William did so confesse unto him.

3. Mr. Dacre in the 3 article would have the 2 precedent admitted to be true (which maye not be, seing they are both most false), and then appelleth to the indifferent judg whether his release was voluntary or driven unto it by extreame want. The other side is not to examine what particuler or inward motives moved Mr. Dacre to release, but to mainteine the first assertion, that when he did release he voluntarilie offred them, and they sought not him, and till he produce better prooffe, or, at least, some probable circumstances to make good his former bare protestacion, it shalbe cast to the indifferent judg to whom he appealleth, as now it standeth to decide and determine.

4. For a note under their hands lett the same be viewed, and their accusations therein duely examined, whearin it shall appeare that they have beene very precise in observing to him, till he brake promise and covenant to them contrarie to his hand and seale. Whear in his answer to this pointe, he chargeth them that they promised him to gott him a graunt of the ancient Dacre lands formerly given him by the Kinge, and

by their procurement recalled, lett him looke on his noate and produce the same to open viewe; and if any such thinge be in the same, all other parts of his declaration (as he calleth it) shalbe acknowledged to be true, yf otherwise, lett him with shame confesse his error and his immoderate passion be pleaded for his excuse. For any others his suittes they performed justly for him so farre as their power extended accordinge to their promise, but the exceeding hatred of the late Treasurer Salysbury conceived against him crossed all mocions of his preferment, the cause therof by most liklyhood best knowen to Mr. Dacre him selfe.

5. For the money bestowed upon him, the certeine somme can not without great labour and search of sundrie books be of the suddaine exactly collected. When it cometh to a strickt reckoninge Mr. Dacre will not prove the best auditor.

6. Mr. Dacre's sundrie requests and propositions to them must not stand and be accounted for promises made by them, all that ever they promised he hath under their hands, which was not absolute, but restrained to do their best indeavour by their friendes, which they performed really and so farre as their power extended, and the contrarie he shall never prove; all others promises they absolutely disclaime. For renewinge his pencion to his sonne by the Commissionours for the office of the Lord Treasurer, lett him call him selfe to remembrance yf when he first moved my Lord William therein, he did not dissuade him from it as a tyme then unseasonable, and that after he went to the Lord Woton who (as he saied) did encourage him in the proceedinges, yett being one of the Commissionours did refuse to shewe him selfe therin on his behalfe. The petition being preferred, the then Lord Privie Seale and Lord Chamberlane used him with the best respect of all the companie, (as Mr. Dacre him selfe did presentlie after acknowledge) butt his suite being out of their commission to graunt was referred to his Majestie, whean Mr. Dacre leaft it and persecuted it no further, being at that time in dispaire to prevaile. The Lord Wm. no waye then undertaking the businesse for him, for yf he would have ben advised by him he should not at that tyme have preferred his suite, in which, as in many others, the Lord Wm. is most wrongfully burdened and charged. *Oportet mendacem esse memorem.* Mr. Dacre first forgeteth his covenant under his hand and seale to make further assurance, and next remembreth not his letter dated at Cochein, 17 Decembris, 1610, which was before the death of Treasurer Salisbury, written evey worrde with his owne hande to the Lord Wm. Howard, in which verbatim as followeth:—"I have, according to the agreement, made release of what was in your Lordship's possessions, which I presume have been sufficient. But your Lordship requestinge an other fine for lands in Bishopprike, I suppose some defect in the former, these are therefore to resolve your Lordshipp that yf any other fyne for these lands be necessarie, I ame and will be ready to acknowledge the same in this countrie, when your Lordshipp wil call it upon me." Howe he after performed this can be best testified by Mr. Lancellott Skellton⁴³

⁴³ 1608? Ill conduct of Lord William Howard in encouraging recusants in the North. Skelton of Wetherall, a dependant of his, took the sacrament at Easter, but

and Wm. Bowman, the one his ancient frend, the other his ould servant, in whose presence he flatly refused to levie the said fine, affirming he had vowed the contrarie, unlesse the Lord William would assure his sonne 100*l.* per annum during his life, or els procure his pencion from his Majestie, to be assured upon his sonne. By this it is evident that his vowe is against his covenant under his hand and seale, and contradictorie to his voluntarie offer, under his owne hand writtinge. Howe small credit is to be given to any part of his declaracion (as he tearmeth it), or to the deepe protestacion he takes in answers to the first article, and howe weake a pillar his sonne hath to relie upon after his death, which he pretendeth to be a cheefe motive of his declaracion, I leave to the judgement of the world, and the censure of any indifferent and understandinge person.

7. Lett Mr. Anderton and his wiffe writte what they please, it shalbe affirmed by their betters that the Countess of Arundell and Lord William weare meanes to renewe his daughter pencions, and yf Mr. Anderton will affirme under his hand yf he did not in Trinitie tearme, 1614, tell the Lord Wm. Howard that he had a letter under Mr. Dacre hand, that he promised to the Lord William to levie a fine of the Bishoppricke lands, then shall it be plainly proved to the shame of them both. Till Mr. Anderton's hand be shewed, it will not be beleevd that he will denye so manifest a truthe, but it is rather conceived that Mr. Dacre maketh bold in this degree to wronge his sonne in lawe for his owne advantage, which is not the fyrst tyme he hath used him so (yf reporte be true). Howsoever maters stand betwene Mr. Dacre and his sonne in lawe, it is most evident by his letter, under his owne hand, 1610, above mentioned and ready to be shewed as occasion shalbe offered, he did then absolutely promise that which now he peremptorie denieth.

8. Kirkoswald Castle, Corkeby, and Crogling, weare all more freeilie and kindlie, not skornefully, offred to Mr. Dacre then he deserved, to no bad end, thoughte proudly and unadvisedly refused, and ungratefully interpreted and rejected by him, howsoever for one of them his refusall now cloaked with a shewe of scrupule of conscience.

9. Lett Mr. Dacre surmise what best pleaseth his owne fancie; whatsoever the Court of Wardes determineth in the minoritie of the Wardes, doth no waie binde them after livery sued; as things never before heard of nor materiall to the matter now in hande, they maie for this tyme passe in silence. But Mr. Dacre might observe that my Lord Montague, being his brother in lawe,⁴⁴ and a principall maintainer of him in his suites, could not be accepted of for an indifferent mediator in this businesse, much lesse my Lord Lumley who was then the onely man that the Earle of Arundell did account his principall adversarie, and the procurer of the displeasure his grandfather Henry [Fitz-Alan], then Earle

spat it out. Lord William's servant erected a lord of misrule at Christmas last, who disturbed the congregation at Hampton, Westmoreland. By his influence at Court he overrules the course of law in the North, and is aiming at the sheriffwick of Westmoreland, that he may have a sheriff of his own faction.—*Cal. State Papers.*

⁴⁴ Anthony Brown, Lord Montague, married one of Dacre's sisters for his second wife.

of Arundell,⁴⁵ had towards him, by which he gaineth to himselfe the most parte of the said Earle's possessions, which discontentment betwene the said Philip Earle of Arundell and Lord Lumley, did continewe in extreame bitter tearmes till after the tyme mentioned and supposed in Mr. Dacre's declaracion, at which tyme the Lord William was newly come from Cambridg, and not 16 yeares of age. For further answeare to this article observe Mr. Dacre owne confession in the next 10 article, which I doute not will satisfye any indifferent reader, viz:—

10. That howe soever in his letter to them he demaundes their considerations uppon the former surmises, yett when they denied his demaund, and weare contented to bestowe 100*l.* per annum on him, of their countie, at their will and pleasure, he did willingly accept thereof, &c.

11. Mr. Thomas Addis, a surveior, then dwelling about Drewrie Lane, did the last yeare, and will still affirme and prove, that he was earnestly intreated and dealt with to interteine in his house and sojorne Mr. Francis Dacre, who was come to London, and went to staie ther, abouts to prosecute causes against the Lord William Howard, and to be a suttor to his Majestie against him, and howe farr then he did imbarke himselfe with the Lord of Hunsdon, is best knowent to himselfe and not all together unknown to others. Neither will Mr. Dacres wippe this blemish awaie so easilie with an untrue surmise and sleight instance of a former assumption cast uppon him that then failed in prooffe, for seeing he will have the worlde knowe more than some weare willing to publishe; first omitting the practice that he, Mr. Tho. Salkeld, and others hadd platted by force to take the Lord William Howard in his bedd at Brampton, coming thether to keepe court, it maie be uppon due examination there is more knowen and more apparent prooffe therof from some of the actors themselves, employed by Mr. Dacre him selfe, then is imagined. Secondly, Lancellott Carlton did practice with Mr. Dacre well affected freindes and followers, to shoote the Lord William with a pistolle, is plainly confessed by diverse, and openly acknowledg uppon oath of one the principall agents at the generall assisses at Carlile, 1612, before the Justices of Assisses and all the countie ther assembled. Thirdly and lastly, that Lancellott Carlton did after that practisae againe against the Lord Wm. Howard, with some of Mr. Dacre's most neere and deere freindes, and Mr. Dacre him selfe was accounted therewith, though perhaps with no ill intention at that tyme to the said Lord Wm. Howard. *Littera scripta manet.*

After Mr. Dacre had made his conclusion, affirming and denying all uppon his bare word and large protestation, without any other testimony or prooffe, being no good or authentik evidence in his owne cause, he addeth with an "Also," a 12 article, but not of the creede no more then the precedents, wherein he affirmmeth all convenantes to be fully performed on his parte, referring himselfe to his release, which, for all the doubt he maketh, is ready to be shewed, and by the very viewe thereof

⁴⁵ Who had two daughters and coheirs, Joanna, the wife of John Lord Lumley, by whom she had no surviving issue, and Mary Duchess of Norfolk, Philip Lord Arundel's mother.

will appeare to be inrolled as hath been affirmed. And for a finall ende and full conclusion of all the controversie, setting aside any more replies, rejoinders, or other tedious and needlesse discourses in writtinge, the only uppahott, yssue, and close shalbe in the judgement of indifferent men of understanding and knowledge, uppon full viewe and consideration of Mr. Dacre's said release, whether he hath performed all convenantes on his parte or no: yf he have, all that he hath said is true, and the other side hath done him most apparant and open wronge and injurie: yf he hath not, lett him ask God forgivenessse, and latt all others that have any thinge or nothinge to do in these affaires, whether it concerne them or concerne them not, be sparring in their censures, and beleave charitably till the trueth be tried, and ther appeare just cause to the contrarie.

There can be little doubt that we have here the composition of Lord William himself.

The close of the titular Lord Dacre's history does not appear, but he lingered out his existence until 8 Car. I., 1632-3. In 1634, the burial register of Graystock contains the entry of "RANDAL DACRE, Require, sonne and hyre to Francis Dacre, Esquire, deceased, being the youngest sonne of the late Lord William Dacre, deceased, being the last hyre male of that lyne; which said Randal dyed at London, and was brought downe at the charges of the right honourable Thomas Earle of Arundell and Surreye, and Earle Marshal of England." The rest of the family probably settled at Chester-le-Street. Dacre makes no mention of a wife, in his letter of 1589, to the Queen, but only of his son and daughters, and we may suppose that Dorothy Radclyffe, whose inheritance was dissipated before 1588, had ceased to sorrow. In 1609 the wife receiving a pension is called Alice. With respect to the daughters, Lord Wm. Howard says that a pension of 250*l.* was awarded them. 150*l.* of this is accounted for in the grant of 1607, which mentions Elizabeth, Frances, and Ann, each of whom received 50*l.* Mrs. Anderson would probably be a fourth daughter, and the fifth is found in Mary, who is said to have lived to a very great age, and to have died childless.⁴⁴ Frances accounts for the burial at Chester-le-Street, on 19 Feb., 1632-3, of "Mrs. Frances Dacres, *al. Frances L. Dacre.*"⁴⁵ Mary, before her good old age, had to pass through an adventure. She, "borne of noble blood and parentage," eloped in the night time, in 1635, from *her mother's* house in Chester, with Marmaduke Hedworth, and married him at Thornaby, in Cleveland. They soon separated, and Marmaduke, for profaning the ceremony of matrimony, he being under precontract

⁴⁴ Nic. and Burn, ii., 351.

⁴⁵ Surtees, ii., 146.

with Margaret Key, whom he had seduced, was fined 1,000 marks, had to make confession, was excommunicate, and imprisoned three years. And, (thoroughly unable to trace the heirship-general of her father, or of the Radclyffes of Derwentwater), with so grievous an insult to the fallen house of Dacre, we conclude this imperfect sketch of its last days.

W. HYLTON DYER LONGSTAFFE, F.S.A.

. It appears that two kinsmen of Francis Dacre, Richard and Humphrey, who had married the coheiresses of Martindale, were also attainted for joining Leonard Dacre, and that their estate at Grinsdale was granted to Whitmore, who conveyed to Dacre of Kirklington, who already possessed the rectory of Grinsdale.—*Nicholson and Burn*, ii., 227. The Dacres of Kirklington were formerly named Appleby, and are descended through an heiress from Sir Thomas "Bastard Dacre" of Lanercost, an illegitimate uncle of Leonard Dacre.—*Ibid.*, 501.

†† The dispute concerning the Strangwayes lands arose in a disposition of Sir James Strangwayes, the last male of his race, whose mother was a Dacre. See the circumstances in Hodgson, ii., 380.

. William Lord Dacre "growing discontented with himself for entangling his estate . . . grew distempered in his brain, and so till near the time of his death continued in a dull melancholy, I will not say frenzy. By the said intended entail he . . . sowed the seed of dissension betwixt his own children . . . Yea, he himself conceived so great dislike of his younger sons, Leonard, Edward, and Francis Dacre, who drew and persuaded him to that unfortunate course of entailing his land, as they coming unto him lying upon his death bed, and desiring his blessing, he, in the bitterness of heart and detestation of their former sinister practice, left among them, instead of a blessing, the curse that God gave Cain, which every one of them hath happened too truly to feel."—*Lord William Howard*, See Hodgson, ii., 380.

EXTRACTS FROM THE ACCOUNTS OF THE STEWARD OF
SIR FRANCIS RADCLYFFE, BART., AT DILSTON, FROM
JUNE, 1686, TO JUNE, 1687.¹

1686.

June.—Given to a man that brought a young roe buck, per my master's order, 5*s*.—Mrs. Mary Brabant,² in full of her whole yeare's annuity, due at Pent., 2*l*.—Ann Muschamp [the like], 5*l*.—Richard Teasdale of Slealey, high constable, in full of ann assess for the militia for trumpetts, drums, &c., laid on by act of parliament in the 15th yeare of our late Soveraigne Charles the Second, att 3*s*. 4*d*. per *li*. on the lands of Dilston and for acquit., in all 7*s*.—Magnus Cuningham,³ in full for a bay horse which Mr. Millor bought of him for draweing in the drought att Dilston, 3*l*. 10*s*.—Mr. George Forster of Bollam, one halfe yeare's rent due at Pent. last for Meldon Rectory, 6*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*. : more to him for the tenths of Meldon Rectory, as appears by John Mitford's acquittance, and allowed by Sir Francis, and for the parator and acquit., in all 11*s*. 7½*d*.—John Pigg of the Lynell Wood, for a bull bought of him to serve the cow stents att the High Wood, lett there this yeare, 1*l*. 9*s*.—Madam Mary Radclyffe, for the house use at Dilston, 20*l*.—Mrs. Eliz. Park, her whole yeare's wages, 4*l*.—Tho. Radclyffe,⁴ for a letter for Sir Francis, 3*d*.—Mr. Wm. Radclyffe's nurse, in charity, by Sir Francis' order, 5*s*.—Mr. George Jordan, in part of money due to him for building the new bridge over against the Roe Park wall, 6*l*.—Four chistes for the young pheasants, and one chist for Hogort's firts, and other worke, 1*l*. 4*d*.

July.—Mr. Wm. Radclyffe,⁵ his halfe yeare's allowance, due at Pent., 20*l*.—Mr. Athur Radclyffe [the like], 20*l*.—Madam Mary Radclyffe [the like], 20*l*.—Mr. Miller, for sythes, wayne-ropes, hallters, trases, ox-bowes, and weeding clipps, all belonging to husbandry, 1*l*. 5*s*.—In charity to 5 seamen, 6*d*.—Mr. William Widdrington, for out rents for Buteland and Bywell Castle, for one whole yeare, ending att Mich. last,

¹ These accounts have come into Mr. Fenwick's possession since the classified account for 1681-2 was printed at full length, in the Memoir of Sir Francis Radclyffe. They do not descend into the smaller items, and it is unnecessary to print them in extenso.

² Bequeathed by Sir Francis Radclyffe's mother, Lady Elizabeth, in 1668.

³ The gardener at Dilston.

⁴ A servant of the house at 4*l*. wages.

⁵ The allowances to the two youngest sons and a daughter of Sir Francis.

17s. 8d.—Given by master's order to Mr. John Collingwood, in charity, 5s.—Carriage of 26 futher hired coales, att 2s. 6d. per futher, 3l. 5s.—Mr. John Clenell, for one halfe yeare's rent, due at Mich. to Charles Duke of Somersitt,⁶ for Midleton Hall, 12s. 1d.: more to him for one whole yeare's rent, called the vicandale rent, due Mich. for Midleton Hall, 10s.: more to him for a white rent due to the castle of Bambrough, for a halfe yeare, due at Mich., 6s. 6d.—Edward Selby, his sister's halfe yeare's annuity, due att Whitsontyde last, which Sir Francis was pleased to give her in charity, 10s.—Mr. Roger Midford, as by his bill for to returne to Mr. Tho. Radclyffe' att Room, 81l. 4s.—Jos. Bittleston, for smelting of lead, carriage of lead-oare, chopping chopwood, and other things belonging to the lead mill, 81l. 19s. 4½d.: more to him for the carriage of 85 foder and 6 peece of lead from the Woodhall lead milne to Dilston, from June 28 till July 26, at 3s. 6d. per foder, 14l. 18s. 9¾d.

August.—Mr. James Nicholson of Carlile, for one whole yeare's rent, due at Lamas, to the Dean and Chapter of Carlile, for the tythes of Lorbitle and Dilston, and for acquits. (8d.), 9l. 8d.—Mr. Ashmall,⁷ one quarter's salary, 3l, and paid him more 15s. 10d., which he hade laid out more then 40l. when the two young ladys⁸ went to Lovaine.—Wm. Smith, for 1,160 oysters, att 18d. per hundred, which he bought last Lent, 17s. 3d.: more for halfe a yeare's rent out of Scremerston, to Sir Tho. Haggerston, att St. Cuthbert day in March, 1l. 10s.—Sess for reparaing the militia for the High Wood and Green Lands, in Sir Francis' hand, 9d.—Mr. Gawen Preston, uppholsterer, for 2 dossen sett worke chaires, att 7s. a peece, at charges 2s., 20l. 10s.—Margret Browne, her halfe yeare's annuity,⁹ due at Pent., 10s.—George Emerson, collector of the chimney money for 22 fire hearths in Dilston House, due att Lady-day, 1l. 2s.

September.—Lent to John Heron, Esq., 20l., for which he gave his bond, and it is in my master Sir Francis his hand, and payable at Pent. next, 20l.—Lent att the same tyme to George Jordan and John Whitfield, massons, 19l., for which they gave their bond, and it is in master's (Sir Francis) hand.—Mr. Midford's charges and Tho. Errington's at Durham, when they paid the Dean and Chapter's rent for the corne tythes of Norham.—Mr. John Simpson, for one yeare's rent due to the Dean and Chapter, for the corne tythes of Norham parish, and for acquit., 6d., 60l. 6d.—Paid att Newcastle, by the appointment of my master Sir Francis Radclyffe, Bartt., to Mr. Edmund Aston of the city of London, 1,300l. for the morrage of the lands of Old Bewicke, New Bewicke, and East Lilborn, and the writeings for these lands is in my master Sir Francis' owne hand.

⁶ "And his Dutchess." (Next payment.)

⁷ The Baronet's third son, "sometime a Colonel in the British service." At the date of the account he was 28 years of age. He died unmarried.

⁸ Ferdinando Ashmall, a priest.

⁹ Catherine, the Baronet's second daughter, who died 1746, was one. The other sister must have been Elizabeth, the third daughter, for the eldest was married, and Lady Mary, the youngest, was at Dilston.

¹⁰ Bequeathed by Lady Elizabeth Radclyffe.

October.—Mr. Serjeant Jefferson, for keeping courts and standing counsell, as by acquit. for his sallary due at Michalmas, 10*l.*—Pd. Mr. Hayles,¹¹ which he paid to Tho. Heron of Corbridge for 2 baliffes' fees for a warrent concerning the highwayes between Corbridge and Dilston, which my master was fined for att Hexham sessions, 6*s.* 8*d.*—Ann Swinborn,¹² her halfe yeare's annuity, due att Pent., 2*l.* 10*s.*—Mr. Tho. Butler, his halfe yeare's wages, due att Lamas, 3*l.*—Sir Robert Fenwicke, one halfe yeare's rent for lands in Newlands and Farle, due to Catherin, Queen Dowager, att Michaelmas, 2*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.*—Mr. John Jenkins, for one halfe yeare's fee farme rent, viz., Whelpington rectory, 6*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, Spindlston tyth, 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, land in Spindlston, 3*s.* 4*d.*, Broxfeild tyth, 2*s.*, Shaftoe tyth, 2*l.* 10*s.*, land in Temple Thornton, 17*s.* 2*d.*, Abbey Side in Alnwick, 3*d.*, Hartborn rectory, 5*l.*, Ambell Hall corn tyth, 3*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*, Ambell cole mynes and Cunygarth, 1*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*, land in Wooley, 1*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, Westwood, 3*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, for rent due to Sir Samuel Dashwood, knt., Tho. Lewes, and Edward Neel, Esqrs., at Michealmas; in all, 26*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.*—Mr. Ben. Carr, for Aydon Sheels and appurtenances, 2*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.*, Coastley and appurtenances, 2*l.* 19*s.* 2½*d.*, Edsbush, 2*s.* 5*d.*, Gare Sheel, 2*s.* 6*d.*, Turfe House, 2*d.*, Whintley Mill, 13*s.* 4*d.*, for halfe a yeare's rent due to the Queen Dowager att Michealmas, 6*l.* 7*s.* 3½*d.*—Thomas Heron, taylor, for a pair of bitches for my master Sir Francis, 2*l.* 14*s.* 2½*d.*—Mrs. Margrett Gaire, her halfe yeare's wages, 2*l.* 15*s.*—My Lady Radclyffe, for her 3 nursery maids' wages, being 3 quarters of a yeare, 1*l.* 10*s.*—Mr. John Pearson, his two whole yeares' wages, 12*l.*¹³—Robert Wood, to buy bease with, att Midleam Moore faire, for wintring att Dilston, 140*l.*—John Forster of Whittall, his halfe yeare's annuity,¹⁴ due att Pent., 10*s.*

November.—Mrs. Fenwicke, for the poor people, 1*l.*—Mr. Richard Featherstonhaugh, his whole yeare's sallary for setting out a militia horse and man for all Sir Francis' lands in Cumberland, due 23 Sep., 5*l.*—Madam Mary Carnaby of Halton, for a browne bought of her, 2*l.* 10*s.*—Mr. Rich. Thornbrough, his halfe yeare's annuity and his wife's, due Pentecost, 4*l.*¹⁵—John Hogartt, warrener, his halfe yeare's wages, due att Mart., 3*l.* 6*s.*—Mr. Alexander Millar, his halfe yeare's wages, due att Mart., 5*l.*—Mr. Francis' man, Thomas Butler, for 2 doss. cass [case] knives bought att London per Madam Selby, 2*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*—Cuthbert Stobert of West Wood, by my master's order, for 2 mares taken from [him] by Cuth. Studdam and Edmond Gibson, two of the Sheriff's bayliffes for an arreare of rent, which they had a warrent for from the High Sheriffe, Sir Marke Milbankes, but did neither mention who it was due to or in what yeare, and the said two mares was sold to one Wm. Robson of Hexham by the said two bayliffes, 3*l.* 15*s.*

¹¹ The steward of 1681?

¹² *Qm.* Ann Blenkinsop, an annuitant of 5*l.* under Lady Elizabeth's will.

¹³ The other wages are much the same as those of the account of 1681.

¹⁴ Bequeathed by Lady Elizabeth Radclyffe.

¹⁵ He was an annuitant of 5*l.* under Lady Elizabeth's will. Ann Ridley had 4*l.*, but we do not find an annuitant of 3*l.* to answer to his wife.

December.—Mr. Miller, his bill from 29 Nov. till Dec. 6, for threshing corne, mending the highwayes between Corbridge and Dilston, and the wrights making 4 stone carts and 1 stone sledd, all at Dilston, 1*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.*—Madam Dorothy Massey, halfe yeare's intrest of 1,000*l.*, 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*—Mr. Marke Stokoe, halfe yeare's wages, due att Mart., 3*l.*—Tho. Grey, brasier, in Gateshead, for mending the great kettle in the brewhouse att Dilston, 2*l.*—Dec. 20. Mich. Robinson, which Sir Francis was pleased to give in charity to Mr. Thomas Tempest, in Durham goal, 5*l.*—Mr. Ralph Milborn, for malt, from 13 Mar., 1685, till 23 Dec., 1686, 153*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.*—Mr. Roger Garstall, in full for all sorts of wine, and all other accounts whatsoever from the begining of the world, 36*l.* 7½*d.*—Mr. Richard Wall of Newcastle, his bill from 22 Oct., 1685, till 29 Dec., 1686, 169*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.*

1687.

January.—Wm. Wreight, porter brewer and baker, his halfe yeare's wages, due 11 Dec., 3*l.*; Mrs. Hellin Emerson, his wife, her halfe yeare's wages, due 28 June, 3*l.*—Rob. Wilkinson, collector of the chimney money, for twenty-two fire harths in Dilston House, for one halfe yeare, due att Mich., 1*l.* 2*s.*—Mr. Roger Midford, 10*l.* for a yearly annuity or rent charge, isueing out of Harborn Grange, and 6*l.* for the yearly consideration of 100*l.*, both due att Mart. last past.—Mr. Roger Midford, his charges from 25 Aug. till 22 Sep., when he went to Berwick and Norham to lett the tythes this yeare, 2*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.*—Mr. Francis Radclyffe, his halfe yeare's allowance, due att Mart., 20*l.*; paid him more, for a night gowne bought by him att Newcastle att Lamas faire last, for my master, 1*l.* 8*s.*—Mr. Roger Midford, for to returne to Mr. Tho. Radclyffe at Roome, 80*l.*; more, to returne to Mr. Wm. Heath att London, 20*l.* [Other allowances as in July.]

February.—Hellin Forster of Whittall, widdow, in full of her husband's halfe yeare's anuity, due att Mart. last, and he dyeing att Xmas following, 10*s.*—John Jopling, my master tennant att Whittall, for one cow stent for Jane Reed, Madam Mary's nurse, which my master was plased to give her in charity for this yeare, 8*s.*—John Bell, in part of money due to him for building a house att the Highwood for Mr. William Stokoe, 3*l.*—Mathew Barron, as by Mr. Rob. Lorrain's acquit. for 5 yeares tyth rent, insueing out of Coastley to Sir John Fenwicke, att Mart., 5*l.* 5*s.*—Mr. Nicholas Ridley, for salt fish, viz., for 2 couple of codd, at 1*s.* 9*d.* per couple, and 1 couple of ling, 5*s.*, and 40 couple of codd, at 1*s.* 9*d.* per couple, and 15 couple of ling, at 3*s.* 6*d.* per couple, and 1 barrell of white heron, 1*l.* 4*s.*, and 500 reed herring, att 2*s.* 6*d.* per lb., for cords and matt for packing up the fish, and 1 cast, 3*s.* 6*d.*, in all, 8*l.* 11*s.*—Mrs. Julian Skelton, for the use of Mrs. Eliz. Turnbull for the consideration of 800*l.* for one whole yeare, 48*l.*—John Heron, for bringing up 40 couple of codd fish and 15 couple of ling from Newcastle to Newborne, and his owne charges and his horse, 6*s.* 6*d.*—Mrs. Eliz. Fenwick, which my master was pleased to lend to Mrs. Margrett

Fenwicke her mother, 10*l*.¹⁶—My owne whole yeare's wages, due 22 Jan., 5*l*.

March.—Chimney money for the forge for one halfe yeare, 1*s*.—2 fire barths att the lead mill for halfe a yeare, 2*s*., and for arrearages, 5*s*.—Francis Addison,¹⁷ which my master was pleased to give him, 2*l*. 10*s*.—Mr. John Page, as by his bill, for a deodand taken up within the manor of Warke, and charges att London aboute it, 4*l*.—The clarke's wife of Corbridge, for clarke's fees for the whole mannour of Dilston for 1686, due att Easter last, 12*s*. 6*d*.

April.—Mr. Roger Midford, for cloathes and other things bought att Newcastle for the use of Edward Radclyffe, Esq.,¹⁸ 23*l*. 13*s*. 10*d*.—Mr. Pye, the clarke of the peace, for my master's comision¹⁹ and his son's, and for letters and other small disbursements [this weeke], 11*l*. 2*s*.—Mrs. Alice Hudspeth, one yeare's prescribed custome money for the petty tythes of Dilston, due att Michaelmas, to the vicar of Corbridge, and 2*s*. for Easter reckonings, due att Easter, 1686, for the whole family of Dilston, 1*l*. 1*s*.—Mr. Urwin, for one yeare's fee farm rent, ended att Lady-day last, for Spindleston tyth, 5*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*., lands in Spindleton, 6*s*. 8*d*., Croxfield tyth, 4*s*., Temple Thornton, 1*l*. 14*s*. 4*d*., Abey side in Alnwick, 6*d*., due to the King's Majestie and for acquit. money, 2*s*. 8*d*.—Geo. Lee, smith, for miller's husbandry, 10*s*. 5*d*.—Mr. John Pearson, for all the 4 young gentlemen's²⁰ charges att Newcastle att Lamas, 1686, and for charges given to the servants att Capheaton, att a christning, 9*l*. 19*s*. 9*d*.—Paid him another bill, for his master and Francis Radclyffe, Esq., and there servants, att Morpeth Sessions last, 5*l*. 2*s*. 4*d*.—Francis Radclyffe, Esq., for to carry his brother Edward Radclyff, Esq. and there servants to London, 20*l*.—Mrs. Eliz. Nicholson, for holland for shirts, and dimity for wascoates for my master, bought att Newcastle, 5*l*. 14*s*. 7*d*.—Thomas Radclyffe, his whole yeare's wages, due 7 Apr. inst., 4*l*.

May.—Mr. Geo. Jordan and Mr. John Whitfield, masons, in full for building the new stone bridge over against the Roe Parke wall, 10*l*.—Mr. Roger Midford, for the use of Thomas Radclyffe, Esq., to returne to him att Roome, 80*l*.—Mr. Wm. Widdrington, as by his note to be stated in the account of the morgage of Buteland, 6*l*.—Sir Wm. Creagh, for wines, 18*l*. 17*s*. 6*d*.—John Heron, for 4 shirife's leveries, and 3 leveries for the grooms and footman, and other disbursements, 20*l*. 2*s*. 3*d*.—My Lady Radclyffe, to buy cloath att Whitson faire att Stagshaw, 10*l*.—Paid to my Lady Creagh, as by bill of exchange for the like value, received att London by Francis Radclyffe, Esq., from Sir Wm. Creagh,²¹ 101*l*. 10*s*.—Mr. William Widdrington, for the morgage of Buteland, 600*l*., and the writeings for the same is in my master's

¹⁶ The Baronet's sister Margaret married Robert Fenwick of Wylam.

¹⁷ A footman who went errands to Newcastle.

¹⁸ The heir apparent.

¹⁹ The reader must remember, in reference to the offices apparently exercised by the Radclyffes, that James II. was on the throne, using a dispensing power.

²⁰ Edward, Francis, William, and Arthur. Thomas was at Rome.

²¹ Mayor of Newcastle this year.

own hand, 600*l*.—Mr. Wm. Widdrington, for $\frac{1}{8}$ of a militia horse for 7 yeares, ended at Candlemas, 1679, for my master's part of Buteland, and paid him a small out rent, due to the Duke of Somersitt, and Bywell Castle, att Michaelmas, 9*l*. 12*s*. 8*d*.—Mr. Roger Midford, to returne to Madam Catherin Radclyffe and her sister at Lovaine, 100*l*.—My Lady Creagh, as by bill of exchange for the like value, received att London from Sir William Creagh by Francis Radclyffe, Esq., 203*l*.

June.—Mrs. Jane Harris, her whole yeare's wages, due att Whitsontyd, 6*l*.—Ralph Reed, shirrife bayliffe, one yeare's vacandale rent for the whole mannour of Dilston, at Mich., 5*s*. 6*d*.

THE FIRST MANTUA MAKERS IN DURHAM.

In 1705 the company of Drapers and Tailors of the city of Durham had the following "grievances to be redressed."

To put off the Manty-makers.

To put off the Skinners from making leather britches.

To put off Broakers from selling old cloaths, (except they be freemen or freemen's widows,)¹

With reference to the first object, there was an attempt made in the following year to put the mantua-makers off. The evidence as to the introduction of "Mantoes" is curious, and the case is interesting in topography, the jurisdiction of Castle Chair, a narrow lane formerly the high road from Framwellgate to Witton Gilbert, having come in question. The Society is indebted to Mr. Trueman for the communication of the Brief for the Relator in the palatine Court of Chancery.

It will be observed that the form of the word is Mantoe. Bailey gives it as "*MANTUA, MANTOE, Manteau*, probably so called from Mantua, a dukedom in Italy—a loose gown worn by women, an upper garment." Johnson has "Mantua [pronounced] mant-ta.—perhaps corrupted from *Manteau*, Fr. A lady's gown. 'Not Cynthia, when her mantua's pinned awry, E'er felt such rage,' &c.—*Pope*. 'How naturally do you apply your hands to each other's lappets, ruffles, and mantuas.'—*Swift*." Halliwell calls "Manto, a gown, properly a garment made of *manto*, a kind of stuff." Cotgrave's *manteau*, a cloak, synonymous with mantel, is no doubt the garment,—a loose upper dress encompassing the wearer like the mantle or enclosure of a castle, instead of the close habits previously in use.

As time rolled on, the expression Mantua-maker changed, or rather enlarged, its meaning. A few years ago a Mantua-maker was the name of an artizan who had no shop, but went out and made various dresses at the wearers' houses; whereas the keeper of a shop was Johnson's

¹ Surtees, iv. ii., 22.

"Milliner, (I believe from Milaner, an inhabitant of Milan, as a Lombard is a banker) one who sells ribands and dresses for women. 'He was perfumed like a milliner.'—*Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*" In the march of affectation, our "dressmakers" scout their old appellation, but the milliners are much in statu quo.

IN THE CHANCERY OF DURHAM. Sitting, 27 March, 1706. HENRY LAMBTON, Esq., Attorney General to the Rt. Honble. Nathaniel Lord Crew, Lord Bpp. of Durham, of the relation of Anthony Hall, Esqr., [and] John Brice, Wardens, [and] Martin Wilkinson, Henry Anderson, Bryan Foster, and Richard Johnson, Searchers of the art, craft, and mistery of Drapers and Taylors within the City of Durham and Burrow of Framwelgate and the suburbs thereof, *Relators*; against CHRISTOPHER WARD, THOMAS NICHOLSON, NICHOLAS JOHNSON, and ELIZABETH BROWNE, *Defendants*.

INFORMATION. (1.) Within the said city, burrow, and suburbs, there hath been beyond the memory of man, an antient corporacion, company, and fraternity of Drapers and Taylors. (2.) The corporacion used severall antient franchises and privileges, as well by severall grants from the Bishoppes as by antient usage, custome, and prescription, time out of mind: that no forreigner, not being free of the company, should exercise the trades within the city, burrow, or suburbs (3.) The members have, time out of mind, yearly, within ten days of Corpus Christi day, mett and chosen six of the most discreet men of their crafts to be their Wardens and Searchers, who, by the consent of the rest of the members, have made bylaws to exclude forreigners from exercising the trades within the city, &c. under reasonable penalties. (4.) Severall antient By Laws made by the company were confirmed by Cuthbert [Tunstall] late Bpp. of Durham, where it was ordeined that no man which hath not served his apprenticeship or been a freeman's son of the said trades within the city, &c., should sett up to worke or occupy the crafts untill he should be admitted for an able workeman, and thought to be able to work at his owne hand by the Wardens and Searchers, and untill he should pay to the Bishopp 20s., and to the Wardens and Searchers 3l. 6s. 8d., upon paine of forfeiture to the Bpp. 5l., and the Wardens and Searchers 5l. (5.) The By Laws have been constantly observed, or if any forreigner did at any time exercise the trades contrary to the same, the Wardens and Searchers have either compelled them to pay the forfeitures or submitt themselves to the Wardens by entering into bonds not to exercise the trades. (6.) The By Laws have been established by decrees of this court. (7.) Defendants, forreigners, combine to infringe the libertys of the cityzens. (8.) Ward, about eight months agoe, came to reside at Castle Chaire in the Burrow of Framwellgate, where he hath publicly sold Broad Cloaths and other cloaths. (9.) The other Defendants for twelve months by past publicly have exercised the trades of a taylor, and not onely threaten to continue but will introduce others into the city, &c., and set up severall other trades and draw away the greatest part of the

trade, whereby hundreds of poor families are maintained, pretending they are not subject to the By Lawes, though they have had frequent notice thereof, and have been desired to desist.

Prayer. That the defendants may set forth, &c. That they may be restrained, &c. Prays subpoena, &c.

ANSWER. [Know not the facts in (1) to (6) of the Informacion.] Are natives and naturall subjects of this kingdome, and noe aliens or foreigners. Ward, about 9 months agoe, did come to and reside at an outhouse adjoyning to Castle Chaire, leading from the towne of Durham to the towne of Witton Gilbert, where he hath used the trade of a woollen draper, and there sold broad cloaths, as he hopes was lawfull, he having served as an apprentice to a freeman of the trade for 7 yeares at Darlington before he came. Denyes that the outhouse is within the city of Durham suburbs or burrow of Framwelgate, or that he hath used the trade at Castle Chaire, which he believes is a lane which is a common highway leading from Durham to Witton Gilbert. Hath been informed that the outhouse stands in the country apart from the city, &c., and that divers persons, which were noe freemen of the city and burrow, have used trades, and particularly that of a taylor, at the outhouse, as being without the limits of the city, &c., without restraint. The other three defendants deny that they have exercised the trades of a taylor, or threaten soe to doe, or to introduce foreigners or sett up other trades. All say they are not free of the Drapers' and Taylors' Company within the city and burrow: Ward and Brown, that neither of them are free of any trade within the city: Nicholson, that he is free of the Joyners and Carpenters within the city: Johnson, that he is son of a freeman of the Company of Weavers, but not admitted. All deny notice of the By Lawes, and deny combination.

RELATORS' PROOFS. (1.) See the charter, anno 19 translacionis Cuthberti Epi. Dunelm., which was in the yeare of our Lord 1549, wherein the By Lawes of the Drapers and Taylors are confirmed, and particularly, &c. (2.) To prove above 30 yeares since John Moor lived at Castle Chair. The same was reputed part of the suburbs of the city and burrow. Moor was a taylor, and wrought there, but noe freeman. Was disturbed by the Company. Gave a bond to the trade not to worke there any more. Castle Chair, time beyond all memory, hath been part of the suburbs. The inhabitants of Castle Chaire, and the lands and grounds thereto belonging, have paid all taxes and sseses with the burrow of Framwelgate, as part thereof. The lands adjoyning and thereto belonging are all intercommon, and at the usuall time of the yeare are all laid open and eaten by the catle of the freemen of the city and burrow, among other the intercommons belonging to the city and burrow and the suburbs. Ward lives at Castle Chair. *Tho. Wills, Isaac Rutter, Tho. Johnson, Mr. Rob. Parkinson, Wm. Sharpe, Tho. Thirkeld.* (3.) About 50 yeares since, one Maurice was disturbed for exercising the trade of a taylor (not being a freeman) at Dryburne, some distance from the burrow of Framwelgate, but part of the same constabulary. *Mery Maurice*, not very material. (4.) The Drapers and Taylors yearly, on Corpus Christi day, choose 2 wardens and 4 searchers. Relators

were duely chosen and elected on Corpus Christi day, being the 7th of June last. *Mr. Jo. Airson, Mr. Tho. Forster.* (5.) Two bonds, one from Moor, and another from one Smith, not to exercise the trades. *Mr. Rob. Parkinson.* (6.) Ward's selling. *Mr. Chr. Burrell.* (7.) Nicholas Johnson's wife's making of manto's and pettycoates, and taking money for the same. *Adelin French, Nic. Sparke, Eliz. Welsh.* (8.) Brown's making of manto's and pettycoates, and taking money for the same, and imploing journeywomen. *Eliz. Lee, Mrs. Ann Middleton, Mrs. Ann Machon, Mrs. Eliz. Baker.* (9.) The like against Thomas Nicholson's wife. *Nich. Sparke, Magdalin Snawdon, Eliz. Welsh.* (10.) See severall bonds by forreigners not to exercise the trade of a draper or taylor within the city or suburbs or libertyes of the same, except it be with a freeman of the society, from 1614 till 1679.

OBSERVACIONS ON THE RELATORS' PROOFS TOUCHING CASTLE CHAIR.—*Thomas Wills* speaks for 75 years. The Castle Chair was reputed, reported, and taken to be part of the suburbs of the city and burrow. Has lived in the burrow for 80 years, and served in all offices. *Isaac Rutter*, for 20 years. Has lived there all that time, and served in all offices. Believes, for time beyond all memory, the burrow of Framwelgate, whereof Castle Chair is part, hath been reputed part of the suburbs of the city. *Thomas Johnson*, for 65 years. Castle Chair always paid their taxes with the burrow of Framwelgate, and it was alwaies reputed part of the suburbs of the city. *Robert Parkinson*, aged 50. All the time of his remembrance Castle Chair hath been deemed part of the suburbs of the city. *Wm. Sharpe*, for 55 years. Castle Chair is part of the burrow of Framwelgate. *Tho. Thirkeld*, for 40 years and upwards. Castle Chair hath been esteemed as part of the burrow of Framwellgate, or part of the suburbs of the city. Remembers when there was noe houses at Castle Chair, he lived there,¹ and wrought of the taylors' trade, but was forced to remove by reason the freemen of the city would not lett him worke there.

DEFENDANTS' PROOFS. (1.) Ward was bound an apprentice by indentures to Robert Ward of Darlington, and served him 7 yeares. *Wm. Bell.* (2.) Mantoes is a forreigne invencion, and brought from beyond sea, and not used in England till about the year 167—. This deponent Wood lived with one Hope, Clerke of the Spicery to King Charles the Second. Remembers the Dutchess of Mazarene, who came from beyond sea that yeare, and brought the garb of Mantoes with her. Her mistress had her first Mantoe made by a Frenchman. Believes they are usually made both by taylors and women, but the women exceed the taylors. The taylors doe usually exercise the said trade, and instruct their apprentices therein. *Isabel Wood*, mother of the defendant Browne. (3.) The taylors, or the major part of them, doe not understand the art of Mantoe-makeing soe well as women. Had one or two spoiled by a man taylor in Durham, who was a man employed in that worke. Was forced to apply to defendant Browne, but the same was soe spoiled that she could not help them. Believes that the women tay-

¹ In Framwellgate, or in a hut in Castle Chair?

lars are greatest artists at women's work then men taylors. *Mary Mitford*. *Margt. Hall* much to the same purpose. (4.) Cannot set out the bounds of the burrow of Framwelgate, nor ever could be informed how far they extend. Has served as a jurymen at the Mayor's court for the city and burrow, and enquired, with his fellows, after such nuisances as were in and about the same, but never made any enquiry about Castle Chair, where Ward now or lately lived, which induced him to beleive the Castle Chair to be no part of the said burrow. Does not remember or beleives the same paid any suit or service to the Mayor's court. *Tho. Johnson*. (In his deposition on the other side, says Castle Chair was always reputed part of the suburbs of the city of Durham.) *Tho. Wills* speaks to the same purpose, but says that he always lookt upon Castle Chair to be part of the said burrow. (5.) Castle Chair is a lane leading from Framwelgate to Witton Gilbert. The houses are inclosed with the lands adjoining upon Castle Chair, and no part of the lane or street. The houses are 12 score yards from Framwelgate. The houses inhabited by Ward, belonging to Mr. Mascall, in the chappelry of St. Margaret's, and the house lately farmed by the defendant of Mrs. Bell, are outhouses and stands within the enclosed grounds of Mascall and Bell, and no part of the lane or street of Castle Chair that he knows of. *Idm. Test.*, *Tho. Wills*, *Cuth. Hutchinson*. (6.) Knows the boundary of Framwelgate constabulary. Hath collected sasses of the out hamletts of Newton, Dryburne, and severall other places, and from the houses adjoining upon Castle Chair, but whether they be within the said burrow he cannot say. *Idm. Test.*, *Tho. Wills*. (7.) The houses about Castle Chair have been inhabited during his time with taylors, one dyer, smiths, weavers, and other trades, without any interruption that he heard of, though none of them freemen. *Idm. Test.*, *Tho. Wills*, excepting John Moor, which agrees with his deposition on the relators' part. (8.) Knows not that any of the inhabitants of the houses belonging to Mr. Mascall and Mr. Bell, and other outhouses and hamletts within the constabulary of Framwelgate, did ever appeare were summoned otherwise than by proclamacion, to appeare at the Mayor's Court or were amerced for not appearing. Knows not that any of the said houses were admitted or obliged to be admitted at the Mayor's Court. The Burrowholders of Framwelgate are. *Wm. Middleton* (speaks onely for 8 years), *Cuthbert Hutchinson*. (Neither does Gillygate, Elvett, or the Bayleys appeare to the Mayor's Court, though all within the suburbs of the said city.) (9.) Knows Framwelgate Castle Chair, but not the limits of the burrow, nor whether Castle Chair be part, but looks upon it to be part of the burrow, for they have paid their sasses together, and serveing in offices. Moor, who lived at Castle Chair when deponent was Mayor about 26 yeares agoe, served as one of his constables for that yeare, *Cuth. Hutchinson*, alderman. (10.) Castle Chair has been inhabited with tradesmen not free of the city or burrow, but lookt upon them to stay there some small time purely by the neglect of the severall officers, not that they had any priviledge to exercise their trades there. *Idm.*

DECREES IN THIS COURT RELATIVE TO TRADES.³ Note Liber G. fo. 106. 16 Dec., 1611. *The Wardens of the Fellowship of Habberdashers, Mercers, and Grocers of the City of Durham*, against *Fisher*. For exercising the trade of a grocer in Elvett, not being admitted a freeman, though he had served his time and was the son of a freeman. Decreed he shall not use the trade after Shrovetide, except he compound with the Wardens and be by them admitted a freeman.

Liber L. fo. 391. *The Attorney Generall*, of the relation of *John Hall and others, Drapers and Taylors*, against *John White*. For exercising the trade of a taylor in Hall Garth in Elvett, the relators averring Hall Garth in parcell of the street called Elvet, which is part of the suburbs of the city. Some contrariety of proofes. Issue at law directed, whether or noe the precinct of the freedome of the corporation of Drapers and Taylors of the city do extend unto Hall Garth. In the mean time the defendant to be restrained from exercising, [&c.] but never tried.

Liber H. fo. 519. *The Wardens and Searchers of the said Company agt. Blunt*. For exercising the trade of a taylor within the city, not having served as an apprentice. Answers that he was the son of a freeman of the city (but does not say of what trade): that he wrought as a journey man with divers freemen of the trade; that in that time he made two doublets and two pair of breeches, not intending to have offended the Company and was sory for the same, and afterwards bound himselfe an apprentice to the same trade and served 7 years, and prayed the court would pardon his ignorance of the orders of the trade. The Court considering that defendant took noe money for his work, and had served 7 yeares to a freeman, yet though the offence was ignorantly done, it was against the orders of the company, Decreed to pay 20s. and his indenture to be inrolled by the Company.

³ *In dorseo*. Carter, 114, Mayor and Commonalty contra Goodwin. 4 Mod. 373. Hobs qui tam contra Young.

THE BLADESMITHS AND CUTLERS OF DURHAM.

THE following paper, communicated by Mr. Trueman, gives an earlier date to two companies at Durham than had occurred to Surtess, who only refers to an "original consent" of the Blacksmiths in 1610, and a "general consent" (probably owing to these chancery proceedings) of the Whitesmiths, Lorimers, Locksmiths, Cutlers, and Blacksmiths, in 1730. The city charter of Matthew only mentions "Smiths," and there had perhaps been some temporary junction of the crafts at a distant period. By the consent of 1730, no Blacksmith was to hire any journeyman that was a Lorimer or Locksmith, nor *vice versa*. So that the Lorimers were perhaps, formerly, a distinct body.

IN THE CHANCERY OF DURHAM. Between HENRY LAMBTON, Esq., Attorney-General of the Bishop of Durham, on the relation of John Johnson and Matthew Shaw, wardens of the Society of Blacksmiths, Lorimers, and Locksmiths, *Informants*; and MICHAEL WATSON, warden of the Society of Cutlers and Bladesmiths.

REASONS AGAINST THE SUBPŒNA.—Whereas the informant, on the relation abovesaid, purchased his Majestie's writt of subpœna, under the seale of this honorable court, in the nature of a scire facias to the defendant directed: reciting that, in a cause depending in this court, between Thomas Cradocke, Esq., then Attorney-Generall of John [Cosin], late Bishopp, at the relation of George Ridley and Wm. Johnson, wardens and searchers of the Society of Blacksmiths within the city of Durham, plaintiff, and Henry Fairlesse and Edward Fairlesse, defendants, it was decreed by consent that the relators and defendants and the members of each society should be admitted free of each others' company, as if they were present members, and the fines to be paid upon such admittances were referred to Sir James Clavering; that Sir James awarded that the relators should admitt the then defendants and all other members of their society free of the Society of Blacksmiths, upon payment of 6s. 8d.; and that the Society of Cutlers and Bladesmiths should admitt the Blacksmiths free of their company, upon the payment of 40s. apeice, and for the future the members of each society should be admitted free of each others company, upon payment of 6s. 8d. apeice; and that the award was confirmed by a decree of this court: commanded the defendant to show cause why the decrees should not be revived:

Now the defendant doth for causes show :—(1.) Edward Fairlesse is still liveing, and if the decree be revived, it must be against him only, for [he] Watson is neither party nor privy to the decree. (2.) Is not served with the decrees or award, and knows not the contents. (3.) The Society of Bladesmiths and Cutlers is an ancient corporacion, and had their Bylaws and Constitucions confirmed by Bpp. Tonstall, at the same time that he confirmed the Smiths' and Lorimers' Bylaws, and then the corporacions were not thought fitt to be consolidated, and neither can they be without the consent and confirmation of the Bishopp. (4.) Every corporacion, being a body politick, speaks by their common seale and common consent, and are not bound by any decree where they are not partys, and noe particular member can, by their consents, bind the corporacion. (5.) The suits were against Henry and Edward Fairlesse, in their private capacitys, and not as wardens or searchers of the Society of Bladesmiths and Cutlers, nor were they wardens and searchers of that Society when the informacion was exhibited, or at the time the submission, award, decree, or other proceedings were made. (6.) It noe ways appears that the corporacion of Bladesmiths and Cutlers were partys to the submission. (7.) Soe farr from agreeing to the decree, they never would admitt any smith a freeman of their trade, nor did any smith or lorimer, since the decree, till the relator Johnson, set up the defendant's trade. (8.) If the whole Company be bound by the decree, then the writt ought to have been directed to the Warden and Company or Society, and not to Watson only as Warden.

Demands judgment whether he is concerned by the decree or award, or the same can be revived against the Corporation of Bladesmiths and Cutlers. And prays to be dismissed with his costs.

THE PUDSAYS OF BARFORD.

THROUGH the kindness of a friend, I was recently permitted to examine, and make extracts from, a manuscript of considerable interest and importance. It contained, among other things, the genealogical notices of the family of Pudsay of Barford, which form the basis of the present paper.

The volume is a small octavo, and was probably written in the beginning of the 15th century. It is bound in strong oaken boards, but the purple velvet with which they are still covered is much tarnished. The corners are tipped with brass, but the clasps, which were probably of silver, have been torn away. The manuscript has been carefully preserved, and must have been in the family of the Pudsays for at least three centuries.

It contains some of the services of the Roman Catholic Church. At the commencement is the office of our Saviour, followed by that of the Virgin, with Matins, Lauds, Prime, Tierce, Sext, None and Vespers, with the hymn *Ave, Maria Stella!* Complin and the *Salve, Regina!* come next. After them are the Seven Penitential psalms and the *Memento, Domine, David*, in full, with the titles of several others. These are followed by the Litany of the Saints, the office for the dead and the commendationes, which begin with a finely illuminated page. The manuscript is well written, and is illuminated in more places than one. The spoiler, however, has been busy with it, as several of the decorations are missing, and in more places than one a leaf has been abstracted.

On the leaf preceding the Calendar is written as follows:—

✱ Jhesus.

Here is the brite day of all the children of Mr. Thomas Pudsay of Barforth, noted in the Calender folowing, which he had by Elizabeth Pudsay, daughter to John Lord Scroope of Bolton, and, lastlie, the day of the death of the sayd Mr. Thomas Pudsay, who died in Yorke, prisoner for his conscience, a trewe confessor of the Catholik faythe. He left this wretched world and went to God the forthe day of September, on whose soule I pray God have mercy. Anno Domini 1576.

In the Calendar itself these genealogical notices occur:—

JANUARY.

Anna Pudsey filia Michaelis Pudsey nata anno 1650 die 30^{mo}.

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FEBRUARY.

- Margareta Pudsey nata 13^o, an^o 1652, filia Michaelis Pudsey.
- Rodolphus Pudsey filius Tho. Pudsey natus vigesimo die Feb. 1688-9 et obiit die nono Martii.
- Grandmother Pudsey was born y^e 24 Feb. 1618-19 : dyed y^e 28th Feb. 1705-6.

MARCH.

- Uncle Nicolas Salvin dyed y^e 8th March.
- Grandfather Pudsey dyed y^e 12th March, 1697-8; was born 29th Sept., 1619.
- Uncle Smith 15.
- (25.) Nat. Franci Pudsay.
- Isto die natus fuit Tho. Pudsey filius Michaelis, 1654.
- My dear wife dyed y^e 29 March, 1729, in y^e evening.
- Uncle Charles 30.

APRIL.

- My dear father dyed y^e 19th April, at Croxdale, 1723.

MAY.

- Mother dyed y^e 1st May, 1724.
- (4.) Isto die natus fuit Wyllielmus Pudsaye, anno Domini 1556.
- (10.) Nat. Georgi Pudsay.
- Maria Pudsey filia Tho. Pudsey nata 24^{to} die Maii Anno Dom. 1690.

JULY.

- (4.) Hoc die natus fuit Ambrosius Pudsaye, anno Domini 1565.
- (15.) Isto die natus fuit Margareta Pudsaye, anno Domini 1560.
- Auntt Pudsey dyed July 19.

AUGUST.

- Mary Pudsay, daughter of Michael Pudsey, was born y^e 8th day Augt., 1714.
- (17.) Nat. Thomæ Pudsay, 1567.
- Catherin Pudsey, daughter of Michael Pudsey, was born y^e 26 August, 1720, and dyed y^e 7 May, 1721.
- Mr. Michal Pudsey dyed Augt. 30, 1749.

SEPTEMBER.

- (2.) Nat : Mariæ Pudsay, 1573.
- Obiit mortem Thomas Pudsay horum liberorum pater Eboraci in carcere, propter Catholicam fidem, cujus synœrus professor erat, quarto die Septemb: A^o. Dni. 1576.
- Elizabeth Pudsey filia Michaelis Pudsey, nata An^o 1648, die &c. dyed y^e 2d Octo^r., aged 83, 1731.
- Nativitas Mychaelis Pudsay filius Ambrosii Pudsay 29 of Septembris, anno Domini 1618.
- Thomas Pudsey, son of Mich^l. Pudsey, was born y^e 10th day Septem^r, 1715. Dyed 8 Augt.

OCTOBER.

Maria Pudsey, filia Michaelis Pudsey, nata 14^o, An^o 1643.

A^c Berry dyed Octo: 3d [*in pencil in the hand of the last Michael Pudsey.*]

NOVEMBER.

3. Natalitium Wenefride Pudsay, 1570.

(24 or 25. ?) Natalitium Johanne Pudsaye, 1560.

DECEMBER.

12. Isto die natus fuit Henricus Pudsaye Anne Domini 1561.

Ambrose Pudsay dyed the 12th of December, 1623.

Michael Pudsey filius Tho: Pudsey natus 27 die Decembris, 1680.

(28.) Nat. Mariæ Pudsay.

From the above extracts it will appear that the MS was in the possession of the family of Pudsay for at least two centuries. But there is evidence in the volume to shew that it belonged to that ancient house at a much earlier period. That which I am going to lay before my readers is of far greater interest and importance than the genealogical notices which have just been given. On the fly-leaves at the commencement of the volume are the following invocations in prose and verse to the ill-fated monarch Henry the Sixth.

Oratio beati Henrici Sexti, regis Angliæ et Franciæ etc. Hic vir despicens [despiciens ?]¹ mandum et terrena, triumphans, divicias celo condidit corde, ore et manu. Ora pro nobis, beate He[n]rice, ut dig[ni] efficiamur].

Deus, qui unigenitam Filium Tuum, Dominum nostrum Jhesum Christum famulo tuo regi nostro Henrico corpore et anima glorificatum demonstrare voluisti, præsta, quæsumus, ut ejus meritis et precibus ad eternam ejusdem Domini nostri Jhesu Christi visionem pertingere mereamur; per Dominum nostrum Jhesum Christum, Filium Tuum, Qui Tecum vivit etc. [*per*] omnia sæcula sæculorum. Amen.

On another fly-leaf, but in a different hand, is the following hymn.

Ave ante ortum prophetatus,
Regnorum bis coronatus
Quorum regimini es donatus,
Ex nobili progenie.
Tua vita singularis
Anglorum rite lucerna vocaris,
Henricus sextus vulgo nominaris,
De regali serie.
Ave, tutor ecclesiasticorum,
Utens norma religiosorum,
Respuens vana mundanorum,
Misericors in omnibus.

¹ This sentence is in a confused state. It may be arranged so as to form a couplet.

Hic vir despicens mundum et terrena, triumphans
Divitias celo condidit, ore, manu!

Ora, &c.

Mitis ut agnus paciens,
 Fuisti in Christo confidens,
 Mira diversa faciens,
 Brutis et hominibus.
 Ave, post necem tui prolis,
 Misericordiam desiderans absque dolis,
 Penetrasti radium solis,
 Migratus ex hoc sæculo.
 Schertesey senobio es sepultus,
 Eodem loco diu occultus,
 Integer remanens ut Dei cultus
 Fossus in diluculo.
 Ave, per quem plures sanantur
 Ægroti : cæci illuminantur,
 Peregrinantes vero liberantur
 De magno periculo.
 Dementes etiam restituuntur,
 Claudii decrepiti graduuntur,
 Paralitici consequuntur
 Salutem in vehiculo.
 Ave revelator carceratorum,
 Pestis medicina, spes mœstorum,
 Maculas pellens desperatorum,
 Febribus fatigatis.
 Resuscitator tu innocentis
 Vermes feminae intus habentis,
 Sedeam[?] purgans esto petentis
 Protector in datis.

Ora pro nobis, Christi accleta, ne dampnemur morte perpetua.
 Deus qui in electis tuis, semper es mirabilis et eos choruscare facis
 miraculo; concede propicius ut regem Henricum quem habuimus patro-
 num in terris intercessorem habere mereamur in cælis : per Christum.

As far as hope will yn lengthe
 On the, kyng Henry, I fix my mynde,
 That be thy prayour I may have strenhith
 In vertuous lyfe my warks to bynde.
 Though I to the have ben unkynde
 Off wilfulnesse long tyme and space.
 Off forgevenesse I aske y^e grace,
 Hop hathe me movyde to seke y^e place,
 In trust of socor by thyn olde properte,
 Was never man cam be forne y^e face
 Rebellion or oder yn adversite
 Off thyr compassion commaundid them goo free.
 Now, for thi pety, to Hym that all schall deme,
 Pray for me thy servant and pilgreme.

These prayers, to judge from the hand, were written in the latter part of the 15th century, and they derive an additional interest from the connection which is said to have existed between the Pudsays and Henry the Sixth. It has been the uniform tradition in Craven that that unhappy monarch was sheltered and entertained by Sir Ralph Pudsay, at Bolton Hall, after his defeat at Hexham. That the popular report is, in this instance, correct I have little doubt, as it is supported by the following evidence, which is now for the first time produced. In the will of Ambrose Pudsay of Bolton, gentleman, which was made in 1521, is the following most remarkable passage :—“ *In witness wherof this my last will and testament, I did write it with my owne hands at Bolton hall, in a chamor that goods Kyng Henry the Sexte lay in, and thorfor it is called his chamor to this presents days.*” This most valuable document was executed some sixty years after the royal visit to which I am alluding took place, and it is quite possible that the testator might in his younger days have clung to the knees of the monarch of whom, at the close of his life, he speaks with so much respect.

As a memorial of his visit to Bolton, and of the hospitality which he had there met with, the King probably left behind the glove, boot, and spoon, which are still most carefully treasured up by the representatives of the Pudsays. And if these relics of an unfortunate sovereign are treated in these days with so much consideration, with what reverence must they have been regarded when their donor was worshipped as a saint ! How lovingly would they be brought out and handled, and how carefully would they be preserved ! And, surely, it is not unreasonable to conjecture that in the private oratory at Bolton the family chaplain would say his prayers “upon” the very book to which the reader has been introduced, and incorporate into his daily services the invocations which I have just given. It will be observed that the last of the prayers is especially adapted to a pilgrim. To what shrine did the pious Lancastrian resort ? In the Minsters of York and Ripon he would find an image of the monarch whom he beatified, whilst in the little chapel at Bolton Hall he might kiss the relics of his saint, and address him in a set form of prayer from the service book which lay upon the altar.²

It may, I think, be fairly conjectured that the service book, which has been described belonged either to the host of Henry the Sixth, or to his son. From them it descended, in one family and in one faith, to

² I trust to be able, before long, to lay before the members of the Society a more detailed account of the wanderings of Henry the Sixth in the North of England.

Thomas Pudsay, Esq., who, in Queen Mary's days, began to inscribe in the Calendar the nativities of his children. After his death, and that of his widow, who survived him for many years, the volume came into the possession of one of her younger children who resided in the vicinity of Barford, of which she had been for so long a time the possessor. It continued with his descendants till they became extinct in the 18th century. An account, therefore, of the Pudsays of Barford, as illustrating the genealogical notices recorded in the Calendar, will make the present paper more complete.

The manor house of Barford lies pleasantly upon the southern bank of the Tees, facing the pretty village of Gainford. It was built, probably, in the 15th century, but modern improvements have shorn it of its architectural beauties. On the summit of the hill may be seen the traces of a village which has long since disappeared, and the picturesque ruins of a chapel of a date long anterior to the manor house. There is a careful and minute description of the place in Mr. Walbran's History of Gainford, but Dr. Whitaker in his description of Richmondshire does not once allude to its existence.

The earliest owners of the estate that have occurred to me are the Latons of West Laton. In the year 1338, John de Laton and Christiana his wife recognize the ownership of Thomas de Laton, kt., to 2 messuages, 13 tofts, 160 acres of arable land and 7 of meadow in Berford super These and Clesby juxta Manfield, two parts of which he holds by their gift; whereupon the said Sir Thomas conveys the two parts to John and Christiana, together with the third part, after the decease of Petronella, widow of John de Hudeleston, who holds it as her dower. In 1353, Thomas de Laton, rector of Marak, and William de Forset, chaplain, convey to John son of Sir Thomas de Laton, kt., and Christiana his wife, with remainder to their heirs male, and failing them, to Elizabeth their daughter, a carucate of land in Appilby super Tese, and the manors of Barford; 2 messuages, 83 acres of arable land and an acre and a half of meadow being specially excepted.

In the Chartulary of the Latons, from which these notices are derived, it is stated that this Christiana Laton was the daughter of Christopher Sheffield. From the same source I continue the descent of Barford.

"This John Laton heere menconed and Christian his wyfe had no yssue but onely Elizabeth theire sole daughter and heire, whoe was maryed to Henry Pudesay son and heir to John Pudsey of Boulton in Craven."

"The said Elizabeth lyeth buried in the parishe church of East Laton,

in the pew called Laton's pew with this inscription followinge ingraven in brasse upon her grave.

Hic jacet Elizabetha filia et heres
Johis Laton de Berforth quondam
uxor Henrici Pudsey que obiit 10^o
die Novembris anno d'ni 1424.
Cujus animæ propitiatur Deus. Amen."

Upon the marriage of Henry Pudsey with Elizabeth Laton, there seems to have been a general settlement of the estates upon their issue. This was made in the year 1353, when the lady is mentioned as Pudsey's wife. From this period, for more than three centuries, the Pudseys retained possession of Barford. It passed out of their hands in 1659, being then sold to Barrington Bouchier of Benningbrough, Esq., "by the trustees for the payment of the debts of Ambrose Pudsey, for 10,050*l*. It is now the property of the Earl of Harewood, who purchased it of Walter Fawkes, Esq., of Farneley."

The first original document relating to Barford that has come before me is the Inventory of the effects of Margaret, widow of Thomas Pudsey, Esq. It is preserved in the Registry of the Dean and Chapter of York, and was drawn up in the year 1552. The lady was the eldest of six daughters and coheirs of Sir Roger Pilkington of Pilkington in Lancashire, by Alice, dau. of Sir John Savage, kt. She was the mother of four children, one son, Henry Pudsey, and three daughters, of whom Grace the eldest married and had issue by Thos. Metham of Metham, Esq., and Thos. Trollop of Thornley, Esq.; 2. Catherine, the wife of Anthony Rahe of Patrick Brompton; and, 3. Mary, who married and had issue by Mr. Serjeant Meynell. On the 16th of January, 1552-3, Margaret Pudsey's sons in law, Meynell and Trollop, make an agreement about the administration of her effects. It was at this time that the Inventory was made which is now for the first time printed. There is circumstantial evidence to connect it with Barford, and it gives us a full and minute catalogue of the contents of the manor house and its appendages, which I give without compression.

The Inventorie of Margaret Pudsey, lait wyffe of Thomas Pudsey, Esquier, disceissed, of all suche goodes and cattelles, as well moveable as unmoveable, which she had at the tyme of her deith.

IN THE HALL.—iiij tables and iiij formes, vjs. viiij*d*. One cubbord, and ij chaires for women, vs. iij pewther basynges and one ewer, xs. One pare of tangges, ij cooke nettes, with the hangynges of the hall of grene say, iiij*s*. iiij*d*.

IN THE LAW PARLOR.—One standyng bed, the hangynges of yalowe

and blowe say, one fether bed, one pair of blankettes, one coverlett and one coveryng of tapes', *xvs.* One nother bed, with one fether bed, ij blankettes, one coverlett, one boster, and ij pilleberes, *xxvjs. viiij^d.* One counter, one cubbord with a cloith of yalowe and blowe say, one chare, with the hangynges of the said parlor of stayn' worke, *xxvjs. viij^d.*

IN THE LORDES CHAMBER.—One standyng bed, one mattres, one fether bed, one pair of fuschon blankettes, one coveraign, one coverlett, one boster, ij pillebers, the hangynges of yalowe say, *iiij^l.* One nother borded bed with one fether bed, one pair of blankettes, one coverlett, one boster, and ij pillebers, *xxvjs. viij^d.* One trussyng chare, *vs.* One cup stoill with a clothe of yalowe say, and the hangynges of the said chamber of yalowe and grene say, *xxvjs. viij^d.*

IN THE CHAMBER OVER THE BUTTERY.—One borded bed, one fether bed, one pare of blankettes, two coverlettes, one boster, one pilleber with hangynges of reid and yalowe say, *xxvjs. viij^d.* One nother borded bed with one mattres, one blanket, ij coverlettes, one boster and one paynted tester, *xiijs. iiij^d.* One cubbord and iij chestes, *xs.* One bord, ij trisselles, one forme, and one pare of tenges, *xvj^d.*

IN THE NURCEY.—One borded bed, one mattres, one blankett, ij coverlettes, one boster, the tester of reid and yalowe say, one nother bed with one coverlett, and one blankett, *xvjs.* ij cootes of plait and ij jackes, (*blank.*)

IN THE CHAMBER OVER THE GREAT PARLOR.—One borded bed, one fether bed, one pare of blankettes, ij coverlettes, one coveraign, one boster, ij pillebers, the tester and corteynes of reid and yalowe say, *xl.* One nother borded bed, one fether bed, ij blankettes, two coverlettes, one boster, with one tester of reid and yalowe say, *xxxijs. iiij^d.* One nother borded bed with one mattres, one blankett, iij coverlettes, and one boster, one palyet with one mattres, one fether bed, ij blankettes, one coverlett, one boster and ij pillebers, *xl.* One chest and one chare, *xs.* The hangynges of the chamber of payntid worke, *xiijs. iiij^d.*

IN THE CLOSETT.—Of lynnyng and garne cloithe, foure score and fyve yerdes, *vi^l. vjs. viij^d.* Fyve pair of sheetes, *lvjs.* *xx* kirchers, *xix* vaylles, *xx* pair of lynne sleves, *xx^u* sarkes, *xj* smokes, and *iiij* hed sheles, *iiij^l.* *xxxiiij^u* yeardes of wullyng cloith, *liijs. iiij^d.* *xij* hankes of lynne garne and other *xij* hankes of harne, *xl.* *ij* sloppes and one kirtill, *liijs. iiij^d.* *xx* score of lynne and *xx* score of hembre, *xs.* One Flaunder cheste, one chare, one borde, *iiij* trisselles, one nyght gowne, and one chest, and one coffer, *vs.* Charges, *ijs.*

IN THE GREAT PARLOR.—One longe table with a tap' coveraign, *vs.* One counter, *v* chares, *ij* formes, *ij* great chestes and one rounde table, *xiijs. iiij^d.* One standyng bed with one mattres, one fether bed, ij blankettes, one coverlett, one coveraign, one boster, ij pillebers, the tester of velvett and the corteynes of yalowe and blowe say, and one tryndell bed with one mattres, two blankettes, ij coverlettes and one pilleber, *iiij^l.* The hangynges of the parlor of payntid antike worke, one pair of tenges and one land iron, *xxvjs. viij^d.*

IN THE CHAPPELL.—iiij alter cloithes, viijs. iiij vestementes, xjs. iiij coopes, xijjs. iiij*d*. ij challases, iiij*li*. The communion booke, ijs.

IN THE MADES CHAMBER.—One bed, one mattres, ij blankettes, ij coverlettes and one happyng, xijjs. iiij*d*. ij spyynnyng wheles, iiij pare of wulle cardes, one pair of wull comes and one pair of wull weightes, ijs. iiij*d*.

IN THE STORR-HOWSE CHAMBER.—ij beds, ij mattresses, ij bosters, ij blankettes, ij coverlettes, ij coverynges, xxs.

IN HENRY PAUTER CHAMBER.—One bed, one mattres, ij coverlettes and one boster, xs. ij battell axes and one bill, xij*d*.

AT THE MILNE.—One bed, one mattres, one blankett, ij coverlettes, one happyng and one codde, vjs viij*d*. ix milne pickes and one gave-locke, ijs. ij thistelles, ij wombelles, one axe and one hand sawe, ijs.

IN THE SCOOLE HOWSE.—ij bed stokes, one mattres, one fether bed, ij pair of blankettes, iiij coverlettes, one boster, and ij pillebers, xxxiij*s*. iiij*d*. One chare and one presse, iiij*d*. One nother bed, one mattres, one pare of blankettes, ij coverlettes, and one boster, xijjs. iiij*d*. One nother bed, one mattres, ij coverlettes, and one boster, xs.

IN THE NEWE CHAMBER.—One bord, ij trisselles, and ij formes, xij*d*. ij bed stokes, ij mattresses, ij bosters, vj coverlettes, one pilleber, and ij payntid testers, xxs.

IN THE STABLE.—One bed, one coverlett, one happyng, and one blankett, ijs. iiij*d*.

IN THE MILKE HOWSE.—xx bolles, iij ohernea, vj skelles, and ij standes, xijjs. iiij*d*. One bord, ij trisselles, one cheis trowght, and ij weeshen tubbes, ijs. One calderon, one kettell, one great panne, one brandreth, and one reakyng crooke, xxs.

IN THE STORR HOWSE.—One great arke, vjs. viij*d*. v tabbes, ijs. One girdell and xxiiij salt fyshes, xls.

IN THE KYLNE.—Seisteron of luid, xls. One kylne hair and sexe seokes, xs.

IN THE WULLE HOWSE.—One hundreth stone of wulle or ther a bowtes, xli*li*.

AT THE OXE HOWSE.—iij wounne waynges, iij cowppes, vj plowghes, tenes and yokes for xxiiij^a oxen, iiij*li*. At the henne howse, one mattres, one coverlett, ijs. iiij*d*. At the oxe howse, one mattres, one coverlett, and one happyng, vs. In the sheperdes chamber, one coverlet, one blankett, and one happyng, ijs. iiij*d*.

IN THE BUTTERY.—xij candelstickes, vjs. viij*d*. x hoggesheides to tunne bere in, vjs. viij*d*. viij aille judges, and sex littill aill cuppes to drynke in, xij*d*. One ambery, ijs. ij pewther basynges, ijs. vj*d*. One

lymbecke, ijs. iiij*d*. ij bottelles, one basket, and one scuttell, xv*j**d*. One barrell, ij bolles, one tunnell, and one stop to tunne witha, viij*d*. One secke full of hoppes, iiij*s*. One arke for bread, one littill forme, and viij cannes, xv*j**d*.

IN THE WYKE SELLER.—One ambury, ij chestes, and one coffer, iiij*s*. ij pewther basynges, and one ewer, viij*s*. ij bordes, and iiij trisselles, viij*d*. One brasyng mortar and one pestell, and iiij pare of sheres, vi*s*. viij*d*. One pewther bottell, one grape bottell, and one wanded bottell, ijs. iiij*d*. One cercle, ij graters, and one pare of waxe weis, xij*d*. ij barrellles, one hoggeshed, ij baskettes, and one old tunne, ijs. iiij seaves, viij*d*. ij gaddes of iron, vjs. viij*d*. x newe pewther disshes, vjs. viij*d*.

IN THE KITCHEN.—ij ranges of iron with sex iron barres, xij*s*. iiij*d*. iiij speles, vjs. viij*d*. xj brasse pottes, and seven pannes, iiij*l*. One chaffyng disshe and one chaffer, ijs. ij latten laddelles, and one flesshe crooke, iiij*d*. iiij iron racks, ijs. iiij*d*. ij fryeng pannes, and ij cressettes, ijs. iiij*d*. ij bordes, and one stoill to choppe herbes of, xij*d*. vj pott lyddes, vj knyffes, and one grater, vj*d*. ij rost-irons, ij chestes, one stayne mortar, one old busshell, and one littill forme, ijs. viij*d*. One pare of musterd whernes, one pare of tengges, one fyer per, and one fyer panne, xv*d*. ij garnes of pewther vessell, v*l*. xij*s*. iiij*d*. xxv*j* old pewther dublers, xij old disshes and salsers, xxxij*s*. iiij*d*. One pare of pot kylpes, ij*d*.

IN THE SLAUGHTER HOWSE.—ij salten tubbes, ij choppyng bordes, one pare of wyndowes, ij roopes, and one boll, iiij*s*.

IN THE BREWEHOUSE.—ij leiddes, xxvjs. viij*d*. ij gyle fattes, ij keel-lyng tubbes, and one masse fatt, xs. One knedyng tabbe, one old tabbe, one tunne, one trowghe, and one bord, ijs. One brasse panne, ij bolles and ij skeles, vs. ij seves, ij standes, iiij salt tubbes, vj seckes, and ij shetes, vjs. viij*d*. ij wyndercloithes and ij wodde basynges, ij bowt cloithes, xv*d*. and iiij mast riders, xv*d*. One pecke, ij stray fannes, one knyfe, and one scrapill, ij*d*. One iron peill, one iron coll raike, ij iron froggons, and one axe, xij. vj busshelles of salt or ther abowtes, vjs. viij*d*.

IN THE PRESTE'S CHAMBER.—One mattres, one boster, one pilleber, and ij coverlettes, viij*s*.

NAPPERIE WAIR.—xv pair of lynnynng shetes, vij*l*. xxv pair of garne shetes, v*l*. xij lynne bordcloithes, xls. xvi garne bordcloithes, xs. xiiij table napkynges, ijs. iiij*d*. xj towelles, xjs. xij pilleber covereigne, xij*s*. ij cupbord cloithes, vjs. viij*d*. One dyaper bordcloth and one diaper drawght, xij*s*. iiij*d*. vj diaper napkynges, xs*d*. One pare of lynne shetes of ij bredes, xxvjs. viij*d*. xxiij qwhischens, xxxij*s*. iiij*d*.

CATTELL.—viij horse and meres, xv*l*. xxiij drawght oxen, iiij*l*. xij*l*. x fatt oxen, xxxij*l*. vjs. viij*d*. ix stottes, xx*l*. xij*s*. iiij*d*. xxx kye, iiij*l*. vij whyes and kye, ix*l*. vjs. viij*d*. xxiij spayned calves, xij*l*.

xvjs. oec.iiij^m wethers and tuppes, cxij*li*. xiiij^m yowes and gymberes, xiv*li*. xj score and eight hogges, xxxiiij*li*. Fyve swyne, xvjs. viij*d*. One bull, xxvjs. viij*d*. All the hay, xv*li*. ij bee hyves, (*blank*) All the corne in the laithes and garners at Barfurth, Manfeild, and Bolton in Craven, iiij^mx*li*. All the corne of the earthe, xvij*li*. xs. In hennes and capons xxx or ther abowtes, xijs. iiij*d*.

PLAT.—iiij sylver saltes, ij of them duple gylt with ij covereigns, and the third silt parcell gilt without covereign, ij sylver cuppes with covereigns, ij silver bolles with one silver covereign, ij standyng cuppes dubble gilt with ij covereigns, xj silver knoped spones, xij silver spones without knoppis, and other ij silver spones dubble gylt, iiij^mx*li*. xijs. iiij*d*.

IN THE CASE ETT.—xliij aungelles in gold, (*blank*) One old ryall, (*blank*) In money, xv*li*. iiij gold rynges, lijs. iiij*d*.

DETTES AWYNG UNTO THE SAID MARGARETT. Item, by the lait Lord Scrope and his executores, viij^mx*li*.

Henry Pudsay, the only son of Thomas and Margaret Pudsay, succeeded to the family estates, and died in 1542. He married a daughter of Sir Ralph Mure of Witton Castle. Thomas Pudsay, who began the genealogical notices which have been given, was their eldest son, and to him, therefore, and to his descendants, I shall principally confine myself.

Thomas Pudsay was eleven years of age when his father died, in 1542. A noble alliance was prepared for him. He was married to Elizabeth, daughter of John Lord Scrope of Bolton, by Catherine, daughter of Henry Earl of Cumberland, and by her he seems to have had seven children. His life was not a long one. In 1576, when the hand of persecution fell upon the Roman Catholic gentry, he was thrown into prison, and never left it alive. He died in York Castle on the 4th of September. William, his son and heir, administered to his effects on May 31, 1577.

For more than forty years did his widow survive him—constant to her early vows; for she was not again married. She witnessed many a change during the half century of her widowhood. She saw the end of the golden reign of Elizabeth, and could see that the sceptre was beginning to tremble in the grasp of James. During the same period there had been four Archbishops of York, and she had paid her spiritual allegiance to eight Popes. But there had been greater changes still among her kinsmen and friends. The storm of 1569 had blown down the House of Neville, and the Percies were but slowly recovering from the effects of the same tempest. The Cliffords, her cousins, were broken

down with lawsuits and impoverished with debt. The glory, too, of her father's house had departed, as the honours of the Scropes were soon to be entrusted to the basely born daughters of the Lord President of the Council in the North.

On the 20th of October, 1620, the aged widow executed her last will and testament at Barford, where she seems to have resided. There is little in it to excite the curiosity of the antiquary, and a few brief extracts from it will suffice. I give them in the words of the testatrix.

I, Elizabeth Pudsay, of Barfurthe, wydowe, sycke in bodye, doe make this my last will and testament. My body to be buried where my frends shall thincke good. To my sonne William's fower daughters which he had by his first wyfe, viz., Mary Pudsaye, Issabell Pudsaye, Trothye Pudsaye, and Elizabeth Pudsaye, all my househoulde stuffe beinge my owne, exceptinge a bedd standinge in the closett within the greene chamber, and all the furniture thereunto belonginge, the which I give unto Elizabeth Pudsay, daughter unto my sonne Ambrose. To Ambrose Pudsaye, my grandchylde, and sonne unto my sonne William Pudsaye, a sylver bowle. To my sonne William Pudsaye all my hard corne now sowne upon the grounde, viz., upon the Twenthy lands and Trumpett flatt. To my sonne Ambrose Pudsaye of the Hye Close, my clocke in my chamber. To my servantes sutch legasies as my sonne Ambrose shall thinckke fittinge. To my sayde sonne the rest of my goods. I make my lovinge frends William Buckle and Thomas Shawe executors, and for ther paynes to be taken therin, give to eyther of them a *xxs.* peece. Witnesses, Francis Radcliffe, Richard Hall, Thomas Slinger, Thomas Slinger [*sic*], Thomas Newcom and Robert Dent.

This document, which is greatly injured by damp, was proved in the Court of Richmond on Nov. 18, 1620; her son William administering to her effects. The testatrix had been interred in the little church of Forcet twelve days previously.

The Inventory of her effects is still preserved at Richmond, and some extracts from it are subjoined. It specifies the ordinary accompaniments of a country house. It will be observed that green was the prevailing colour in the principal apartments,—a colour which was equally paramount in the arms of the family of Pudsay.

A true Inbentary of all the Goodes of the Right Wor^t Eliz. Pudsay, late of Barforth, widowe, diseased, by Henry Newcome, Francis Slinger, Anthony Wilkinson. *xviiith* Nov. 1620.

Her purse and apparell, *v^l*. *vj* oxen, *xxvij^l*. *ix* kyne and one bull, *xxv^l*. *vij* twinter beastes, *x^l*. *vj* stirkes *vj^l*. *vij* calves, *v^l*. *ij* mares, one foale, and a filly, *x^l*. *xl* ewes and *xij* wethers, &c.—THE LORDS

CHAMBER. ij bedsteades and one trucle bedsteade, and a little cupboorde, xl. ijs. viijd. One chaire covered with red stuff, and one throwne chaire, iijjs. ij stooles, 3 mattresses, 4 fether bedes, 3 coverletts, and one grene rugg, xl. One oversea coveringe, 3 boulsteres, 5 pillowes, 3 paire of blankets, one basinge and ewer, and a cupboord cloth, xxs.—IN HIS CLOSETT. One presse for cloathes, ij trunks, ij chistes, and some other small houselements, xvs.—IN HER BED CHAMBER. Hir owne bedstead, covered with grene cloothe, xxs. One little cupboord, one livery cupboord, one table with a turky carpett, xs. 2 fether beddes, 3 boulsters, and 2 paire of blanketts, xls. ij mattresses, iiij pillowes, one grene rugg, and 3 coverletts, xxxs. One grene chaire, one little chaire, ij greate chistes, and a little lowe table, iiij stooles and 2 formes, iijjs. iiijd. One little trunke and 2 greene carpets, ij andirons, a paire of tonges, and some other small houselements, iiijjs. xij quishions, xxs.—IN THE KITCHEN CHAMBER. xiijs. iiijd.—THE BUTTRY CHAMBER.—THE NURSE PARLOR.—THE GREATE PARLOR. One longe table, a livery cupboord, one longe forme, and some other small houselements, xiijs. iiijd.—THE GRENE CHAMBER. ijs.—THE MILK HOUSE.—THE KICHIN LARDER.—THE MAYDES PARLER.—THE LITTLE PARLER.—THE BREWHOUSE.—THE HALL. 2 longe tables, and a square table with formes and seates thereto, xs.—THE BUTTRY.—THE WYNE SELLER. Wyne and kaakes with little runletts, boords, and some other things, xls.—THE OXHOUSE. Bedsteade, coverletts, &c., iijjs. iiijd.—THE GARDEN. One hive of bees, vs.—THE BREWHOUSE CHAMBER.—THE BARNE.—THE COURT. Coales there, xs. Summa totalis, cccxijl. xvs. iiijd.

Mrs. Pudsay, as I have said before, had seven children. Four of them were sons—William, Henry, Ambrose, and Thomas—and three were daughters. Of the daughters, Margaret, the eldest, became the wife of Robert Trotter of Skelton Castle, Esq.; Winifred married Thomas Meynell of North Kilvington, Esq.; and Mary Pudsay, her sister, to the best of my belief, died unmarried.

William Pudsay, the eldest born of the family, seems to have lived in a retired manner upon his estate in Craven. He was just of age when he administered to his father's effects in 1577, and he enjoyed the family estates for more than fifty years. There is a complimentary allusion to his birth and accomplishments upon a fly-leaf of the Book of Hours, which has been already mentioned. It is as follows:—

Hear lyes the body of Wm. Pudsey, Esq'.
Noble descended of y^e mother but nott of y^e sire.

A Scroop in condition,
A Clifford in face,
A Nevell in voise,
A Evers in pace.

God rest his soul! Amen.

Through his mother he inherited the characteristics of the three great houses of Scrope, Clifford, and Neville, but the "pace" and the blood of the gallant family of Eure came to him from his grandmother. The chronicler seems to have been partial to the honours of the Scropes, as the Pudsays too could boast of illustrious blood and an ancient ancestry. The great Prince-Bishop of Durham, from whom, as I believe, they undoubtedly sprung, was the son of a sister of King Stephen. His descendants had secured for themselves alliances out of ancient and noble houses, and one of our own poets has sung of one of the bravest barons in the house of Eure, with whom they were in several ways connected—

"Lord Eure is of noble blood,
A knightes son sooth to say ;
He is heir to the Nevill and to the Percy,
And is married upon a Willoughby."

There is one romantic incident in the even life of the Esquire of Bolton, to which Dr. Whitaker alludes in his *History of Craven*. A mine from which silver was derived was discovered upon his estate in Craven, and Pudsay yielded to the temptation and invaded the prerogative of royalty. Webster, in his *Metallurgia*, tells us how "one Mr. Pudsay, an antient esquire, and owner of Bolton Hall juxta Bolland, in the reign of Elizabeth, did get good store of silver ore and convert it to his own use, or rather coined it, as many do believe, there being many shillings marked with an escallop, which the people of that country call Pudsay shillings to this day." The offence, however, was overlooked, and the culprit was permitted to go down to his grave in peace.

To that grave he came at a good old age, with his children and his grandchildren about him. His eldest son had died before him, but he had still a very numerous family to carry on his name and line. In his will, which is dated at Bolton on 12 August, 1629, he makes abundant provision for his children; but the order which he makes for the sale of his manor of Hackforth, seems to shew that those pecuniary difficulties had already begun which obliged his grandson, a generation afterwards, to sell his estate of Barford.

I shall not now bring before my readers the history of his many children, as they are not mentioned in the calendar which it is my present object to illustrate. To his brothers and their descendants I shall now revert. Of them there were three—Henry, Ambrose, and Thomas. Of Henry Pudsay, the eldest of the three brothers, there is nothing known. I do not find him mentioned in the wills of his brethren, and the probability is that he died in early life.

The will of Thomas Pudsey is preserved at York, and is dated on Feb. 20, 1619-20. It appears from it that he resided at Hackforth. He leaves all his lands in that place, in which Sir Thomas Metham, Kt., Sir Thos. Fairfax of Walton, Kt., and Anthony Meynell of Kilvington, Esq., were enfeoffed, to his wife for her life, and after her decease to his only child, Philippa Pudsey, with remainder, if she dies issueless, to Michael Pudsey, son of his brother Ambrose. He orders his lands at Ainderby and Dalby to be sold by his executors, Metham and Fairfax. On May 31, 1620, his widow administered to his effects.

I now come to the remaining brother, Ambrose Pudsey. He was the owner of the estate of Picton in Cleveland, but was for some time resident at High Close, in the parish of St. John's, Stanwick. From the position which he occupies in his mother's will, it would appear that he was her favourite son. He was twice married. His first wife was Anne, dau. of Robert Place of Dinsdale, Esq., the widow of William Dent of Pierbridge, gent. By her he had an only daughter, Elizabeth. After the death of his first wife, which happened before 1612, he took to himself a second consort, Jane, dau. of Edward Wilkinson of Northallerton, by whom he left three children—a son, Michael, and two daughters—Margaret, who married Phillip Anne of Frickley, Esq., and Catharine, the wife of Robert, second son of Chr. Place of Dinsdale, Esq. His will runs as follows :—

June 23, 1623. Ambrose Pudsey of Picton—to be buried at the pleasure and disposing of my freindes. To my daughter Elizabeth Pudsey, which I had by my first wife, 110*l.*, to be raised out of my goods within three yeares, in consideration of the goodes and money given her by Elizabeth Pudsey, her grandmother, late of Barforth, deceased. To my wife, Jane Pudsey, three of my best kyne. To my mother-in-law, Cicilie Eshall, my nephew and godsonne, Richard Mennell, my neece, Philipp Pudsey, and to my sister, Margaret Trotter, each an 11*s.* peece. To everie pore bodie in Picton, 6*d.* To my daughters Margaret and Katherin Pudsey, each 60*l.*, in consideration of the legacies given them by their grandfather, John Eshall, deceased, or by their grandmother, Elizabeth Pudsey, deceased. I give 40*s.* to be bestowed for caweing of so much ground and mending the hie way lyeing on the foreside of my dwelling howse and frontstead in Picton.

My cosin Mr. John Witham of Cliffe, my uncle Anthonie Metcalfe of Audbrough, my cosin Mr. Lawrence Saire of Worsall, and my wife Jane Pudsey, executors. My wife to have the tuition of my sonne Michaell Pudsey. The residue to my two daughters. [Proved 13 Feb., 1623-4, and administration granted to the executrix.]

Michael Pudsey, his only son, was born in 1618. He took to wife Mary, second dau. of Gerard Salvia of Croxdale, Esq., who was born on

Feb. 24, 1618-19. By her he had a large family. When the great rebellion broke out, Michael Pudsay, with the rest of his kinsmen and connections, supported the royal cause. He suffered severely for his loyalty. By the Act of 1652, in which he is described of Middleton George, all his lands were declared to be forfeited to the Commonwealth. Nor were his kinsmen more fortunate. One or two of the sons of William Pudsay of Bolton were killed in the field. His cousin Ralph Pudsay of Stapleton, a captain in the royal army, was killed at Naseby, and the Act of 1652 took away his estate from his widow. He had made himself peculiarly obnoxious to the rebels on more than one occasion. A royalist broadside, issued in 1640, tells us "how about a hundred of the Scottish rebels, intending to plunder the house of M. Pudsie (at Stapleton), were set upon by a troupe of our horsemen; thirty-nine of them are taken prisoners, the rest all slaine except four or five which fled, whereof two are drowned."²

Michael Pudsay, however, survived these commotions, and recovered his confiscated property. When Sir William Dugdale made his Visitation of Yorkshire in 1665, he recorded his pedigree before him, being then resident at Lowfield. He had five children: Thomas, his only son; Mary, who was 22 years of age in 1665; Elizabeth, who was born in 1648, and died in 1731, aged 83; Margaret, born in 1652, who was buried at St. Oswald's, Durham, 21 July, 1717, being, as the Register calls her, "an old maid, a Papist;" Anne, born in 1650-1; Catharine, buried at Forcett, 12 Aug., 1661. In addition to these children, the parish register of Forcett informs us that a "Mr. Michael Pudsey of Lowfield had a young child buried 9 Dec., 1661."

Thomas, the eldest son of Michael Pudsay, was 21 years of age in 1665. In his will, dated 7 April, 1723, which was proved at Durham, he calls himself of Blackwell and of Picton. It is a short and uninteresting document. His death took place whilst he was on a visit to his kinsmen, the Salvins of Croxdale, and his bones were laid beside those of his sister Margaret, in the burial place of that ancient house, at St. Oswald's in Durham, on the 20th of April, 1723.

His widow, Mrs. Lucy Pudsay, with whose maiden name I am not acquainted, was buried at Barnard-castle on May 3, 1724, leaving two children behind her, Michael, an only son, and Mary, who was married at Haughton le Skerne, 24 May, 1708, to an ancestor of the late Baron Hullock, William Hullock of Barnard-castle, merchant.

Michael Pudsay administered to his father's effects at Durham on

² Longstaffe's *Darlington*, 133.

Sep. 17, 1723, having at that time his residence at Staindrop. Among the papers in the Crown Office at Durham, under the year 1710, we find that one Richard Simpson, of Barnard-castle, carrier, was sentenced to be burned on the left hand for committing a burglary in the house of Michael Pudsay, merchant, in Barnard-castle, on the 26th of Jan. The thief had abstracted a silver tankard, worth 4*l.*, six table spoons, two pair of silver cock spurs, a silver chain, two silver seals, nineteen yards of silver lace, six laced cravats, and 10*l.* in money.

Of the history of this the last of the Pudsays of High Close and Low-field, there is little known. He had two sons, both of them bearing his father's name, Thomas; both, however, died young. One was buried at Barnard-castle on Feb. 9, 1707, and the other on Aug. 9, 1719. He had two daughters, Catherine, who died in her infancy in 1720, and Mary, who was baptized at Romaldkirk Sep. 7, 1714. I have every reason to believe that she survived all her family and connections, and died in loneliness and poverty at Yarm, about the year 1810, *the last person who bore the time-honoured name of Pudsay.*

The mother of these children was buried by her husband at Staindrop on the 31st of March, 1729. He survived her more than twenty years. With his last resting place I am not acquainted; but it is probable that he was laid beside his wife. He was close upon three score years and ten when he died. Let us hope that his last days were not embittered by extravagance or shortened by want.

In the Calendar of the Book of Hours which had descended to him from his ancestors he made several entries. On one of the fly-leaves he inscribed the complimentary verses upon William Pudsay, Esq., which have been already given, and below them he has written as follows:—

As below was found wrote on a grave stone in Gainford Church, and taken up when Mr. Craddock was buried, July 9, 1736.

Hic jacent Dom^{us}. Willi^mus Pudsey Miles, et Elizabeth uxor ejus quorum animabis (*sic*) propitietur Deus. Amen.

This monument may still be partially seen in Gainford Church. It was probably entirely uncovered when Mr. Craddock was buried, nor can we feel surprised at finding a copy of the inscription in the handwriting of Michael Pudsay. He would deem it worthy of being recorded in the volume in which there were so many notices of his ancestors.

After the death of Michael Pudsay in 1749, this volume, in all probability, passed into strange hands. In 1835 it was in the possession of J. Rawling Wilson, Esq., of Newcastle-on-Tyne, who permitted the late

Sir Cuthbert Sharp to draw up that imperfect notice of its contents which is to be found in the *Collectanea Topographica*, ii. 176. It is now in the possession of Captain Ducane, R.E., who purchased it from a bookseller in Newcastle, and kindly allowed the extracts to be made which suggested the compilation of the present paper.

JAMES RAINE, JUN., M.A.

York, January, 1858.

TESTAMENTARY CURIOSITIES.

NUNCUPATIVE WILLS.

I purpose in this paper to introduce to my readers a class of wills of peculiar interest and novelty—I mean those which were made by word of mouth, or, in a single word, nuncupatively. They were generally executed by persons in some emergency, or in the extremity of sickness, when writing materials could not easily be obtained, and the testator entrusted the disposition of his property to the memory of the bystanders. Before the reign of Elizabeth such documents are rarely to be met with. They are generally brief, but they are very interesting. The prodigal, the profligate, and the careless come before us. Here is a poor person who is stricken with the plague, and fears the too common end of that awful and now unknown complaint. Here is the labourer arrested by the hand of death in the midst of his employment, and anxious only for the weal of his wife and children. Here is the worldly-minded man, who is summoned from his counter to the grave, and whose thoughts in the very hour of death are fixed upon his farm and merchandise. And here, again, comes the aged man before us with all his childish petulance and distrust, brooding still over some imaginary wrong, and speaking his bitter words from the very gates of the grave. How many little miniatures are here before us, speaking likenesses of those who are now among the dead. How much do they recall to us—how many memories from the dead—how many warnings to the living!

Here is the account of an old man's deathbed.

Memorandum, That Richard Watson of Catton in the Countie of Yorke, yoman, beinge sicke of bodie but of perfite remembrance, sente for William Speighte of the said towne, upon Saturday, the xvth day of October, Anno Domini 1575, betwene vij and ix of the clocke at nighte or therabouts, to be a witnes of his laste will and testamente: wher at his comminge the said William asked the said Richard Watson how he did, and the said Richard awnswered and said, "sicke," and further said, "Thes folkes do trouble me, wolde they lette me alone I wolde open my mynde to yowe and John Johnson;" the said Speighte aunsweringe said, "Richarde, I will tarrie with yow a good while, you shall have leysure enoughe, lette the folkes goe furthe, and putte the candle from your eyes and se yf you can sleep a litle, and I will come to yowe

agane." And then the said William wente oute of the celler into the fier house and tarried furthe aboute thre quarters of an ower, or therabouts: after which tyme he called for the said Speighte and the said John Johnson, who wente into the celler to hym, and the said John Johnson said, "Goodman Watson, hear is Mr. Speighte and I, what is your mynde?" the said Richard Watson answering said, "The false preiste haythe deceived me." The said Speighte then awnswering said, "Richarde, wherein." Then the said Richarde awnswering said, "They say I have gyven my childe nothings," poynting his hand to a litle girle called Eliz: Foxton, whom he was grandfather unto, then standinge by the said Speighte, which girle he had broughte upp from her infancie, which girle of custome did call hym father, and he called her his childe of like custome, and which girle, as it is notoriouslie knowen, he loved above all other. Then the said Speight awnswering said, "Richarde, what do you give her?" The said Richard Watson then awnswering said, "I give her my howse and the four crofts to yt." Then quoth the said Speighte, "Richarde, and what els do you give her?" Then the said Richarde Watson awnswering said, "Even all." Then the said Speighte awnswering said, "Richard, is it not your will and playne meaninge that your wife and this childe shalbe your executors, and that they two shall have the bennefitte of your goods?" Then the said Richarde Watson awnsweringe, as it semed with a more gladnes of mynde for the expressinge of the premisses, sayinge, "Yes, yf yt were worthe ten thowsand millions." Then and ther beinge presente the said William Speighte, John Johnson, Alice Speighte, wife of the said William Speighte, Isabel Harison, Anne Rodley, John Rodley, Richarde Caid, Vid. Smeton, Margaret Mathewe, wife of Henry Mathewe, John Smeton, and Roberte Clarke yonger, and diverse others. And after the said will was thus ended and maid, ther came in Isabell Smeton, wife of John Smeton and mother in lawe to Roberte Clarke the yonger, and said, "Goodman Watson, I pray God comforthe yowe and sende us mery metings," or suche lyke wordes in effectt, to whom the said Richarde Watson awnsweringe said, "They budd have all, they budd neide have all," meaninge his wyfe and that childe, as they that were presente did understande him, and the said Smeton wyfe awnsweringe agayne said, "And very good reason."—[Pr. 31 Dec., 1575.]

As a contrast to this, I shall give you that of a young man, one of the Richmondshire family of Laton, which was made in 1577. He was probably in the extremity of his sickness when—

"Taking his father, John Laton, by y^e hande, he said, Father, I do knowe all y^e I have came by you, and by your good meanes, and therefore I frelie leave it and geve it all to you."

Poor young man! he was the heir apparent to a good estate, and his father's eldest son. From his inventory we learn that his only property was his dress, valued at 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, a jewel of gold, prized at the some-

what large sum of 10*l.*, and six horses, which were worth 30*l.* But we gather from the same document that there was owing to him the large sum of 570*l.* 10*s.* Surely, without any great amount of ingenuity, we may fill up the picture, and place before us the gallant, gay young gentleman in the golden days of Elizabeth, free-handed to a fault, and unkind only to himself. He was probably fond of a little racing too, for Richmondshire was a dangerous neighbourhood, and we find that he was the owner of six horses. I have seen several articles of attire of the Elizabethan age, which have descended with the representation of the family of Laton into the possession of the present Chancellor of Durham. Very fair they are, and sparkling with embroidery; and I can well imagine what a gallant show young Laton would make when he appeared attired in them, and decked with his golden jewel, upon the great race course upon Gatarley Moor, which is close to his own residence. What a contrast it is to turn from this to the few affectionate words which he uttered on his deathbed to his sorrowing father, who had summoned two of his old servants to listen with himself to the last words of their youthful master.

Here is another deathbed scene.

"These wordes followinge Rauffe Byerly of Tuddo, deceased, of perfit reason and memorie, spoke and said to Raufe Watson and Henrye Rychardson, his neighbors, the night before he dyed, viz. vij^m die Octobris, Anno Domini 1573, at which tyme lyeng secke in his forehouse at Tuddo, willed his bodeye to buryed within the churche of Brauncepethe as nigh his father and mother as convenientlie myght be, and willid his wyffe to make an arvaill dynner for hym, and incontynentlie after he had spoken theis words, the hickcoupe troubled him so core that the sforesaid Rauffe Watson and Henrye Rychardson hard hym speake no more in this world."

The testator had barely time to say where he wished to be buried, and to desire that there should be a dinner at his funeral, before he became speechless. Few people who have witnessed a deathbed can fail to know what the hiccough means.

I shall now give you a few instances of wills which were made when that fearful and devastating epidemic, the plague, was raging.

Memorandum, That Nichols Hedlie of Tanfield, finding him selffe scant well, said unto me. Robart Archar, curate of Tanfield, and to Thomas Browen, parishe clarke there, these words, "My wyll ys, that yf I showld catche this new sickenes, or yf God showld call upon me, then my will ys that my brother Thomas Hedly shall have my lease of Tanfield during my tearme, yeres and interest." These words he spake

in my howse the ix daie of Novembre, 1687, And in his syckenes confessed to hys syster Barbary Hedlye, alias Sotherne, alsoe. By me, Robert Archer, curate of Tanfield—Thomas Brown.

Md. That Bryane Gule, lait of Blackwell, within the parische of Darneton, about the second or thirde weeke in Lent, last past, then being sicke, but of perfect mynde and memorie, and being asked by one Thomas Addie, to whome he would give his goods if he died, the said Bryane answered and said, that "he would give all his goods, if it weare more, to Mr. Garnett and Mrs. Garnett," (meaning Mr. Bartholmewe Garnett and his wiffe,) and said, "it was all to litle for them, for they had bene his and his wives succor in ther sicknes:" And about one or two dayes after he died, then and ther being presentt the said Thomas Addie, nowe dead, William Wild, Thomas Kendall, Elizabethe Lyne, and others.—[Pr. 1597, June 25.]

Aug. 3, 1604. Barbarey Errington of the citty of York, spinster, being sick and a plague sore risen upon her, being asked by her mother howe she would give her porcion, she aunswered, she would give all to her father and mother. Her mother said "They neded it not," therefore asked her if she would give Elizabeth Tebb x*l*. She aunswered 'Noe, she gave me noe warme drinck when she demaunded, therefore she should not have soe much," but her mother said she should give her 10*l*.

Thursday evening, July 3, 1623. Edward Buckle of Yorke, glover, willed that his two apprentices or servants, John Robinson and Thos. Hunter, should have all his apperell (except his two gownes) and willed withall that they would see two glasses of phisicke or oymntment which he had from the doctors to be satisfied and paid for.

The next instance is still more curious. The testatrix was a person bearing my own name, and lived at Richmond, in Yorkshire. On Sunday afternoon, the 18th of May, 1645, between three and five, her house in Bargate being shut up on account of the plague, she sent for her lawyer, who stood below her in the street while she made her will to him from the open casement. On the following Saturday, the testatrix having died in the interim, her will was proved, the writer of the will informing us that he himself and every legatee in that document had been shut up in their own houses whilst the pestilence was raging. Those who have read the fabled narrative of Defoe, and have looked into the annals of the plague, can form some notion of the terror and consternation of those days, when the cross marked in red upon the doors told the wayfarer that the hand of death was within the house. Bitterly, indeed, did the little town of Richmond suffer from its violence. Three-fourths of its population were destroyed. The sufferers were interred upon the north side of the church, and these fearful visit-

tions were remembered even at the close of the last century, for even at that time, curiously enough, every one refused to be buried upon that side of the church, "for fear they should let out the plague."

The following copies or extracts from nuncupative wills are thrown into chronological order, and given without comment. They are derived from many sources, and none of them have been printed. Large additions might be made to the list.

Memorandum. That I, Francis Birnand, lait of Knaresbrughe, Esquiere, beyng of perfect mynde and memorye, upon the xxvth day of November, being Mundaye, and about xj, xij, or one of the clocke the same daye, beyng mov'd by his cosing Richard Hudson to make his will, did answere that he had maid his will, and had mayd his brother Richard Birnand his sole and full executor, and had geven hym all his leases and goods, and to his brother William Birnand xxli., and to his brother Edmund iijli., and to his sister Susan lxxli., and to Bell Lingham Crokesmabbe his farme. After which words, stayinge, he said "but I shall charge hym (meaninge his executor) verry sore," and then required he might have rest to slepe. And after about thre of y^e clocke, after the gyfte of a lease to Myles Burnet and his wife of their farme, beinge moved agayne by y^e above named Richard Hudson to declare further, yf he would, towching his will, he declared and sayd agayne, "That his will then was that his brother Richard should have all his leases, and be his sole executor." And, after about five of y^e clocke, being moved by Mr. Nettelton to make a further declaracion of his mynd for y^e gyfte of xxli. to his brother William, yt shuld be xxli. by yere. And for how manye yeaeres, he said these wordes, or y^e like in effect, "xxli. y^e yeaere, that is muche, stay, maisters, I am not able to expresse my mynd."—[Prob: 18 December, 1582.]

An. 1586. *Memd.* That y^e fiftē daie of April, John Greane, lyinge at y^e poynte of death, did aknowledge himself to owe unto Alis Greane his sister xjs., and his will was that his wyffe shold paye unto her (if hit pleased God to take him hence) that said xjs., and ixs. more, so xxs. in the whole. Then I demandid of him what other depts he awght, and he wold name non particuler to me save his rente, but said as for other depts his wyffe knew thereof and wolde pay all. Now his will was that Cicle his wife should have his goodes and paye his depts withall, and to live upon, etc. More in this behalf I can not testifie, for I was called sodenly to him and he was nigh spent when I cam to him, yet of perfect remembraunce to my perseveraunce, and I departed not from him so longe as any lyffe remayned in him. Per me Thomam Bragendm' curattum de Richmond.

Memorandum. That the xixth daie of Februarye, 1586, Ralffe Ewrie of Edgnoll, within the dioces of Durham, esquier, beinge sicke, did of him selfe will his father-in-law, Thomas Turner, to tarrye a little, and he wold make his will, the which the said Thomas Turner willed him

to doo, where uppon the said Ralffe Ewrie beinge of perfectt minde and memory, by worde of mowthe said as followethe: "I have no lands, but all my goodes, bothe moveable and unmoveable, I give unto my wiffe," meaninge Barbara his wiffe; and then did the said Thomas Turner saie unto him the said Ralffe Ewrie, "Is there non other unto whome you will give any of your goodes?" who aunswered and said, "Never one peny of my goodes will I give to anye but to my wiffe onlie." Then there beinge three wittnesses, viz., Thomas Turner, Ralffe Wawen, and Leonard Jackson.

1587. About Mychaelmas. George Lampleughe of Cockermouth, Esquier, beinge sicke in his bodie and myndfull of his mortalitie, said, "All that I have whatsoever I give unto Elline my wyfe, thinkinge that they are all over little for her, and yf I had more she should have yt."

Nov. 7, 1608. Henrie Lindley, Knight, of Middleham Castle, to be buried in the church or chancell of Middleham. To Jeronima my wife and ladie all my parks and possessions of Middleham and the Castle of Middleham, &c., for her life. Witnesses, Sir Charles Wren, Knight, Henrie Paget.

On the same day, aboute one quarter of an houre after, he gave to his nephew Edward Hoppie 60*l.* out of Wodroffe in Kent during all the terme of his lease thereof, which request was then in the lifytyme of the said Sir Henrie Linley putt in writing. On the same day, aboute eleven of the clocke, he did give to his servant John Sarkey 100*l.*; and, a little after, he did give to John Coxe his servant the lodge in the west parke of Middleham, &c., for his life; and, about one o'clocke, he gave to Wm. George, Lawr: Fishenden, and Thomas Denison, 40*l.* each, and to Thos. Todd, 20*l.* A little after he gave to his sister, Mrs. Stubbley, 50*l.*, and on the same day he gave to everie one of his women servants 5*l.* each.

April 11, 1611. Robert Best of Kepeswick, labourer, left all to his wiefe Barbarie Best, charginge her to pay all his debts and to bring him honestly furthe att his buryall, and thereupon called for drinck and willed Thomas Nelson to drincke with him.

About 19 March, 1609. Wm. Franckelands of Glaisdale, par. Danby, left his farme, &c., to Agnes his wife, whether she would marie to the said farme or give consent that her sonne Thomas should marrie to the same.

Aug. 5, 1622. William Bethell of Yorke, gent., said that he had given all to Elizabeth his wife, and she and noe other should have all that ever he had to be at his dispose; whereat Wm. Knight replied, sayinge that "Sir Walter Bethell, kt., would expecte to have some thinge after his death, and might trouble and molest his said wife for the same," to which the said Wm. answered that Sir Gualter Bethell, kt., nor any of his, should ever have any parte of his goods.

March 13, 1621-2. Amer Walton of Tadcaster—beinge demanded by Dorothe Beane whether he would give anie legacie or anie parte of his goods to any of his freinds, replied and said, that his wife Katherine should have the lease of his house and all that small goods that hee had, affirminge that it was all to litle for her maintenance, she beinge both old and laime.

The maner in what words Mr. Edward Conyeres of Hoppon did make in worde his last will and testement, uppon the submission of his some Ro: Conyeres, to him of his knees, the fourth day of March, 1622, in the pressint of Thomas Bradforth, Robert Conyeres, his wyfe Thomasson Conyeres, Ed: Ogell, Richard Haine, and Jane Horsly, in maner and forme following:—

First he begane to relat how all was his and comed by his meanes, and that the full power was in him to dispose as he pleased, and it was answard both by his wyfe and otheres ther pressent, that it was trew all was his and comed by his meanes; then he repleyed that his wyfe showld have the thirde of all his landes dewering his lyfe, and that she showld have the halfe of all his goode and chatales, movabell and unmovable, and that the boy, meneing his granchyll, Edward Conyeres, showld have tene powindes a yere, and that his said wyfe showld have the tewession of the boye, and that the said boy, Ed. Conyer, should have the inheritance of his landes after his father, Ro: Conyeres his death. Whear-upon Tho. Bradforth, his wyfe, and his son Ro: did all give him thanks, and Thomas Bradforth called for the former will, which was syned and sealed, and asked the said Edward Conyeres whether he showld pull of the seall thereof from his former will, and he answered, "Yes;" whear-upon the said Thomas Bradforth, in the sight of the said Ed. Conyeres, did according to his mynd pull from the former will the seall therof and therew it in the fyre, and so cancelled the forsaide will to make it frusterat, and this was all doune in the pressint of us whose names and markes ar hearunto set, the day and year first above written. Tho: Bradforth, Thomazin Conyers, Robert Conyers, Edward Ogell, Richard Haine, Jane Horsly.

Robert Phenicke, gent., late of Scarborough. On Monday and Tuesday, 29th and 30th March, 1624, beeing in the house of Ann Tole of Thorneton, and then aged and weake in bodie through divers infirmities, taking occasion to speake of Thomas Salvin of Thornton, gent., whom hee acknowledged himselfe to be greatlye affected unto, in regard of divers kind passages and freindship betwixt them, did voluntariely saye, that hee did give unto the said Thomas Salvin, gent., tenn peeces, meaneing thereby tenn poundes, and did further saye that hee would make him and that hee should bee as his child at the tyme of his death, meaneing thereby that hee should have all or the most parte of his estate, as the witnesses who were then present and heard his said speech did verilie beleewe and conceive thereof; and the rather for that the said deceased did reiterate and use the same words in the town of Scarborough, some five or six weeks befor his death.

1625. George Atherton of Foxton, beeing visited with sicknes, about two or three daies next before his death, beeing in his chamber at Foxton, did say that hee did not well knowe what his filiall and childes porcion and rights was, but he gave it freelie to his mother, sayeing further of his said mother, and acknowledging that hee had often offended her, and thereupon craved pardon at her handes, and did entreat her that shee would cause a bridge to be made and laid over Barton Sike to helpe poore people over the becke when the water was upp and high, which otherwise would cause the poore people to goe farr about.

1625-6. 29 March. Thos. Bower, curat of Treeton, Notts. To his cozen Wm. Bower and his son an English Testament with singinge psalmes. To sunderie younge folkes certaine Englishe bookes, and his will was further that all his godchildren should be remembered with somethinge.

1626. Raiphe Thriske of Skitby, clerke, aboute Cristenmas two yeares before his death. To his godsonne Raiphe Thriske his purse and his ring and all his bookes. All the rest he gave to his brother Thomas Thriske, and said "all was to little for him," sayeing, "he might have layd in the streete but for him;" and upon the day wherein he dyed, viz., upon Sunday the vth of March last, he sent for the said Thos. and gave him the key of his chist and bayd him give him a capp, and said that he gave him the said key in possession thereof.

1627. 15 April. John Dowthwaite of Westhome, the younger, gent., beeing sick in bodie, did say "I give all whatsoever is due unto me unto my grandmother," sayeing further, "yea, if it were a thousand times more, God defend, who should have it else?"

1627. May 16. Jennet Acy of Kirkeby, spinster. She did give to Peter Acy one bee stall, and to his two girles one redd whie in the Would carr to make them a cove betwixt them. To Wm. Acy her two acres of land with the arders. The rest she did give to the said William Acy her brother, and tooke him by the hand and said "Billie, thou art worthie to have it all."

1635. Apr. 9. Robert Spender of the cittie of York, being sick in body, but of perfect remembrance, was demaunded by Frances Killingworth of the said cittie, widow, how he ment to dispose of the meanes God had lent him in case he should dye of that sicknes, and whither he would make a will in writeinge or noe, his answeare was, that for other will he would make none saving that he did give his silver buttons to his sonn Thomas if he were liveing, if not then to his sonn Francis. And he dyed the 12 of Aprill.

Memd. That Anthony Midleton, gent., late of Hartelpoole, who departed this life about fower months since, did about 7 or 8 years or

thereabouts next before his death make his last will in writing, and signe and seale it in the presence of John Heath, Esq., Mrs. Margery Linsey, and George Middleton, gent., and it was delivered to the said Mr. Heath to be kept by the directions of the said testator, but the same since is accidentally lost, and for the present cannot be found; and in that last will was given to Geo. and Eliz. Middleton, children of Mr. Geo. Middleton, one of the witnesses aforementioned, being his kinsman, 20 m^{ts} a peece, and the said Mr. George Middleton averreth that to the best of his now remembrance he gave to his dau. Dor. Middleton 100*l.*, and he nominated Mrs. Jane Middleton, who was then his wife, but afterwards dyed before the said testator, sole executrix.—Geo. Myddleton.—[Pr. 30 Jul. 1649, and adm. to Dor. M. his dau.]

1660. July 4. William Calverley of Newcastle-upon-Tyne (for which town he was M.P.), dying in the parish of St. Andrew's, Holburn, said, "Brother Ralph (speaking unto his brother, Mr. Ralph Grey, then present), I will that you have a care of my said mother, Mrs. Barbara Grey of Newcastle, for I give all unto my said mother, and tell her I am her dutifull son."

1671-2. 20 March. Richard Tothall, late chaplin of His Majesties shipp the Crowne Friggott, batchellour, being att the house of Captaine John Tonge, in the parish of St. Gyles in the Feilds, in the county of Middlesex, and in his perfect minde and memory, but ready to goe aboard the aforesaid shipp or friggott, did say, "If I dye before my returne I doe give all that I have in the world either bookes, money, or pay, to my nephew John Tonge, my sister's sonne, and make him my heire."

1672. April 3. Katheren Gilpin of Kentmere Hall, Westmerland. "My will is soone made, for all that I have I give and bequeath to my maid Jane Hodgson, and she to see me buried in Lord Parke's (*sic*) quire in Kendall Church, and all dues to be paid for the same."

1673-4. March 1. John Stoope of Gateside, co. Durham. "If it please God I never returne (hee being takeing a voyage to sea), my will is that all I have in this worlde shall be equally divided amongst yow my executors," meaning Thos., Tomasin, Anne and Alice Stoupe, his brothers and sisters.

1673-4. March 16. Susanna Topham, par. St. Giles in the Feilds, widow, being asked whether the 590*l.* which remained to her of the house in Yorkshire, which she had given to Edward Nicholson, a minor, should goe to him, she said "Ai," and being asked further whether shee did intend her two daughters to have her personall estate, she said, "Ai, ai, all but my wedding ring to my sonne."

1674. 31 August. Mr. Henry Lascells of Ayryholme, par. Hovingham, gen. Eight dayes before his death, haveing formerly made his will in

writing, did call for it, which being brought unto him, he declared that the same was contrary to what he had promised his wife upon marriage, and therefore he would and did destroy and cancell it, and gave all he had to his wife.

1673. Latter end of July. Mr. George Shuttleworth, merchant, in England, sometimes of Aysterley, co. Lancaster, and lately residing at Stockholme in the kingdom of Sweedland. His nephew Wm. to be his exr., paying such legacies to his kindred, frinds, and a free schoole in Lancashire, as he had made knowne to Mr. Thos. Frere and Mr. Wm. Smith, English merchants residing with him at Stockholme.

1673-4. Jan. 23. Henry Gill of Benwell, in the chapelry of St. John's, Newcastle-on-Tyne. "All that I have I give to my wife, and neither the Gills nor the Bells shall have one groate of my estate."

Nor must the ladies be forgotten, for they could make nuncupative wills as well as their lords. With them, frequently, the only thing to be left was their wedding-ring or some article of apparel. One of the most interesting and affecting documents of the kind that I ever met with is the following :—

"Upon Mounday, after twelve of the clocke at night, 21 June, 1630, Agnes Gascoigne of Otley, widdowe, lyeing sicke, upon the sickness whereof she dyed, sent for John Risheworth, gent., her brother, to come to speake with her, he being then at the house of Anthonie Hirst of Otley, who then presently came to her where she lay, and said, 'Sister, I pray you be good to your servants,' to which she answered, 'What would you have me to doe?' to which he replied, 'I would have you to give to Alice Gascoigne 10*l.*, to Ester (meaning Ester Streete) 5*l.*, and to Anne (meaninge Anne Laicocke) 40*s.*;' to which she answered and said, 'Yes, with all my hearte.' And further she said, 'I give either of my cosen Hoppeys (meaninge Nicholas and Mathew Hoppey, gent.), 5*s.*; and I forgive you, brother Risheworth, all that is betwixt us, and I make you my whole executor of all that I have. And soe, good brother, lye your cheeke to myne,' which he accordingly did, and then she said 'Good night.' Whereupon the said Mr. Risheworth tooke a cup and drunke to her, and she then drunke and pledged him."

What parting could be more affecting? It may perhaps seem strange that the wine cup was introduced, but the brother and the sister were following what was then the custom, when they drank to their happy meeting in another world.

Sondaye, Dec. 15, 1605. Margaret Strangwayes of Galley Greene, par. Smeton, widow. All to Anne Cooke, her sister's daughter, whom she had brought up in her house, and her children, and did say, "Good wives and good maides, for the passion of Christ, remember this, I doe

give my lass (meaninge the said Anne Cooke) and her children my house and all that I have."

June 3, 1623. Alice Hall of Long Riston, widow. All that now I have I give to my sonne Richard, saieing farther, that if it had beene fiftene tymes as much she did thinke it to litle, and hereupon did deliver unto the said Richard a redd flecht cowe.

1631. 23 Oct. Marie Rider, alias Swift, late of Armthorp, and late wife of Robert Rider, Esq., and dau. of Sir Roberte Swifts, kt., late of Doncaster, deceased. She did give to Elis. Hill of Mizen, her beaver hat with a gould band, and a cambricke apron then upon her, whether it should please her to accept of. The rest to her loving freind, Francis Graham of Armthorpe.

When we have such examples as these among the lower grades of society, we must not forget that some of the noblest in the land set them the example. I can give you instances among the peers spiritual as well as temporal—so common was it to defer the making of a will to the very close of even a long life, or to make it depend upon a few words, perhaps hastily spoken, many years before.

Such an instance have we in Emmanuel Scrope, the Lord President of the Great Council in the North. He had been recently elevated to a higher grade among the peers of England, by the title of Earl of Sunderland, but he left no son to carry on his honours after him, and the title expired, as it began, with him. He had been in a decline for a long while, which was considerably accelerated by a blow which he had received whilst he was playing at the then popular game of football. He languished for some time, and died in the autumn of 1630, the last noble in his illustrious house.

The will of Jane Countess Dowager of Shrewsbury was made in the same way in 1625. She was one of the coheiresses of the baronial family of Ogle, so renowned in Border warfare, and was allied in marriage with Edward Talbot, the eighth and last earl of Shrewsbury of the ancient line. She requested that her body should be interred at Westminster by her lord's side. The residue of her estate, after a few trifling legacies, she bequeathed to her only sister the Lady Cavendish, her executor, and in conclusion she kissed her sister's hand, and said, "I doe seale this my last will with my lippes."

Through that sister the castle of Bothal and the lordly inheritance of the Ogles has descended to the Ducal house of Portland. She was at that time a widow, and had made her own will in the preceding year, not hastily like her sister, but slowly and discreetly as became a lady of her rank and greatness. In it she had left a cup of gold to her dear

sister of Shrewsbury. There is, however, many a slip between the cup and the lip. Lady Shrewsbury never lived to receive this token of the love of her only sister, who followed her to the tomb in the stately Abbey of Westminster. They were a pair of noble-hearted sisters. They had suffered and they had lived together. Each had deserted the North for a Southern home. "They were beautiful in their lives, and in their deaths they were not divided."

Another instance, and the last that I shall give, is a person of high rank and greatness—the Primate of England—Dr. George Mountaigne, the Lord Archbishop of York. He came to York in 1628, having presided over three of our English sees before that time. It will seem strange that he was ever removed to York, as the celebrated Dr. Mead, in a letter which describes the ceremony of his translation, says of the new Primate, "His Grace of York carries death in his face, and looks as though he could not live twelve months to an end. He was brought and carried forth in his chaire, being both lame and deaf." The learned doctor's fears were too well founded, for the Archbishop, as Fuller the historian tells us, was "scarce warm in his church before he was cold in his coffin." Exactly four months after this letter was written, the new Primate died. The only will he left behind him was one which he executed by word of mouth in the preceding year, when he was Bishop of London. The whole of his estate was given to his brother, with the exception of two interesting legacies; "he willed and bequeathed 100*l.* unto and amongst the poore people of Cawood, where he was borne, and hee also gave and bequeathed fower rings unto fower little girles whome his lordshipp had used to call his wives." Who these little girles were we cannot now discover, but it is not unreasonable to suppose that they lived at the place of his nativity. He had risen from a low degree to a high estate. Fifty years before his death he was a poor country lad, running about Cawood with his companions and schoolmates, and those days seem to have been well remembered by him. In the church of his native place his bones, according to his desire, were laid. A tablet on the wall still marks the place of his interment. He is the only worthy of whom that little town can boast, but it may well be proud of Archbishop Mountaigne.

JAMES RAINE, JUN., M.A.

York, January, 1858.

IS THE CATHEDRAL WITHIN THE CITY OF DURHAM?

THE Castle of Durham defends the land approach to a fortified enclosure, all the other walls of which have the Wear flowing below them. To the founder of Framwellgate Bridge (Bp. Flambard) this fortification owed great part of its strength, and the Place Green its beauty. "*Urbem licet hanc natura munierit, muro ipse reddidit fortiorem et angustiores. A cancello ecclesiæ ad arcem usque castelli producta muro construxit longitudine. Locum inter ecclesiam et castellum, quem multa occupaverant habitacula, in patentis campi redigit planitiem; ne vel ex sordibus contaminatio, vel ex ignibus ecclesiam attingerent pericula.*" And the builder of Elvet Bridge, to whom the burgesses of Durham owed their first charter, emulated his predecessor in the Castle also. "*Murum quoque a porta aquilonari usque ad australem novum fecit.*"

In this "stately close," which, in Leland's opinion, "alonely might be called the walled town of Durham," stood the church and cloister, which of themselves were "very strong and fair," the various buildings of the monastery and afterwards of the college of Dean and prebendaries, the churches of Saint Mary-le-Bow and Saint Mary-the-Less, and a street immediately parallel with the eastern wall, of houses of military tenants holding by their defence of the castle. Shut out locally and by its use from the houses of the burgesses (which themselves were partially defended by a second line of fortification, running from Elvet Bridge by the "Porta de Clayport,"¹ to the north side of St. Nicholas' Church, and so again to the river, by the neck of the peninsula), the enclosure was free from the Mayor's jurisdiction. The massive Bailey-gate, or gaol, which stopped his worship's progress, stood across the street where the line of demarcation ran. Within the close an inner wall confined a still more distinct locality, approached by another gateway out of the Bailey, which not only was free from the Mayor's juris-

¹ In 1347 we have a message "*juxta portam de Clayport ex opposit. Eccles. S. Nicholai*," having the message of John de Bavy on the south, and "the wall of the Borough of Durham on the north.—See *Sur. iv., ii., 162.*

diction, but was also extra-parochial,³ and this, comprising the college and the church, the clergy contended was not within the city or its suburbs, or the jurisdiction of the Incorporated Companies. The burgesses denied the privilege, and treated the wall of the larger close as the "ancient city³ wall," ignoring the distinction of the castle walls. The claim for exemption of the lay-houses of the Baileys, which were not within the smaller enclosure, was thought to be of still more doubtful validity. The defendants in the following suit had heard that they were within the suburbs, though not within the city or liberty of the Mayor.

Boldon Buke is brief and obscure, for the tenancies of Hatfield's Survey would not have arisen, but the latter document places it beyond doubt that in the 14th century, the Borough of Durham, which then as in Pudsey's time, was at farm, did not comprise the Baileys, the tenancies of which are set out; and the exception went further than the enclosure, for it comprehended various tenements (never called burgages) to the north of it, in Sadlergate and other places in the moat⁴ which had existed across the peninsula, but was now, like the moat of New-castle, appropriated for domestic purposes.⁵ So the Convent, in enumerating their possessions in 1446, mention the Borough of Durham distinctly from Old Borough,⁶ Saint Giles' Gate, and the North and South Baileys. Bp. Pilkington incorporated Framwellgate with the city, but no mention of the suburbs is made. Neither is there any in Bishop Matthew's charter. The carriers in their bye-laws, indeed, use

³ Another small extraparochial place marks the site of the gael.

⁴ The word City was used in two senses. In its confined sense, it was the Borough. The Burgus of Hatfield, like the Civitas of Boldon Book, was at farm, yet in both cases the whole of Durham was not included. The exceptions of the mills and bake-house in Boldon Book are remarkable. In its wider and popular sense, it included the town generally. In this paper, where the boundaries of the city are in dispute, the word is used in its confined sense.

⁵ Sadler Street is sometimes called Northgate Street. Reginald Sesse conveys "Unam sceldam in Vico Sellarii, contin. septem pedes in lat. juxta viam regiam et septemdecim pedes in longit. versus Motam Castri."—"Unam celdam super solarium Reginaldi Sesse in Vico Portæ Borealis et in longit. versus Motam Castri.—*Ssr.* iv., ii., 164. This last property was perhaps not on the Castle Mote, and did service to the Borough and the Bishop. Sadler Street seems to have derived its appellation from a Ralph Sedele, mentioned in Hatfield's Survey as a former owner of property in it.

⁶ 1670. Robert Smyth of the city of Durham, gent., and Anne his wife, Nicholas Palmer, stone mason, and various other persons (all described as not of the city, but as of Elvett in the county of Durham), dug stones in a piece of land called le Banks, alias le Motesyde, in the city of Durham, so near to a house belonging to Samuel Martin, clerk, called le Gardenhouse, alias le House on the Wall, that the same house and a party wall of stone enclosing its garden, fell down. Martin brought suit and had a verdict.—*J. J. Wilkinson's MSS.*, vi., 29. The Moteside Lane (Forster's Plan, 1754.) runs from the Old Gaol to Silver Street, outside of the Castle Wall.

⁷ Given by Carileph to the Convent as "terra ex occidentali parte Dunelmi ultra aquam de Were usque aquam de Brun." The boundaries, as fixed by Bp. Bek, are given in 4 *Sur.*, ii., 135.

the word, and the question arises, not whether they or any other company could so enlarge their district, for their powers only extended to the premises of Bishop Pilkington's charter, but whether if, in the event of their obtaining the Bishop's confirmation, his power of creating boroughs would aid them. If it would, the intent of the word "suburbs" would be an open question, but it is believed that the power would not avail. Most of the houses in the Baileys were held by the honorable tenure of castle-ward. We find holders by military service obtaining licences to erect boroughs and having confirmations of them, but it is inconceivable that a military holding could, at the caprice of the Lord, be degraded to a burgage tenure.

If the case were so with ordinary tenants, much stronger would appear to be the position of the owners of the Church and College. They held an imperium in imperio. Bishop Walcher endowed them with possessions, with all the liberties in them that the bishops had in their own lands; and Bp. Carileph, on their removal to Durham, gave them Elvet and other lands free from all episcopal service. The King released to them the rights of the Crown in all their lands, present or of future acquisition, and the Bishop confirms the King's grant of a court, with all royal customs which were granted to St. Cuthbert by the kings of England. Elvet was given to the monks for the express purpose of having 16 houses of merchants for their own use, and in the Bishop's confirmation of the court, the words "*infra burgum et extra*" are used. Under these words or subsequent powers as to the "*New Borough in Elvet-halch*," conferred by Bishop Pudsey, the Prior had a Borough in Elvet, the remainder of his grant there being called the Barony of Elvet. Col-dingham says that Pudsey had erected the Borough himself and yielded it up, on finding that it of right belonged to the monks. The suburb of Elvet had been burned by Cumin, and perhaps Carileph's Borough perished, if, indeed, it ever existed under that *name*. Can the burgesses of Durham, who also procured a charter from Pudsey, have already coveted the possession of the new foundation of Elvet? The case much resembles that of Newcastle and Gateshead.

I am not sure that there ever was an *old* Borough of *Elvet*. By another charter of Carileph, the monks had acquired property on the north-west of Durham, which became the Prior's "*Old Borough of Durham*." The charter granting it only mentions the *church* of Elvet and the township of Shincliffe. One would almost suspect an equitable exchange, but rightly or wrongly the monks held both estates. The *New Borough* in Elvet-halgh perhaps alluded to the Prior's *old* one rather than Pudsey's chartered one in Durham, for though the latter may have had an exist-

ence prior to his grant of extra liberties, the style of the Old Borough of (not Elvet or the Priory, but) Durham, seems to point to a still earlier foundation.

By Pudsey's charter the Prior's right to have a Borough of Elvet was indisputable, and although the Bishops did occasionally exercise high regal prerogatives touching the Prior's lands, the power as to burghal privileges was gone by Bishop Pudsey's grant to the Prior himself. Yet the Companies of Durham, through that undefined word "*suburba*," stretched their jurisdiction to Elvet.

The right of the Monastery to the Cathedral and the Cathedral Close was not conferred by express words, but arose by implication from the assignment of the Abbot's seat and the decanal power to the Prior, the introduction of the monks to their dwellings, and long possession. The acquisition would come under the words "*ad honorem et ob amorem Sancti*," and confer the immunities granted by the charters. Henry VIII.'s charter of re-foundation gave all the site and precinct of the Monastery, and all the Church there, with their ancient privileges, to the Dean and Chapter, and the situation within the Castle conferred an additional claim to exemption from the restrictions of the Borough.

But, whatever were the rights of the parties, a place like Durham could scarcely maintain a double set of Companies, and the Freemen who chanced to live in Elvet would be but too glad, in spite of their clerical lords, to unite with their neighbours of Durham. Elvet, by degrees, came to be considered as a suburb. Gowland, who appears to have been engaged for the Freemen, in the case which will presently be particularly set out, notes a decree of the Durham Chancery, between 1531 and 1586, to the effect that "*New Elvet is in the city of Durham*."⁷ In another, between 1609 and 1630, which restrained one not free from exercising the trade of a mercer in Elvet, it was held to be "*in the suburbs*."⁸ And in a third, between 1661 and 1670, against a foreign tailor, the issue had been whether Hallgarth in Elvet (the very *caput baroniæ*) was within the limits of the Corporation.⁹

The Castle precincts waged a longer contest. Sometime after 1671, it was decided that the "*North and South Balys were within the City, and bound to grind at the Bishopp's Mills*."¹⁰ At Hatfield's Survey the "*toll of the mill*" was leased with the Borough, but as the *soke* of the

⁷ Lib. C. 217.—Gowland's *Praxis Curiarum Dunelm*, in J. J. Wilkinson's MSS.

⁸ Lib. G. 106.—*Ibid*.

⁹ Lib. L. 364, 391.—*Ibid*.

¹⁰ This is from Gowland's Index, but he is more brief in the note to which the index refers, "*Bishopp's Durham Mills. North and South Baileys within the custom. Lib. M. fo. 244, 289.*"

mill was not necessarily co-extensive with the Borough, the case was not conclusive. In 1676 or 1677, the meaning of the word City, as used untechnically by a testator, came into question. The Mayor and Aldermen had refused to pay to the churchwardens and overseers of the two parishes of the North and South Baileys a proportion of Baron Hilton's charity, which was bequeathed to the City poor generally. Whether the Mayor and his brethren considered that "City" did not include "suburbs," or did not extend their jurisdiction with the same avidity as the Companies, or were paying the complainants in their own coin, their strict and unjust interpretation in such a case was not allowed. A decree went against them, and the victorious churchwardens of the North Bailey "charged 8s. they drunke in blew clarett to the poore's accompt."

The extension of the Hilton Charity to the Castle precincts is mentioned in the following brief, which relates to the innermost or Cathedral Close. It is without date, but the omission is supplied by a minute of the contribution of 1*l.* by the Company of Carpenters and Joiners to the City Masons, "to prosecute the suit in Chancery then depending against the Country Masons, for working in the College in Durham." The date of that is 8 June, 1699.¹¹ It was not the first time that the Companies had united against the Church when buildings were rising in the stately close by the help of foreign hands. The County House, upon the Place Green, was, it appears, built by a Quaker of Auckland, John Langstaffs, one who had been concerned in Sir Arthur Hesilrig's alterations at Auckland, who had, in 1662, acted as prophet and professor, but who, two years afterwards, demolishes his previous constructions at Auckland, and afterwards is continually employed by the same patron, the Bishop. In 1670 he had got into a scrape, by inventing a scheme of leasing the coal of Auckland Park to the Bishop's son-in-law and one of his officers, a scheme likely to be smoky and offensive to future bishops, and one which Cosin refused to carry out. Two years is a short period for the reduction of a fanatic, and Mr. Raine, in his *Auckland Castle*, naturally enquires, "Had the Bishop converted him by dint of argument or the promise of a job?" Surely we may accept the latter explanation as the truth, for here we have him as "a Quaker, whose goods Bishop Cozens had seized, but who told him he should be no loser, for he should build the County House—and he (the Bishop) would keep him harmless" against the Freemen. The Freemen feared the successor of their incorporators, and were inactive, if not silent, and the Bishop's indemnity

¹¹ Sur. iv., ii., 23.

was never called into exercise, though he may have had to pay in another shape. The subscriptions hoped for from the Companies failed, and it is not difficult to divine the cause. On 18 April, 1664, the Carpenters and Joiners "agreed that nothing be given to the building of the County House, as is by my Lord Bishop desired," and on 18 April, 1665, the Cordwainers "refuse to give any further assistance towards building the New County House."

The meeting of the Skinners on Skinners' Hill, the dates given to lanterns in the choir, to the font, and some of the woodwork in the Cathedral, the Bishop's Library, woodwork in the Chapter's Library, and renovation of the Castle, with other curious details, will also present themselves in this document.

It only remains to be noted that Bp. Egerton granted a new charter of incorporation, the old one having legally run out through the quarrels of the citizens. He recites the preceding charter of Bishop Matthew, and extends the residence of the electors and elected to the arts, mysteries, and faculties residing in the said [referring to the former charter] City of Durham and Framwellgate, *or* the several parishes of St. Nicholas, St. Mary-le-Bow, and St. Mary-the-Less, *or* the extra-parochial places of or belonging to the Castle of Durham, and the College or Cathedral Church of Durham, *or* the parochial chapelry of St. Margaret, the Borough of Framwellgate, *or* the several parishes of St. Oswald and St. Giles, *near* the said City of Durham and Framwellgate." The charter only professed to revive the old one, the byelaws contemplated were only to extend to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Communalty of "the said City of D. and F.," and all trades, &c., "within the said City of D. and F." The extended limits only cure the defect of the old charter by which the residence of an alderman within the City of Durham, at the time of his election, was an indispensable qualification. The new district was formed by the advice of the Bishop's Attorney-General.¹³

It does not, therefore, appear that the precincts of the Castle and possessions of the Prior there and in Elvet formed any portion of the Borough or City (in its burghal sense) of Durham, until the application of the Municipal Corporations Reform Act, which abolished the monopoly of the Companies.

HENRY LAMETON, Esq., Attorney general to the Lord Bishopp of Durham, on the relation of Nicholas Rowell and John Wilkinson, Wardens; Mathew Brown and John Johnson, Stewards; Thomas Buchanan and Thomas Watson, Searchers of the Company of Free-

¹³ See Hutch. ii., 41.

Masons, Rough-Masons, Wallers, Slaytors, Pavers, Plaisterers, and Bricklayers,¹³ in the City of Durham and Suburbs of the same; as well on behalfe of the Bishopp as the Relators, *Informant*. ROBERT THOMPSON the elder, and ROBERT THOMPSON the younger, *Defendants*.

INFORMATION. (1.) The City of Durham is an ancient City, and hath had diverse ancient suburbs thereunto adjoineing and belonging. Which City and suburbs have in them many ancient Companies, created and confirmed¹⁴ by the Bishoppes of Durham, and have had their continuance by succession for many yeares, time whereof, &c., amongst which the said ancient Company hath been for all the said time and yet is one. (2.) And have by the like time, once in the yeare, i. e. on or about the feast day of St. Andrew, assembled to elect two Wardens, two Stewards, and two Searchers out of the Company, to governe the said Corporacion for one year. Which Wardens, Stewards, and Searchers have been a Corporation and had power to plead, be impleaded, make, constitute, and ordaine wholesome laws for the better government and order of the said Corporacion, and for the punishment of offenders against the said Corporacion, whether Freemen of the said Corporacion or foreigners. (3.) The Company being much oppressed by foreigners and strangers, at their request Thomas [Morton] Bishopp of Durham, by his letters patents (16 April, 1638, 10 Car. and 6 trans. Episcopi) under the Great Seal of the County Pallatine, did confirme the laws, ancient customes and usages of the Corporacion, and (inter alia) this ancient custome is confirmed:—"That noe person which hath not served his apprenticeship within the said City or suburbs shall set upp to work at the said craft or trade within the said City or suburbs, or any part thereof, until such time as he hath compounded with the Wardens, Stewards, and Searchers of the said trade; and hath paid and satisfied unto the Bishopp of Durham for the time being the summe of 40s. for his agreement; and to the Wardens, Stewards, and Searchers of the said trade for the use of the said trade, 3*l*.; and shal alsoe pay to the said Wardens, Stewards, and Searchers 20s., to be distributed by them for the reliefe of the poor decayed brethren of the said trade and occupation, upon paine of forfeiting to the Bishopp of Durham for the time being 40s.; and to the said Wardens, Stewards, and Searchers, for the use of the said trade and craft, 3*l*., to be recovered and levied as is thereinafter expressed." And it is thereby alsoe provided that all the fines, forfeitures and forfeitures shal be sued for by the Wardens, Stewards, and Searchers in the Burrough Court within the City of Durham, before the Maior, or in this court; and that such suit as shal be begun in their time may be proceeded in by them and not abated by the choice of any new Wardens, Stewards, and Searchers. (4.) The relators were duly elected. (5.) Defendants not free or admitted into the Company but strangers and foreigners, in contempt of the said antient custome have several times

¹³ See Surtees, iv., ii., 24.

¹⁴ The "Rough Masons, Wallers, and Slaters" were incorporated by Bp. Hutton in 1594. Bp. James confirmed the byelaws of the "Rough Masons, Wallers, Slaters, Paviers, Tylers, and Plaisterers" in 1609. Their arms are entered in the Visit. of 1615.

wrought at the trade within the City and suburbs, especially about December last, without making composition, whereby they have respectively forfeited to the Bishop 40s., and to the relators 3l., which have been demanded and they requested to desist using the trade, yet they have refused, and say they will use it in despite of the Bishop and the custome. (6.) That defendants may answer, &c., may shew cause against relief, may be restrained, &c., the relators pray subpoena.

ANSWERS. (1.) It may be true that the City is an ancient City, &c., and have several ancient Companies, &c. (2.) Know not that the relators' fellowship is one, or that they have met to choose Wardens, &c. Are advised they have no power to make lawes to bind or punish strangers or foreigners. But, for anything they know to the contrary, any foreigners or strangers who served an apprenticeship for seven years according to the statute, might exercise their trades within the City or suburbs. (3.) Know not that Thomas Lord Bishop of Durham by letters patents confirmed any lawes, &c.; but if such be, refers to it. Are advised the same is against the liberties of the subject, and contrary to the lawes of this kingdome. (4.) Know not that the relators were duly elected or qualified. (5.) Neither served apprenticeships within the City or suburbs, nor are free thereof, but served to the trades of mason and bricklayer seven years within the county according to the statute, and are enabled to exercise their trade by law. Deny that they at any time, in contempt of any such ancient usage as in the informacion, wrought within the City or suburbs. Till the exhibiting of the informacion they had not any notice of such usage, and it not thereby appearing how far the City or suburbs extend, they cannot directly answer whether they have exercised their trades within them. Did not in December last or at any other time exercise their trades in any place which to their knowledge or belief is within them: save 28 years ago, and not since, Robert Thompson senior wrought at Mr. Neile's house in the North Baly, which he believes is not in the City or liberty of the Maior. Hath heard but knows not that it is within the suburbs. No action hath been brought against him till this informacion, and the relators not being chosen till St. Andrew day last, the informant is not entitled to proceed against him. He wrought in no place which to his knowledge or belief is in the City or suburbs. Deny they were requested to desist using the trade contrary to the pretended ancient custome, or that they give out that they use the trade as often as they have occasion in despite of the Bishop and the pretended ancient custome, or that they will take no notice thereof. Have not compounded. Deny they have to their knowledge forfeited any money or that the money pretended to be forfeited was demanded of them. (6.) As the forfeitures are to be sued for before the Maior or in this court, the Attorney Generall ought not to proceed in this court for the penalties payable to the trade; for if the information be dismissed they can have no costs, as they might against the Wardens, &c., upon a bill exhibited by them alone. Deny combination and traverse.

THE RELATORS' PROOFS.—Knows the city of Durham and suburbs, the streets called the North and South Baley, the Colledge or Prebendaries' houses, and hath known them for seventy years and upwards, and Elvett Bridge¹⁵ and New Bridge¹⁶ for all the said time. And all his remembrance there is and hath been a Blew Stone¹⁷ on Elvett Bridge; which parts the City and suburbs. The said streets and the Colledge and Prebends' houses are all within the ancient City wall, and the liberties and privileges of the Freemen of the said city were always reputed to extend to all the said places. Noe forreigners nor outmen (not being Freemen) could have liberty to work of their trades within the said street or Colledge, or within any part thereof, unlesse employed by a Freeman. Twenty years since he was servant to Mr. Marmaduke Blakiston, one of the Prebendaries, and his Prebend's house in the Colledge being out of repaire, he employed nonfreemen, or outmen, to repaire the same. But the Freemen insisted on their privileges, and obstructed them, and either sued them, or threatened to sue them; and, as Hugh Rowell, a Freeman, declared, forced them to desist. And afterwards employed Hugh Rowell to finish the work. (*Richard Rashall*, 87 yeares, speaks for 70 yeares. *John Robinson*, aged 93, speaks for 70 yeares. *John Barclough*, 50 yeares, for 40 yeares a labourer to the masons, and frequently wrought at the Colledge houses. *Richard Oates*, for 56 yeares speaks to several old men (masons) worke at the repaire of the Colledge houses. But never any forreigners. *William Reed*, for 60 yeares, and was labourer above 30 yeares agoe about repaireing severall Prebends' houses, which he names, and never any forreigners wrought there but under Freemen. The inhabitants in the two Baley's have right on the City Common, and the poor there have part of Hilton's Charity given to the city. *Richard Brown*, for 50 yeares, to the same effect. *Arthur Smith*, for 50 yeares, to the same effect. *John Baker*, for 50 yeares, to the same effect, and never knew but Freemen repaire the Colledge houses or New Bridge, but Freemen, (but the defendants). *Ralph Jackson*, to the same effect for 50 yeares, and 30 yeares a labourer to masons who wrought in the Colledge. (*Note.* Baker and Jackson are the defendants' witnesses.) *Michael Belloy*, for 50 yeares, to the same effect. The Skinners and Glovers meet on Skinners' Hill, beyond New Bridge, and soe takes that bridge within the city¹⁸ privileges, and wrought at Dr. Adams' house (now rebuilding by the defendants) 40 yeares agoe, and at several other Prebend houses. *William Bell*, for 3 yeares.)

Relators' trades have been incorporated (ut credit) beyond memory, and proves their meeting and choosinge officers many yeares, and the

¹⁵ Elvet, as before stated, was the manor of the Convent, and partially a Borough.

¹⁶ New Bridge adjoined the southern point of the walls. The present Prebend's Bridge is a little lower down the stream.

¹⁷ At the termination of the two-thirds of the bridge belonging to Saint Nicholas' parish. The blue stone was a common mark of boundary, witness Tyne and Tees Bridges over the water-boundaries of the palatinate.

¹⁸ This scarcely follows. The City might surround the walled close without comprising the river.

relators being chosen last St. Andrew day for a yeare. Hath been their clerk many yeares, and entered their orders. (*Mr. John Wood. John Barraclough*, to the same effect. *Arthur Smith*.)

A yeare agoe, two of Thompson junior's servants were workeing at Dr. Dobson's house in the Colledge, and notice being given to the Warden of the relators' trade, he sent one of the Stewards to discharge them from workeing and threatened to sue them. Thompson came immediately to the Warden, desired him to passe it by, and not put them to trouble, for he knew not that the Colledge was within the Freeman's Liberty, otherwise he would not have presumed to have sett his men at worke there, and he would give him any satisfaoction therefore. Both the defendants two yeares since for about three months together wrought about the New Bridge, and deponent was a labourer under him. About Martinmas gone a yeare Thompson junior flagged a kitchin for Dr. Pickering at his house in the Colledge at 3s. a yard, and deponent was his labourer and dressed and fitted the flaggs at Dr. Adams his house in the Colledge, where the defendants are workeing, and have wrought for several months last past, saith 8 or 9 months. (*Thomas Richardson. Edward Stout. Arthur Smith*, to the same effect. The ladders stood in the North Baile, and the labourers served him that way. *Thomas Johnson*, to the same effect, and was a labourer at Dr. Dobson's house for Thompson, and acquainted the Dr. before he went to the Warden to submitt. *William Bell. John Barraclough*.)

In July, 1696, Thompson junior wrought at the trade of a mason in deponent's house in the South Baile, in mending the topp of an oven and an hearth, but took nothing for it. (*Mr. Thomas Wharton*.)

Twelve months agoe Thompson senior for 3 or 4 dayes together wrought and helpt to repaire Elvet Bridge, for which deponent paid him (he being the undertaker for bridges in the county of Durham). Heard him say that he had wrought severall yeares by times in Durham at several places above the Gaol gates without interrupcion by the Freeman. (*John Hedley*.)

The Skinners keep their head meeting on Skinners' Hill beyond New Bridge, believes beyond memory. Hath been their clerke 23 yeares. (*Henry Rutledge. Michael Belley* ut supra)

THE DEFENDANTS' PROOFES.—Hath known the Cathedral and Colledge 65 yeares, which, or a great part thereof, is built about with a wall. For what use or intent it was built first, knows not. The Deane and Prebends have repaired on their parts several times soe farr as their gardens, orchards, or houses extend that joine on the wall. How farr the wall extends or they repaire knows not, or whether it was to separte the Colledge from the City, but exempt from the Maior's jurisdiction. Mr. Bowes—The Colledge hath great gates and a wall, and the Deane and Chapter's porter locks the gates at 10 o'clock every night, and lets none passe but such as he knows. A paire of stocks are kept there for the punishing offenders in the Colledge. Ergo, the Church and Colledge noe part of the City. The Maior exercises noe jurisdiction there. *Thomas Simpson. Mr. [Cuthbert in dorso] Bowes*, speaks for 20 yeares.

Humphrey Stevenson, 60 yeares. The Colledge reputed a distinct place. Neither City, suburbs, or any parish, kept a constable there. Maior hath noe jurisdiction. Once [did] ride the bound' down the Baly, but stopt at the gates, in Oliver's time. (*Mr. John Rowell*, for 40 yeares. The Church and Colledge are inclosed round with a wall, and the Deane and Chapter repaire both at their charge. *Abel Longstaffe*, to the wall, but knows not to what purpose.)

(*Nota [in margins.]* The town wall is one side, and the churchyard wall two sides, and the houses the other side. They have great gates they enter by into the Colledge, but that is noe argument of exemption: then every gentleman's house in a city, or the City Halls in London, must be noe part of the city.)

Knows not or ever heard it reputed that the Colledge was within any of the parishes or suburbs of Durham, but extra-parochial, and paid noe parish taxes, soe beleives it to be independent on the Maior or Corporacion. *Mr. Rowell*—He is the Deane and Chapter register, and perused diverse ancient grants of great exemptions priviledges and endowments made to the church by diverse Kings of England and Bishoppes of Durham, now in their custody. (*Thomas Simpson. Mr. Bowes. Mr. Rowell.*)

(*Nota.* The Maior never did claime priviledge or jurisdiction above the gaol.¹⁹ But that is not the question, but whether the Freemen's priviledges extend, and that they touch not. Let them produce the grants and see if any exempt from the Freemen's priviledges, for the words are only generall.)

Both the Bishopp and Deane and Chapter have at work men not free. Thirty three yeares since John Braase, a Freeman, had undertaken to build some lanthornes in the Cathedral Quire, and imployed James Hull, John Fairelasse, William Hogg, Thomas Sharper, Henry Wallas, John Heron, and others, noe Freemen, to worke at that worke. Twenty nine yeares since, Hull and Todd built the font, and they imployed men not free, and never were disturbed. Hull undertook several other bargaines with the Dean and Prebends for their houses, doors, and woodwork in the Cathedrall, and he imployed several servants not Freemen; and at the Deanery, Dr. Grey's, Dr. Basire's, and several other prebends' houses; the Bishopp's Library and the Hall in the Castle for nine yeares together; without any interrupcion from the Freemen. (*James Hull. Thomas Parkinson* speaks to Hull and Todd's workeing in the Cathedrall, and Thomas Brown a Freeman, but whether under Hull knows not. *Thomas Simpson*, to Hull's workeing and Taylor, a forreigner. Surveyed the work. *Humphrey Stephenson. Mr. Bowes. Mr. Rowell. Edward Hodshon.*

(*Nota.*members any.....the Prebends' houses.)

Twenty yeares agoe Christopher Crawforth wrought plumbers' work (and his two sons) at the Cathedrall (and noe Freemen), and three or four dayes mending the Deanery leads: fifteen yeares agoe at Dr. Brevint's house: and eight yeares agoe he wrought at the Deanery with-

¹⁹ The Bailey Gate.

out interrupcion : and twenty years agoe at the County House and Gaol. Soe Mr. Rowell beleives they may imploy who they please to work at the Church or Colledge. (*Christopher Crawforth, Thomas Parkinson, Mr. Rowell* to the same effect, and that 13 years agoe forreigne joiners wrought at the Dean and Chapter's Library in the Colledge.

(*Nota*..... plumber then in Durham.....but two or three of them, and they.....d not wage warr.)

(*Ralph Jackson*, Int. 5 [the defendants' own interrogatory], a labourer about the Church and Prebend houses 40 years and never knew any but Freeman work there except William Heaviside and Edward Lambton, who wrought under Christopher Shacklock, a Freeman, at Dr. Grey's house.)

Beleives there is noe such custome in the City that none but Freeman have liberty to work in the Cathedral and Colledge. Beleives the Bishopp, Dean, and Prebends may imploy who they please. (*James Hull. Hum. Stephenson* saith to the same effect. But, as remembers, Freeman have been all along imployed about the Colledge Houses.)

The Castle re-building was undertaken by Christopher Skirrey, a Freeman, and none wrought there but who he imployed. The stone worke of the County House was built by John Langstaffe, a Quaker, whose goods Bishopp Cozens had seised, but told him he should be noe looser, for he should build the County House. Langstaffe said he could not for the Freeman. The Bishopp said he would keep him harmlesse, and soe he went on and built it. But the Library and Castle were built or undertaken by Skirrey and his partners. (*Ralph Jackson* to Int. 7 [as to Skirrey.] *William Reed*, to Langstaffe's building the County House. *John Baker. George Becroft. Tho. Simpson*, Int. 7, and to Langstaffe's rep.... *Wm. Douthwaite* to the same and to the workem.... and building a place at the end the Library, and he and other forreign.... imployed under him, and noe interrupcion. *Humphrey Stephenson. Abel Longstaffe*, to Langstaffe's repaireing the County House.)

(*Nota*.....cannot be witnesses for the relators; soe forreigners (workemen) cannot be for the defendants, they swearing for their own advantage, for to destroy the City priviledges, that they may work there as Hull, Crawforth, Douthwaite, and Longstaffe. None of their witnesses speaks to above 33 years workeing and that in the Cathedral, few to the Colledge. Nay, their own witnesses Jackson and Stephenson say, noe forreigners wrought there. As to the County House, the Bishopp promised to indempnify him, and the Freeman would not contest with the Bishopp whom they have their confirmacion from, and soe great a man.)

New Bridge stands without the City walls, and always repaired by the Deane and Chapter, but whether with Freeman or forreigners knows not till two yeares since the defendants and their servants rebuilt the same for the Dean and Chapter, but whether the Freeman's priviledges extend thereto know not. Beleives the Maior hath noe jurisdiction there. Mr. Bowes—Thomas Rowell a Freeman askt 300*l.* for rebuilding the bridge, and the defendants did it for 140*l.* and 10*l.* more if it was done to Mr. Bowes' satisfaccion. (*Thomas Simpson. Mr. Bowes.*)

The Hall garth in Elvet belongs to the Dean and Chapter, who keep their courts there, and is part of two of the Prebends' corps, which for his remembrance (60 years) hath been reputed a priviledged place from the City, and forreigners Henry Morris and John Baister wrought publickly there without interrupcion : and White a taylor, what interrupcion he met with cannot tell.

(*Nota*th is answered.....White.)

W. HYLTON DYER LONGSTAFFE, F.S.A.

BAKING IN DURHAM.¹

IN THE CHANCERY OF DURHAM. Between HENRY LAMBTON, Esq., Attorney-General of Nathaniel Lord Bishop of Durham, on the relation of MARY BLAKISTON, widow, FRANÇOIS BLAKISTON, clerk, and DOROTHY BLAKISTON, spinster, *Plaintiffs*, and EDWARD NICHOLSON and CHRISTOPHER MANN, *Defendants*.

1694. April 4. Upon the originall hearing, the matter appeared to be for the establishing of the suit and service of the defendants, being Common Bakers of bread for sale inhabiting within the City and Borough of Durham and Framwellgate, to bake all their bread for sale at the oven of the ancient common bakehouse, called the Bishop's Bakehouse, in the parish of Saint Nicholas, which is, and time out of mind hath been, the ancient common bakehouse of the Bishop of Durham and his predecessors, and parcell of the possession of the Bishoprick, and anciently demisable and demised by such bishopps for one and twenty yeares under ancient rents, and which is now held by the relators by lease from the present Bishop under the ancient rents. Whereunto all common bakers, victuallers, and regrators, living within the City and Borough, are bound by ancient custome to bake all there bread for sale at the said bakehouse ovens, after reasonable rates anciently used for such baking; to wit, 2*d*. for every bushell of corne of Durham old measure,² so made into bread and baked, and soe proportionably for greater or lesser quantitties, which is after the rate of five pence for foure bushells of Winchester measure, since the late Act of Parliament made for reducing all the measures of corne to that standard. Upon which custom the Attorney-General prayed the aid and releife of this court, as it is the ancient Court of Exchequer of the Bishopp of Durham for the time being, and hath cognizance of the revenue of the Bishoprick.

The defendants denied the custom, and issue joined thereupon.

The court upon hearing of all the proofes on both sides was fully satisfied of the custome and right of the said ancient common bakehouse of the Bishopp, who is alsoe Lord of the City and Borough in right of the Bishoppricke, and confirmed the same. But upon the defendantes objecting the bakehouse or ovens not to be capable to perform all such bakeings, and for satisfaccion of the court in that particular, it was ordered that a triall at law should be therein before Mr. Chancellor in the Court of Pleas of this county palatine, at the sitting following, upon a feigned wager.

¹ Office copy decree in Mr. Trueman's Collections. In one of the order-books of the Durham Chancery, there is an earlier decree concerning the Bishop's bakehouse. At Durham, after an issue at law, it confirmed the verdict, ascertaining the custom. Gowland quotes Liber EE. (1604 to 1609) fo. 38.

² "Each score consisting of one and twenty corves [of coals] and every corve consisting of eleven pecks and a half of Durham usuall old measure, one halfe heaped, the other halfe streaked."—*Lease of Coal in Low Wood, Great Lumley, from Tho. Fatherly to Alderman John Duck*, 1676.

Which trial, directed att the first sitting after, by reason of a mistake in omitting Mister Chancellor's name in the commission of pleas was had afterwards.

[The issue was upon the old set form. The defendants were represented as holding a conversation with the plaintiff Henry Lambton touching the bakehouse. The plaintiff alleged that it was sufficient, the defendant denied it. Then in consideration of 5*s.* the defendant promised to pay the plaintiff 100*s.* if it was sufficient.]

EVIDENCE FOR THE PLAINTIFF.—There are about 12 publique bakers of rye bread, and about 16 bakers of white bread and penny pies, and such like, within the City and Borough. All which by computacion doe usually bake every weeke about 112 bushells of rye bread, and about 112 bushells of white bread, and other small wares. The two ovens belonging to the bakehouse can with ease baike 140 bushells of rye bread, and as much white bread, weekly. They can take in over and above the bound custome doubly every day of the white bread, and about 30 bushells of rye bread every day more then the bound custome.³ For want of bread from those that are bound to bake they take in every day of such as are not bound, and alsoe great numbers of pyes, puddings, and other things from private houses, which they need not take in unless they pleased; and if they did not take them in they would want a great deale of employment, and often times wee have one oven full of bread, and not above two or three dayes in the weeke they have bread in both ovens. *Robert Clarke, John Cogdon, Jane Kempe, Elizabeth Lee, [Mrs. Carr erased] Margaret Cartar, John Haire, Anne Peart, Elianor Hall.*

OBJECTION.—At the bakehouse they order them to bring their bread at a certaine hour betwixt 11 and 12 of the clocke of the day, and sett it not into the ovens till 2 a clock, and keep their stuffe till 11 or 12 at night and have it often burnt o'th outside and paist only within, and if they bring all their bread on one day it would be impossible for the Bishopp's two ovens to dispatch them.

ANSWER.—They usually appoint 2 of the clock in the afternoone, and if any will bring their bread soone it is their own fault. And as to the burneing the bread, others baked at the same time in the same oven, and had their bread well baked; and those that had not, it was their own fault in not fetching their bread away in time, as particularly Whitfeild's wife, who left her bread and went to harvest work. And as to bringing all in of one day, that is not usuall. But some bakes one day and some another. (*Idem. Sarah Etherington.*)

If there be any defalt in the bakehouse man he is answerable to the party, and makes them satisfaccion, as particularly Mrs. Bell had two pyes and [they] run out, and the bakehouse man paid 5*s.* for the pyes. (*Robert Clarke.*)

³ I cannot reconcile this evidence with the former. In one copy of the brief "a considerable quantity" is written above the "140 bushells."

1695. Aprill 1. Upon evidence given on both sides att the sitting holden heare, the verdict was given for the defendents that the bakehouse was not sufficient to bake all the sale bread. Whereupon this court having taken time to consider thereof untill

1695. Aug. 14. At this sitting it was moved by Mister Attorney Generall, in the presence of Mister Davison and other counsell for the defendents, to have judgment that the said custome may be preserved. The whole matter was debated on both sides, and some presidents in this court touching the custome of grinding at the Bishop's Mills, and divers affidavits on the defendants' parts were heard.

The court considered that the custome was allowed upon the hearing before the verdict at law, as well by records of antient trialls and verdicts at law and orders or decrees of this court, as by the new proofes in this cause, which would be all defeated or frustrated by setting the bound customes at a generall liberty, who will have sufficient benefit of their verdict by liberty to bake elsewhere if the Lord's antient bakehouse cannot perform the baking brought thither in a reasonable time, or upon timely notice given over night. Therefore

DECREED by the Right Worshipfull Robert Dormer, Esqr., Chancellor of the County Palatine of Durham and Sadberge, that the custome and duty and service of baking all the sale bread and other things used or to be used by the Common Bakers of bread for sale, and other Common Victuallers, living within the City of Durham and the Borough of Framwellgate, shalbe hereby confirmed and continued. All the defendants subject or bound to the custome shall give notice or sett steven⁴ with the bakehouse man, farmer or occupier of the relators' Common Bakehouse over night before hand, of the quantity and time of bakeing, or else they shall carry or cause to be carryed to the bakehouse all their bread or things to be baked and their to attend and expect the making of the oven ready for bakinge thereof by the space of halfe an houre if needfull, and, if it be not ready in that time, they shall then be at liberty to carry away all such their bread and other bakeing to bee baked elsewhere att their respective wills and pleasure. And soe the duty and service shall bee observed untill the next sitting of this court. And then if occasion bee both sides may resort back to bee further heard therein, or if any further or better expedient be founde out in the meane time, the same shall then alsoe be considered.

⁴ *Steven*, a time of performing any action previously agreed upon. "They setten steven," they appointed a time.—*Morte d'Arthur*, i., 266.

. The following is a fragment of the interrogatories in the foregoing case: "Can defendant Edward carry or send his bread to be baked att the Bishopp's bakehouse in rayny weather or wett and stormy weather without hazarding the loss of the same or without apparent damage or prejudice to his stuff or bread? Doth the other defendant Christopher Mann live nearer to Gilligate bakehouse than to the Bishopp's bakehouse?"

THE ATTEMPT TO ANNEX GATESHEAD TO NEWCASTLE IN 1575.

THERE were at least three attempts made to annex Gateshead to Newcastle. One was carried out in 1552, during the disturbing reign of Edward VI., and while the see was vacant by the deprivation of Tunstall. The reasons assigned for the act were the flight of offenders from Newcastle into the jurisdiction of Gateshead, the deposit or rubbish in the Tyne by Gatesiders, and the ruinous state of the Gateshead portion of the bridge. The act was repealed by Mary when she restored Bishop Tunstall to his see of Durham, the annexing statute having been compassed by the "sinister labour, great malice, and corrupt means" of ambitious persons then in power.

Concerning the second attempt, during Elizabeth's reign, we have highly interesting evidences among the State Papers, and these are now submitted to the Society. It must be premised that the see was again vacant by the death of Bishop Pilkington. The first document is written in ignorance of some considerations submitted to Lord Burghley by Newcastle.

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE LORD BURGHLEY, LORD HIGHE TREASUROR OF ENGLANDE.

In most humble wise shewe to your honorable Lordshipp the Burgees and Comunaltie of the borroughe of Gateshed, in the countye of Durham, in whiche borrowghe there are to the number of fower hundred housholders and dyvers artificers usinge freeely their artes and misteries and other lawdable customes of theyr said towne; and the said Burgees and Comynaltie doe holde the said bourrough of the Bisshoppe of Derham, and have had a corporacion of Baylies, Burgees, and Comynaltie, and have had cognizaunce of plea and execution of justice in the said borroughe. So yt is and yt please your good lordshippe that your lordshippes said oratours are given to understande that the Maiour and Aldermen of Newcastle nowe beinge (there nowe beinge no Bisshoppe to open his righte, tytles, and liberties of his said towne), have made sute to your lordshippe to have the said borrough annexed and incorporated to the towne of Newcastle, in prejudice of the said bisshopp-

ricke, surmysinge dyvers consideracions (as your lordshippes said oratours have harde) the rather to induce your lordshippe to yeilde to their demaunde. Whereunto your lordshippes said oratours can make no aunswere, for that they have not as yet understandinge of the verye maner and certentye of their said surmyes and consideracions, whiche, when they shall understande of, they doubt not but to aunswere to the same fullie and sufficientlie, and make prouffe that the requeste and suyte of the said towne of Newcastle ys to the prejudice and againste the former priviledges of the said borrough of Gateshed and inheritance of the bisshoppricke of Durham, and that all the causes, mischeiffes, and consideracions alledged by the said towne of Newcastle, to induce your lordshippe to yeilde to their suyte therein, are eyther untrewre or deserving small remedye, or els suche as maye easelie receyve remedie without eyther prejudice to the said bishoppricke or alteringe the state and corporacion of your lordship's said oratours, and other greates myscheiffes which therbye will growe to your lordshippes said oratours, to their utter undoinge, yf they maye not be receyved to objecte againste suche their suyte and demaunde. Maye yt therefore please your honorable lordship, of your accustomed goodnes, to receyve and admytte your lordship's said oratours to make their aunswere and defence to the said suyte and demaunde, as to here the matters and causes that your lordshippes said oratours shall open to your good lordshippe in the premisses, for the preservacion of their liberties, rightes, and freedome, before your lordship offer eyther your lordship's favour, aide, or helpe to the said suyte of the said towne of Newcastle. For yf their said suyte shoulde take effecte as larglie and amplye as they pretende, the same will tourne to the utter overthrowe of the whole borrough of Gateshed, and but to the pryvate proffitte of a fewe of the said towne of Newcastle. For which your lordship's honorable favour herein, your lordship's said oratours shall moste hartelye praye for your good lordship in all honour and felicitye longe to lyve.

On parchment, endorsed—"3 Martij.—The Maiour,¹ Burgesses, and Comynalty of Gatesyde, against the sute of the Maiour and Comminaltie of Newcastle, for the annexing of that borrough to theires."

On the 7th, we have a rough document scarcely better than a draft (upon paper), to the following effect:—

CERTEN INCONVEYNIANCES THAT MAY ARISE BY THE UNYTING OF THE BROUGH OF GATESHED UNTO THE TOWNE OF NEWCASTLE.

Itm. That where as the brough of Gateshed, having Bailife, Burgesses, and a greate nombre of Comynaltie, to the nombre at the least of iij.^m parsons or their aboutes, have heretofore, for the space of iiij.^c yeres and above, occupied freely their artes and mysteryes, which was only the stay of their lyving: It may by this unyting come to passe

¹ For this designation the orators are not responsible. It proceeds from some one in the Lord Treasurer's chambers.

that the Maiour of Newcastle and his brethren shall shutt upp their shoppes of the said artifcyers, and stopp thyer trades and occupieing, which heretofore they have frely used, the which, if it so shall fall out, wilbe an utter undoing and a beggeryng of the whole towne.

Item. That where as certen poore men of Gateshed have by the consent of the Bushopp, now deceased, and the Justices of the Shire, buylded certen shoppes and howses upon that part of the bridge which doth apperteyne unto countie of Busshoprick, the which shoppes and houses were seassed [cessed] and rented by the said Busshopp and Justices for the repaying of the said bridge: It may come to passe that the Maiour of Newcastle and his brethren, shall, by vertue of the said unyting, take the said howses and shoppes to them selves, and sease the same at thier owne pleasures, which shalbe an utter undoing to certen poore men and thier children, who at thier great costes and chardges buylded the same.

Thirdly. That where as their doth apperteyne unto the Bailife, Burgeses, and Comminaltie of Gateshed, by vertue of a certen aunycant grant, certen commens and pastures, which the said towne of Gateshed have of a longe tyme enjoyed without any lett or disturbance: It may come to passe by the said unyting that the towne of Newcastle shall clayme an enterest or title unto thies commodities, the which will bring the poore brough of Gateshed to extreme myserye.

Last of alle, we are the rather induced to thinke that thies thinges will come to passe by the said unyting of the townes, for that heretofore, contrary, as it may seme, to all justice, they have had a great disdayne at the said towne of Gateshed, in so moche that they have, by thier auctoritie, heretofore prohibited the said townsmen of Gateshed, as tanners and others, to buy and selle in the Quenes high markt, so that those which have come to buy wares or sell any in the said markt, they have troubled them by way of arrest and ymprisonment; and this wee dare be bold to prove, or else to suffer punyshment accordingly.

Many more inconveniunces myght ensue by this unytinge of the townes, which we are not able to declare, because we have not [conferred with the burgesses of the said towne—*erased*] time to consyder of the premises, and therefor are ignoraunte of such inconveniunces.

Endorsed—" 7 Mar. 1575 [6]."

Accompanying this is a fair paper writing, with the same title as the last. It is printed by Mr. Surtees,² as in opposition to the passing of the Act of Edward VI.; but the mention of the Queen and the late rebellion of the Rising of the North sufficiently identify it with the present proceeding, independently of its address to Master Bell, the Speaker of Parliament, and its existence as a State Paper of the reign of Elizabeth. It states the situation of Gateshead and its charge to the assessments of Durham, which ought to be continued if the act passed. The town was ruled by the Bailiff and Burgesses, and was as well governed, as to justice

² Vol. ii., p. 111.

and keeping clean the river, as Newcastle, the South side of the stream being deeper than the North side. The act proposed to be revived annexed Gateshead to Newcastle, to be parcel thereof and not of the County Palatine; and yet had a proviso leaving the inhabitants for punishment in Durham, so that they would be under the rule and correction of the Corporation of Newcastle, the Justices of Durham, and the Wardens and Stewards of the Trades in Gateshead. The act provided that it should not extend to take away any common; and there were 1,000 acres and more belonging to Gateshead and adjoining towns. But if these towns [*sic*] were annexed, they might put all their cattle to eat with Gateshead, or enclose, and have the coal of Gateshead Moor, which, if won, were a disinherison to the see of 10,000*l*. The county would want the help of Gateshead in bearing the assessed charges of the county. Finally, if the union took place, Gateshead would be replenished with evil persons and thieves, being outside the walls, as was the north part of Newcastle; whereas, now, there were a great number of substantial and true subjects, as the late rebellion testified, merchants, drapers, and other artificers, envied by Newcastle because they dwelt so nigh to it.

This was addressed to Master Bell,³ the Speaker of Parliament. Another paper was sent to Lord Burghley:—

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE SIR WILLIAM CECILL, KNIGHT, BARON OF BURGHLEY, AND LORD TREASURER OF ENGLAND.

Humblye shewen and besechen your honour your poore oratours the inhabytauntes of the brough of Gateside, in the countye of Durisme. That where as there is exhibited into the Highe Courte of Parlyament one bill for the unitinge of the townes of New Castell and Gateside aforesaid together, thies inconvenyences ensuinge by the unitinge of the same townes will ensue unto the said boroughe of Gateside, to the utter undoinge of the poore inhabytauntes therof, if the same bill shall take effecte.

1. *First*, Whereas it is said, in the said bill, that the nowe inhabytauntes of Gatesyde shall not be hyndred to occupie suche trades as they have used; nevertheles by equitye of the said bill, when the nowe inhabytauntes are dedd or gon, theire prentices and children, and suche as shall succede them, shalbe utterly barred of all occupyinge.

2. *Item*, It is likewise said, in the said bill, that the said inhabyt-

³ Robert Bell, Esq., afterwards Sir Robert Bell, was presented by the Commons for their Speaker, and, with the usual ceremonies, approved on the 10th May, 1572. John Popham, Esq., Solicitor-General, was chosen by the Commons, on the 20th January, 1580, in the place of "Sir Robert Bell, Knight, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, their mouth and speaker, lately dead."

santes shall not be charged with the repayre of the bridge above iij*d*. the pounde of theire goodes and landes, and the towne of Newe Castell to be theire cessours, whereby it is ment that the inhabytauntes of Gatesyde shall be charged and cessed by theire goodes, which exaccion was never before laid upon the [poore—*crased*] inhabytauntes of Gateside.

3. *Item*, Whereas it is said, in the said bill, that every inhabitant of Gateside, servinge with a free man in Newe Castell in any arte or mistery, shalbe afterward demed as a free man, whiche is no benefite to the towne of Gateside, for they will never take any of the towne of Gateside to be theire prentices, nether suffer, by vertue of theire private orders which they have amonge them selves, any of Gateside to take a prentyce. Wherof it will ensue, that the poore men of Gatesyde, becomyng aged and cannot take apprentices, shall be dryven to begge when they be past labour, so that of free burgesses they shall be brought into extreme bondage.

4. *Item*, By reason of the said statute, if it procede, the sonnes and prentices of the inhabytauntes of Gateside shall never be made free, so as in contynuaunce of tyme the towne shall be dispeopled, and so of an aunycnt boroughe shalbe made a desolate place.

5. *Item*, Whereas every straunger commynge into the towne did first agree with the Bisshopp and the Company of his ocupacion before he was suffered to occupie, this benefyte by this bill is ment to be taken bothe from the Bisshopp and the artifycers of the towne.

6. *Item*, Wheras the Bisshopp's Steward kepte a courte every fortnight, or as often as nede did require, if this statute procede that benefyte shalbe taken from hym.

7. *Item*, Wheras there is a suggestyon made that they seke to unite the townes for preservacion of the river, there are such holosome constytacions, ordennances, and lawes, made in the courtes of Gateside, by the Baylifes and Burgesses, and the same so well kepte, that the ryver is deper on that side that belongeth to Gatesyde then the other syde is.

8. *Item*, Wheras the Bailif hathe his office by patent from the Bisshopp, a parte wherof is to ponnyshe the offenders, yf this statute may procede, that parte of his office shalbe taken awaye.

9. *Item*, Wheras the p'son hathe a certen pryveledge in a strete in one parte of the towne. by vertue wherof he dothe yerely kepe a courte, havinge his officer to se faltes corrected, which are founde by twelve men at the same courte, this benefyte shall by this bill be taken awaie.

Wherefore and forasmuche, right honorable, as not only thies inconveniencies, but a greate number moe, are like to ensue to the poore towne and inhabytauntes of Gateside, to the overthrowe of nere mⁱ mⁱ mⁱ [3,000] people, if this bill maye take effecte, bysides a number also of

inconveniencies whiche maye ensue to the Bishop therby, it maye please your honour for charitie's sake to be a meane that the said bill do not procede, or els that your oratours maye be free of Newe Castell. And your poore oratours shall dailye praie for your honour in helth, with increase of happy felycytie, longe to lyve.

Endorsed—(date hidden, but apparently 12 Mar.)—
 “The Inhabetantz of Gatesyde. Articles against the
 Bill exhibited by those of Newcastle.”

Yet probably all this would have gone for little, had not private influence been used. Sir William Fleetwood, Recorder of London, was also Escheator of Durham under Bishop Pilkington, and during the vacancy of the see after his death. And here is his warm representation :—

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE AND MY SYNGULER GOOD LORD, MY LORD TREASURER OF ENGLAND.

My very good Lord,—As I have great cause to thanke your honour for my self, even so I doo most humbly render the lyke to your good lordshipp for the bisshopryke of Duresme. I have always found your lordshipp the pratron of that countrey. Your lordshipp hathe those that in that countrey dowe pray for your lordshipp and love yow. I do most humbly beseeche yowr honour to continue your favorable countenance towardes the same countrey. How derely I love that countie, and all the partes thereof, God, that knoweth the secrettes of all mens hartes, can witnes. There is no bishopp in the parliament to speake for theym. They have neyther knyghtes for the shire nor burges of any towne in that countrey. Surely, my Lord, God will blesse theym that shall speake for the countrey. The towne of Gatessyde is a corporate towne, an auncient borowgh, the keye of the countie pallantyne, the people religeous, godly, and good Protestannes, and, besides, men of good welthe, and very civill of behaveier. The towne of Newcastell are all Papistes, save Anderson, and yet is he so knitt in suche sort with the Papistes that *Aiunt, aiii; negant, negat*. I understand that the towne of Newcastell, enflamed with ambicion and malice, sycke in a sorte to joyne Gatessyde to the Newcastell. My Lorde, I beseeche your lordshipp, lett us not be trobled with it in the Common Howse, but stay it above, and the poore towne, and all wee of the bisshoprick, shall pray for your lordshipp.

Your lordshipp's most humble

W. FLEETWOOD.

Endorsed—“12 Mart. 1575.—The Recorder of London to my L., that the Bill concerninge Gateshede may not passe.”

The bill did not pass. Another attempt was made to the same effect in 1646, the troubles of the times being taken advantage of, as were the

vacancies on previous occasions. That there was some reason for the assertion concerning the state of religion in Newcastle cannot be doubted. We have in it an explanation of the opposition to Knox, and of the permission to bury Mrs. Dorothy Lawson after the manner of her own church. I was about to add, that here was one reason that the fires of Smithfield never blazed here; but Tunstall's diocese contained Gateshead also. I find a more genuine explanation in his own heart, and perhaps the remembrance that he had served other masters.

W. HYLTON DYER LONGSTAFFE, F.S.A.

THE MARKET AND FAIR AT GATESHEAD.

FOILED in their attempt to annex Gateshead to Newcastle, we find the Mayor, Aldermen, and Communalty of Newcastle resorting, almost the very next year, to the rather notorious "York Court" against the usages of the southern borough. An office copy of the depositions is or was in the vestry of Gateshead Church, and their contents form an appropriate appendage to the foregoing paper. The language of the interrogatories is repeated in the answers, and the Gateshead witnesses were so agreed, that the statement of one witness, with the little additions furnished by others, will generally suffice. The evidence is marshalled here under the numbers of the interrogatories, so as to keep that on each subject together, and while technicalities and tautology are struck out, the remaining words of the original are adhered to.

THE MAYOR, BURGESSES, AND COMONALTYE OF NEWCASTLE, *Plaintiffs*,
against RICHARD NATTRES, *Defendant*.

DEPOSITIONS OF DIVERSE WITNESSES PRODUCT AND SWORNE BEFORE THE
LORDE PRESIDENT AND COUNSELL ESTABLISHED IN THE NORTH PARTES
AND EXAMYNED BY THE EXAMYNER THERE.

DEPOSITIONS ON BEHALF OF RICHARD NATTRES, DEFENDANT.

1. Eborum. 10 Junii 20 Eliz. [1578.] *John Browne* of Gatesyde, marchant, about the age of 46. Doth knowe the complaynant and defendant and the towne of Gatesyde: hath knowne the same by the space of 22 yeres.—Eborum 3 Julii, *Robert Plomptons* of Bowdone, husbandman, fower skore. Hath knowne defendant 12 yeres, and Gatesyde three skore yeres and more.—*Thomas Thomsons* of Gatesyde, joyner, 75. Hath knowne defendant about a dosen yeres, and Gatesyde ever synce he colde remember anye thinge, for he was borne there.—*Wyllm. Dixon* of Gaytesyde, butcher, thre skore and thre. Hath knowne defendant 12 yeres, and Gatesyde ever synce he colde remember anye thinge.—*Wyllm. Wyllinsons* of Gaytesyde, butcher, thre skore and sex. Hath knowne defendant 12 yeres, and Gatesyde ever synce he colde remember.—*Robert Ayer* of Whitborne, husbandman, thre skore and sex. Hath knowne defendant 9 or 10 yeres, and Gatesyde 50 yeres and more.—*Wyllm. Rowsbye* of Whitborne, thre skore and thre. Hath knowne defendant 12 yeres, and Gatesyde all his lyfe synce he was of anye yeres of discretyon.—*Christofer Atkinson* of Whitborne, husbandman, 75.

Hath knowne defendant 12 yeres, and Gatesyde thre skore yeres and more. — *Johns Hutchensons* of Whitborne, husbandman, thre skore and sex. Hath knowne defendant 7 yeres, but Gatesyde these thre skore yeres. — *John Browns* of Gatesyde, pedler, 42. Hath knowne the towne 30 yeres, and defendant 26 yeres.

2. *Browns*. The towne of Gatesyde ys as yt is reported ane antyent towne or broughe belonginge the Byshope of Durhame and his predecessors. — *Plompton*. The towne ys and duryng all examine's remembrance hath bene ane antyent towne, &c. Hath all his lyf used to resort thither, and hath knowne borough courtes kept there by the Baylif and Burgesses of the towne in the name of the Byshop of Durham. — *Thomsons*. The towne ys and by reporte tyme out of mynde of man hath bene ane antyent towne, &c. Knoweth by that that he was borne there. Is prively that there ys and allwayes hath bene duringe examine's remembrance borowe courtes, &c. Hath knowne a toll taken within the town [at the south end of the Bridge, *Dixon*] to th' use of the Byshopp. — *Dixon*. Was borne within a myle thereof. There are borow courtes kept there by the Baylyf and Burgesses in the name of the Byshop; besydes which courtes there ar comonlye every fortynighte courtes kept there in the name of the Bishop by the Baylyf and Burgesses. — *Wilkinsons*. Examine's knowledge extendeth to 50 yeres, for so long examine hath dwelt in Gatesyde, and for 20 yeres hath bene one of the burgesses. — *Browns*, pedler. Hath dwelt in Gatesyde and resorted thither at tymes 30 yeres. Is now a fre man and one of the Burgesses.

3. *Brown*. Hath sene and harde certayne old and antyent recordes or wringes red, whereby yt doth apeare that th'inhabytantes within the towne or broughe of Gatesyde were incorporated by the name of Baylif, Burgesses, and Comonaltye [or by the names of Burgesses, *Interrogatory*], by a Byshop of Durhame, and the same hath bene also ratyfyed and allowed by the successors of the Byshopp. — *Plomptons*. He verylye taketh that th'enhabytants ys and durynge examine's remembrance and by reporte tyme out of mynde hath been incorporate, &c., by a Byshop of Durhame, &c. The inhabytantes have severall companies of sundrye occupatyons which are counted Freemen and Burgesses of the towne, who will not permyt any person that hath not bene apprentyce there to sett up and worke in the towne unles the persone do agree with theme that ar of the occupation that he is of and with the Baylif [and Burgesses, *Wykinsons*.] — *Thomsons*. Ys a Freeman of the towne. Hath sene and harde certayne old wringes red, &c. — *Dixon*. For 30 yeres hath bene one of the Burgesses. — *Wykinsons*. Hath sene stalledge moneye taken to th' use of the Byshopp within the towne of persons not fre there. There are Fre men of dyvers companies, whereof examinant is one. — *Browns*, pedler. The inhabytants have a comon seale belonging to the towne.

4. *Browns*. The marchantes, occupyers, handy craftesmen, and others the inhabytantes within the towne duryng examine's knowledge, and by repute tyme out of mynde, have had and used to bye, bargaine, utter,

retayle, and put to sayle in theyre houses and shoppes within the towne or broughe all such wares, marchandises, and goodes as they have used to trade or traficke, and to use all lawfull bargaines [and chivanses. *Plomptons*] at theire will and pleasure. — *Plomptons*. Hath bought dyvers things that he stode nede of of the inhabytantes and artificers there.

5. *Browne*. Hath harde yt reported that there hath bene heretofore two market dayes in the weke kept in the towne, enenst the Towle Boothe, and about a crosse which stood there. — *Plomptons*. Hath sene a market or fayer kept wekelye in the towne uppon two dayes in the weke, that ys to saye uppon the Tewsdaye and Frydaye or Saterdaye, betwene the Toll Bothe and the Pante or condyte there, and at the south ende of Tyne Brige, at a place there called Brige Yeate. — *Thomsons*. Hath sene a market kept betwene the Toll Bothe and the condyte or Pante wekely, upon Tewsdaye and Frydaye, uppon which market dayes there was breade, beanes, salte, and other thynges solde at the south ende of the Bridge of Tyne, on the south side of a stone called the Blewe Stone. Also hath knowne a fayer kept in the aforesayd places uppon the feast daye of St. Peter ad vincula comonly called Lamas daye. — *Dixon*. Hath knowne and sene that there hath bene a market kept weekelye uppon the Tewsdaye and Saterdaye, howbeyt although one of the said market dayes was kept uppon the Saterdaye, yet Frydaye was accounted the market daye by right. Cannot remember of any fayer that hath been kept there, savinge that allways uppon Lamas daye, uppon which daye there ys a fayer holden in Newcastle, th'enhabytants of Gatesyde do make all thinges redye and prepare for a fayer in Gaytesyde, and sett out theire wares to sale. There ys a Bull Ringe in Gaytesyde and and there was also a crosse standinge there which was used to be called the Market Crosse. — *Ayer*. There hath bene a market within the said towne or broughe within these fyfthe yeres wekelye uppon the Tewsdaye and Frydaye. There was a fayer kept yerelye uppon Lamas daye, throughout the said towne, for uppon that daye th'enhabytantes there dyd comonlye prepare for a fayer, and dyvers thynges that daye were broughte thither and there placed to be solde, and solde accordinglye. — *Browne*, pedler. Hathe harde yt reported that there hathe bene a market kepte wekelye twice in the weke uppon the Tewsdaye and Frydaye.

6. *Browne*. Dyd never knowe or see any market kept there, and therefore cannot anye furder depose, savinge that within these fyve yeres last past he hath sene horses brought to the towne and there sold openlye uppon anye daye in the weke about the Toll Boothe, where, by report, the market was kept. — *Plomptone*. Hath sene both corne and cattell and other marchandyses brought and placed within the towne there to be openlye sold within the market in the foresaid places uppon the foresaid market dayes thre skore yeres agoo and synce. Howbeyt now of late tyme the market hath not so muche bene occupied with corne and cattell as heretofore examinate hath sene the same occupied. About thre skore yeres synce he hath known wheat and bigg, and

cattell brought and placed between the Toll Both and the Pante or condyte, and beanes, and pease, otemeale, and other things brought and placed at the Brigg Yeate and there sold. And as yet there ys corne used to be brought thither and solde there and sometimes cattell. — *Thomsone*. Hath sene corne, cattelle, and other merchandyses brought and placed upon the market and fayer dayes to be openlye solde in the places aforesayd, where and when exam. hath sene the sayd merchandyses openlye bought and solde. — *Dixon*. Hath sene wheat, rye, bigge, and cattell brought and placed betwene the Toll Bothe and the Pante, to be openlye sold in the said market and solde accordinglye; and peas and beanes, salte, bread, and grotes lykewise at the Brigg Yeate to be openlye solde in the said market and solde accordinglye. — *Wylkinsons*. Saythe as is deposed by his cotestis Thomsone, howbeyt he hath not sene cattell brought to the market or fayer or solde there. — *Ayer*. To both places he hath sene corne and other goods brought and placed to be openly sold uppon the market dayes. For these 50 yeres hath yerely frequented and used to the towne and the markets, and hath sene bothe corne and other goods brought thither to be openlye solde and solde accordynglye. Hymselfe hath openlye sold corne there. Hath bene at the said fayer [uppon Lamas daye] and bought such thynges as he nededa. — *Rowesbye*. Saythe as Ayer, for himselfe hathe alsoe broughte and sent corne to the said market, and there solde the same and bought such thinges as he neded. — *Atkinson*. Saithe as Ayer. Hath brought corne to the market and there sold the same. There was used to be solde at the Southe ende of the Bridge, beanes, peas, salte, otemeale, eggs, breade butter, and chese; and betwene the Toll Bothe and the Pante there was solde wheate and bigge, and sometymes there was cattells brought thither to the said market and solde. — *Hutchinsons*. As Ayer, and addethe as Atkinsons. — *Browne*, pedler. Hathe bene informed by olde men there, there hath bene corne, as wheate and bigge, broughte and placed between the Toll Bothe and the Pante to be solde and there solde, and beanes, peas, salte, otemeale, bread, and other things on this syde the Blewe Stone. Hath heretofore tyme sene a toll takenn at the southe ende of the Bridge by th'enhabytantes of the towne to the use of the Byshop, which toll th'enhabytantes of Newcassell nowe hath in farme of the Byshop.

7. *Browne*. Defendand doth and for these 15 yeres hath inhabyted in the towne of Gatesyde, and all that tyme hath used the scyence and facultye of a marchant and chapman within the sayd towne. [*Browne*, pedler, agrees.] — *Plumpton*, 12 yeres. [The other witnesses agree with him, except Ayer and Hutchinson, who only speak during their knowledge of defendand.]

ON THE PARTYE AND BEHALF OF THE MAYOR, BURGESSES, AND COMMON-
ALTYE OF NEWCASTELL UPPOUN TYNE, COMPLAINANT.

Eborum. 1 Oct. 20 Eliz. *Nycholas Alleyne*, of Gatesyde, chapman, about the age of thre skore yeres, product, sworn and examined.

1. [Whether the complaynants ar lawfullye seized in theire demeane

as of fee as in the righte of their corporacion of and upon the same towne [of Newcastle], and of all fayers, towles, and comodytyes to the same belonging; and hold the same of the Queene's Majestye by payenge for the same 100*l.* yerelye for a fee ferme:] he cannot certayne depose, for he is not prevy to their corporacion. Useth to paye toll in Newcastle for all suche thinges as he buyethe there.

2. Duringe tyme of examinate's remembrance, which is 30 yeres, and by reporte tyme out of mynde of man, there hath bene wekely two market dayes yerelye in the same towne. And men maye daylye everye daye in the weke by wares at the merchantes' handes there.

3. Hath not known anye other markets betwene the said towne and the sea in anye place adjoyning the ryver of Tyne. Howbeit as exam. hath harde yt reported there hath heretofore tyme bene a market kept in Gatesyde, where exam. now dwellethe. And indede at this daye and all the tyme of exam. remembrance, there hath bene open shoppes kept and wares sold openlye out of the same. And exam. usethe to bye any thinge there that he lyst. And [whether by prescryption and inquirytione, the towne of Newcastle have this priviledge and libertye, that no other persone dwellinge on eyther syde of the ryver of Tyne betwixt the said towne and the sea, sholde kepe any shopp or seller for merchandyces save such persones as dwell in Newcastle] exam. cannot depose.

4. [As to whether exam. hath knowne any fayers or markets kept by the inhabitants of Gatesyde, and by what authoritye, or whether they oughte to kepe any fayers or markets at all there, or to kepe any marchant or draper shoppes therein, or comonlye to sette forthe and offer to sale anye wares], exam. cannot depose, savinge that duringe the tyme of exam. remembrance he hath sene marchants or chapmen and drapers shoppes kept within Gatesyde by th'enhabytants, and dothe and hath comonly used to sett forth their wares. And as yt is reported there hath bene markets and fayers kept within the said towne.

5. 6. [Whether the towne of Newcastle is seized upon all the same fayers and markets, and oughte to have the libertye and benefite of the same by especyall prescryption, and whether exam. hath knowne the inhabytantes of Gatesyde restrayned or forbidden by complainants or their predecessors to keep any fayers or markets in Gatesyde or openlye to sett to sayle any wares in Gatesyde, or to open or kepe any marchants shopp therein, or to sett forthe any stalls or booths with anye kind of wares to be solde there: Item, whether the inhabitants of Gatesyde dyd thereupon refuse or leve of to kepe any fayers or markets or to sell or sett to be solde anye wares], exam. cannot depose, savinge that the compts. or their predecessors have forbydden defendant and others of Gatesyde to offer anye wares openly to be solde, or to open or kepe any marchant's shopp therein. Howbeit the inhabytantes have allways kept open their shoppes and solde their wares and merchandyce in Gatesyde.

7. Th' enhabitants of Gatesyde during tyme of exam. knowledge have used and bene allowed to sell any kynde of wares, &c., and not restrayned to sell anye thinge, but do account theme selves in Gatesyde as fre as th' enhabytantes of Newcastle in Newcastle.

8. Cannot depose whether deft. hath wrongfullye sett and levyed a market for all kind of marchandyces within Gatesyde, sytuate uppon the banke of the ryver Tyne, betwene the towne of Newcastle and the sea, on everye of the market dayes whereon markets have bene kept in Newcastle.

9. But [referring to Interr. 9, whether hath he by meanes thereof gathered great assemblies of people at the same markets in Gatesyde, and stayed great numbers of people there which were comynge towards the markets in Newcastle] deft. hath kepte open shoppe for these tenn yeres nere unto the Bridge ende, and uppon all dayes in the weke hath kept open shop and solde all such kinde of wares as he had, by means whereof defendant's shop is greatlye frequented : and indede many persons will now bye wares at his shoppe as well on the market dayes kept at Newcastle as on other dayes.

10, 11. [Whether the markets and fayers in Newcastle by meanes of the markets kepte by defendant in Gatesyde ar greatly hindered or decayed, Item what losse complt. hath sustayned] exam. cannot depose.

12. For 30 yeres hath knowne other inhabytants within Gatesyde bye and put to sale any kind of marchandyce within their houses and shoppes.

13. The first marchantes, byers or sellers of marchandyces, that exam. did knowe in shoppes or houses within Gatesyde, when he came to dwell there, about 30 yeres agoe or rather more, were Willm. Potts, Willm. Donkin, Tho. Potts, and one Thomas Chambers, and dyvers others, whose names exam. remembrethe not, but as it is reported there hath bene chapmen byers and sellers of wares there tyme out of mynde of man.

At the "humble sute and request" of the defendant, the court "caused her Majesty's signet remayninge with her Highnes' secretarye attendant uppon the said Lord Presydent and Counsell" to be set to the copies of the depositions in testimony that they were true.

The York Court fell with the High Commission and Star Chamber, being abolished by the act of 16 Car. 10. Mr. Hudson Turner could find no proceedings of it among the London Record Offices, and doubted whether they were regularly kept, as the Wardens of the Marches transacted much of the business in their several districts. But this would not apply to the records of private causes between parties. Mr. Hodgson, the historian, had occasionally met with decrees

signed by the President, but made nothing out at York about any continuous records, and therefore concluded that "they were destroyed by the liberals in the reign of Charles I.," alluding to the siege of York, when the tower used by the Lord President, and containing the evidences of the religious houses in the North, was blown up. Dods-worth says that the greater part of its contents were removed by one Thomas Thomson, at the hazard of his life, to the Archbishop's archives, but he seems to refer to the monastic charters. (*See Hunter's Three Catalogues*, pp. 73, 94.) We cannot, therefore, hope for the decree in this case.

One of the most important of the ancient records mentioned by the witnesses was doubtless Bp. Pudsey's charter to the Burgesses of Gateshead, printed by Mr. Greenwell in his Boldon Book, xl. Bp. Poictou's confirmation, privately printed by Mr. Brockett, gives *portans* instead of *piscante*, and indeed a fisherman might long range the Bishop's riverless forest of Gateshead Fell, before he recovered his payment of a penny in a draught of fish.¹ By these charters, every burgess of Gateshead was to have the same liberty of his burgage as the burgesses of Newcastle had of theirs.

¹ Bourne has a ludicrously inaccurate translation of Poictou's charter. He transforms the "homo portans" into a hog! and "quadriga quæ ad nemus ibit," into "a whey or ox, the which goes to grass!"

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END OF VOL. II.

2.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

OF

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE,

IN THE YEARS

1855, 1856, AND 1857.

(FROM THE GATESHEAD OBSERVER.)

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1858.

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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

VOL. I.

1856.

No. 13.

THIS PART
IS OVER

THE annual meeting of the members was held on Monday, the 4th of February, 1856, at the Castle of Newcastle, (JOHN HODGSON HINDE, Esq., V.P., in the chair).

Dr. CHARLTON read the report, which, it will be seen, was of considerable length :—

In presenting the forty-third annual report, the Council have to congratulate the Society of Antiquaries on the prosperous condition and steady progress that has marked the course of the past year. Many papers of much interest, and many donations, both of books and of objects of antiquity, have been made, attesting the interest taken both by the members and the public in the welfare of the society.

The new and auspicious era of the society's taking possession of the fine old Norman building where it now holds its meetings, has been perpetuated by the fresh life infused at that period, and subsequently, into the society's operations. The rapid accumulation of papers and of antiquities has since then been such that, not only has the society now completed the fourth volume of its Transactions, but it is already in possession of papers amply sufficient to form another volume of goodly size, and which, it is hoped, will more speedily be distributed to the members than has been hitherto the case.

While, therefore, your Council see good reason to rejoice at the progress already made, they wish to impress upon the members, that in order to preserve the well-won reputation of this, one of the earliest provincial institutions of the kind, it is absolutely requisite that unceasing efforts should be made to provide a constant series of papers for the meetings, and to seek out everywhere the numerous objects of antiquarian interest that continually present themselves. Archaeology has now become so favourite a study, and so many young and energetic societies have recently engaged in its pursuit, that there is danger of the older institutions being left behind, if their members do not use their best exertions to keep pace with the rapid advance of this interesting study.

MONTHLY REPORTS.

At the last anniversary meeting it was determined that the Proceedings of the society should be regularly reported, and published monthly in a neat demy octavo form for distribution to the members. This has been done by the *Gateshead Observer* printing office. The reports have been duly drawn up by Mr. James Clephan, and your Council do

not hesitate to say that no measure has given more general satisfaction. The value of these monthly reports of the Proceedings is fully appreciated also by the public, as is evinced by the eagerness manifested to obtain copies. The Secretaries have received numerous letters from archaeologists in other parts of England, requesting, as a signal favour, to be allowed copies of their Proceedings. The Secretary has not as yet felt himself justified in complying with the request, as the circulation of the Proceedings is limited by the original resolution to the members alone; but your Council would suggest that a certain number of copies should be allowed to be sent to various archaeological societies, and to such gentlemen as may be considered entitled to them from the interest they take in the study of antiquities.

EXCAVATIONS ON THE ROMAN WALL.

During the past year the excavations at Housesteads and elsewhere, along the line of the Roman Wall, have been continued by the energetic proprietor, Mr. John Clayton. The results have been important, especially as regards the discovery of one of the exploratory turrets of the wall at the Knag Burn, a little east of Housesteads.

The excavations at Bremium, which had been carried on at so much expense by the munificent patron of the society, the Duke of Northumberland, have been this year, as far as possible, completed by some of the members, aided by a further donation of £25 from His Grace. The very satisfactory results of those additional explorations have been fully detailed by Dr. Bruce, at the monthly meeting in December last; and a full description of the whole, with plans of the station, will be published in the Transactions.

THE BLACK GATE.

The exertions of the society have likewise been directed to the preservation of the monuments of antiquity in the neighbourhood. The opening out of the roadway from the High Level Bridge to St. Nicholas's-square has exposed to view the well-known "Black Gate," one of the main entrances to the Castle of this town. It was at one time much to be feared that this fine structure would fall a sacrifice to modern convenience, and would be swept away with the surrounding buildings. Against the proposed destruction of this venerable edifice, the society most energetically appealed to the Corporation; and, your Council are happy to report, with signal success. Not only did the Corporation determine to retain the Black Gate entire, but they offered a prize of £50 for the best design for the approach in question, with a clause specially insisting on the preservation of the Black Gate. These designs, which have been recently exhibited in the Merchants' Court, have no doubt been seen and studied by all who take an interest in archaeology.

LONDON ANTIQUITIES.

Nor has the vigilance of the society been confined to local antiquities; but in May last it forwarded a petition to parliament, praying that the valuable collection of London antiquities, the property of that eminent antiquary, Mr. Roach Smith, might be purchased by the nation. Your Council have recently learned that there is some prospect of this most desirable object being carried into effect.

The excavations now going on at Tynemouth, for improving the fortifications there, will be sedulously watched by the society; and it is hoped that many interesting objects will be discovered during the progress. (Dr. Charlton parenthetically observed that some such discoveries had already been made.)

THE MUSEUM.

The want of additional accommodation for the society's increasing collections is now beginning to be severely felt. Not only is space deficient, but the essential article of light penetrates but sparingly through the deep windows of the Castle Keep. The Roman altars and inscriptions require to be ranged under a strong light to be correctly examined; and still more is this required with regard to many of the smaller and more delicate objects arranged under glass. For the latter, a strong light from above is by far the most appropriate. Two plans have been proposed for obtaining the requisite accommodation. The one is to provide the additional space within the Castle itself—the other to obtain a lease of some of the arches of the adjacent railway, and to fit them up for the reception of the larger antiquities. The only means of obtaining the requisite space within the Castle is by restoring the apartment which by many is considered to have existed over the Great Hall; and for this a plan has been prepared and laid before the society by Mr. Dobson. Mr. Dobson proposes to perforate the present brick-arched roof (which was put on in 1813) with a six-feet domed light; and this would give the society an apartment 15 feet high by 30 feet in length and 24 in breadth. The cost of this is estimated, with the flooring, &c., at £134; and the top-light thus obtained would be very favourable for the smaller specimens. By the other plan, that of enclosing some of the railway arches, if they can be obtained on lease at a reasonable rate, a large space, with a good side-light, would be provided; and if the whole could be connected by a wall with the Castle, so as to enclose the area and form a passage, ample room would be secured.

THE CATALOGUE.

The progress made in preparing the illustrated catalogue of Roman antiquities has been necessarily slow from the long time required to complete all the wood engravings wanted for the purpose. The Council are glad to report that these engravings are now finished, and that the catalogue of this most important part of the society's collections, prepared by Dr. Bruce, will speedily be published.

THE TRANSACTIONS.

The concluding part of volume iv. of the Transactions of the society is this day laid upon the table.

A notice of a motion has been given by Mr. W. H. Longstaffe, to reduce the future size of the publications to demy octavo, similar to that of the proceedings; and that the Transactions so printed shall be issued quarterly to the members free of carriage. It will be for the society to determine, this day, whether this important change shall be carried into effect or not, and the decision come to will necessarily affect also the monthly publication of the Proceedings.

HISTORY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

The Council have had under their serious consideration

the important subject of the completion of the *History of Northumberland*, which was left imperfect by the lamented death of the late Rev. John Hodgson, one of the vice-presidents of this society. It is unnecessary to enlarge upon the qualifications which preëminently fitted that gentleman for the execution of the great work which he undertook. His extensive general and antiquarian learning, unwearied industry, and minute local knowledge, are widely known, and have been duly appreciated; nor can we doubt that if his life had been prolonged, the county of Northumberland would have possessed a record of its history and antiquities equally distinguished for comprehensiveness of plan, minuteness of detail, fulness of information, and perspicuity of style. These characteristics are minutely displayed in the published volumes, but the original design is unfortunately far from being completed. Mr. Hodgson proposed to divide this work into three parts:—1. The General History of the County.—2. Its Topography and Local Antiquities arranged in Parishes.—3. A Collection of Documents, forming at once the materials for the compilation, and the vouchers for the accuracy and fidelity of its execution. Of these, the third part only is complete according to the author's intention; and this, unfortunately, is the least interesting to the general reader, although it contains a rich fund of information for the antiquary. Of the second part, three volumes have been printed, embracing the description of less than one-half of the county, and it would require at least as many additional volumes to comprise a satisfactory description of the remainder. Of the first part, nothing as yet has been published. Such being the state of the work at the time of Mr. Hodgson's decease, and no steps having been taken for its further prosecution, the Council have endeavoured, but in vain, to find some competent person willing to devote himself to the completion of an undertaking so deeply interesting to the public in this locality, but which, unfortunately, holds out no more solid inducement for the exercise of very laborious application, than the approval of those who appreciate this branch of literary study. They are not, however, without hopes that parties may be met with who are both competent and willing to undertake the history of particular parishes or districts within the county, and that, by a combination of the efforts of several individuals, it may be possible to complete the topographical part, not perhaps in a manner altogether worthy of the companionship of the preceding volumes, but so as at all events to present an immense mass of original and authentic information. In order to obtain the assistance of such persons in their several localities, and to insure as far as possible uniformity of plan, and also to solicit information and the inspection of documents from the landed proprietors and others, the Council would suggest the appointment of a small committee, to whom the general superintendence of the work should be entrusted. In this way they trust they may look forward to the completion of the second part at no distant period. In the meantime, however, they are strongly impressed with the importance of supplying as early as possible the want of the first part or General History, that the work at once may be complete as far as it goes; whereas it is at present not only imperfect in its conclusion, but defective in its commencement, and thus the

general plan is with difficulty understood by the reader. This part may, without undue curtailment, be comprised in a single volume; and as the materials have not here to be sought by personal inquiry or in private repositories, but in the pages of our early historians, which are now readily accessible, there can be no difficulty in securing its completion at an early day, if it is placed by the committee in the hands of a party conversant with the subject.

ANCIENT MUSIC OF THE COUNTY.

Another object which the society has in view is the preservation of the ancient music of this Border county. These records of the past, in the shape of ballads, &c., have, indeed, received considerable attention, but many of the old airs are now with difficulty recoverable, and ere long will have entirely disappeared. Much solicitude has been expressed by the noble patron of the society that these interesting records of former times should be preserved; and the Council have adopted this suggestion by the appointment of a small committee of such gentlemen as are willing to give their attention to this subject.

LOST MEMBERS.

During the past year the society has lost by death one of its earliest members, the senior Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. John Adamson. Mr. Adamson had been connected with the society from its formation in 1813, and had acted as its Secretary during the long period of 43 years. During this time Mr. Adamson contributed several important papers to the society's Transactions; and from his extensive correspondence with archæologists in all parts of the country, he was enabled to obtain much important information, and many donations of works of value for the society's library. Mr. Adamson was well known to the literary world as a student of Portuguese literature, and had published several works relating to Portuguese authors. For thirty years he had also held the office of Secretary to the Literary and Philosophical Society of this town, which society he first joined in 1811. He was, likewise, one of the founders of the Natural History Society—a pursuit to which he was always much attached.

The society has also to deplore the loss of Captain Widdrington, of Newton Hall, Northumberland, a gentleman of an elevated mind and taste, an ardent naturalist and traveller, and who ever took much interest in the proceedings of the society.

One of the most active members of the society, Mr. H. G. Potter, has resigned his connection with the society on the occasion of his removal to the South of England for his health. Mr. Potter was a diligent excavator on the line of the Roman Wall, and the results of his researches at Amboglanna are well known to all the readers of the Transactions of the society.

The Council, in deploring these losses to the society, see yet good reason to believe that the renewed spirit and vitality manifested in the society since its removal to the present locality will not only continue unabated, but will increase year by year.

The report closed with a list of the papers read and donations received during the year, as from time to time reported in the *Observer*.

The CHAIRMAN congratulated the meeting on the presentation of so favourable a report, and paid a tribute to the memory of the Senior Secretary (Mr. Adamson). He then referred to the proposed attempt to complete the History of Northumberland, so admirably begun and carried forward by the late Rev. John Hodgson; and suggested that a committee should be appointed to execute the recommendations of the report.

Mr. H. INGLEDEW moved the adoption of the excellent report just read by the Secretary.

Mr. R. LEADBITTER seconded the motion, and it was passed unanimously.

HISTORY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

Mr. JOHN FENWICK brought forward a motion founded upon the clause in the report relating to the History of Northumberland. He named six gentlemen to form the proposed committee—pointing out, as he did so, their peculiar fitness for the task. They were — The Chairman, Mr. Hodgson Hinde; the Rev. James Raine, of Durham; the Rev. Dr. Bruce, of Newcastle; Mr. John Clayton, town-clerk of Newcastle; Mr. William Dickson, clerk of the peace, Alnwick; and Mr. William Woodman, town-clerk, Morpeth.

Mr. HENRY TURNER, who seconded the motion, suggested that it would be better, in the earlier periods of the history, to take the divisions by baronies, and not by parishes.

Mr. FENWICK: Does Mr. Turner know the extent of the baronies? Why, Wark is a barony of itself.

Mr. LEADBITTER: There are several divisions, but the parishes will be found most convenient. There are regalities, as well as baronies, manors, and parishes. There is the regality of Hexham. (A Member: Yes, and there are honours, too:—the honours of Tindale and Redesdale.)

The CHAIRMAN, before the motion was adopted, wished to guard himself and his proposed colleagues against being pledged too deeply. They would act, chiefly, in the capacity of editors. They would collect whatever information they could from various quarters, and publish it, either as sent, or with revisions, amendments, and enlargements. With respect to Mr. Turner's suggestion, that gentleman would see, on reconsideration, that he would substitute a greater for a minor difficulty.

Mr. TURNER: I simply referred to the earlier periods of our history.

The CHAIRMAN: Well! take the barony of Bywell. A portion of that barony is in Tindale ward — another portion comprises Widdrington, thirty miles

away. There must, of course, be a genealogical account of the baronies, on the plan adopted by Mr. Hodgson; but we must also adopt his parochial divisions. I will now put Mr. Fenwick's motion.

Mr. INGLEDREW said, he had been reminded, by the discussion, of the fact that his friend Mr. Fenwick, as steward of the barony and manor of Wark, would be a very proper member of the committee; and if he might be allowed to do so, he would propose that his name be added.

Mr. LEADBITTER seconded the motion.

The CHAIRMAN said, the meeting could not make a happier addition to the committee; for Mr. Hodgson left off at Simonburn, the head-quarters of the barony of Wark; so Mr. Fenwick could take up the story just where it was dropped. (Laughter.)

Mr. TURNER, who adhered to his suggestion, notwithstanding what had fallen from the Chair, observed, that many of our manors existed prior to the Conquest; and it would be found, in the progress of investigation, that the territorial changes introduced by the Normans were not so violent and extensive as writers in general would lead their readers to imagine.

The motion, as enlarged, was put and carried.

EXTENDED ACCOMMODATION.

Dr. BRUCE brought forward another motion arising out of the report. He proposed that, as the first and easiest step towards extending the accommodation of the society, they should take some of the railway arches. He should be exceedingly sorry, he must say, to see a floor constructed over the magnificent hall of the Castle; although, if such an expedient should eventually be necessary, he would say, Let it be done. But let them, first, resort to a simpler means of enlarging their space. Mr. Dobson had assured him there would be no difficulty whatever in fitting up a number of the neighbouring arches for the purposes of the Museum. Want of light had been urged as an objection, but Mr. Dobson said that that was the least difficulty. A covered approach could be made, connecting the arches with the Castle; the arches could be connected with each other; and as the arches were filled, they might go on advancing, until they reached the Black Gate. (Laughter.) With an increase of room, they would have increased contributions. Mr. Dobson, indeed, said he would fill them one arch himself. (Applause.)

Mr. TURNER seconded the motion, and suggested the enclosure of some of the open ground near the Castle.

Mr. INGLEDREW called attention to the existence of a public footpath between the Castle and the arches:—if that was to be obstructed, the scheme would be opposed.

Dr. BRUCE : The covered way may be constructed in the air, and so present no obstruction.

Dr. CHARLTON was afraid the arches would not be got so cheap as the Castle—which the society held at a nominal rent of half-a-crown a-year. He should, however, have no objection to the plan, if the arches could only be kept dry. In Gateshead, he believed, they were damp, and therefore objectionable. If not dry, they could only be used for some of the larger objects.

Dr. BRUCE said, all dampness could be avoided by building a thin arch of brick and cement inside.

Dr. CHARLTON continued :— He had already submitted to the members plans of a room to be erected over the hall, which he should himself have preferred. He knew that a notion very generally prevailed that no such room had ever existed over the hall. But, in his opinion, there had anciently been, not one room only, but two—one over the other. There were joist-holes in the walls, showing the level of one destroyed floor ; but Dr. Bruce leaned to the opinion that these marks were indications of a gallery only. The point was open to dispute. For himself, he thought no architect would ever have built, originally, so disproportioned a hall—a hall 45 feet high, and only 25 long and 24 broad. The present roof was quite modern, having only been put on in 1813. He should be glad, for his part, to see both plans carried out.

Mr. HENRY TURNER : The arches will be the cheapest, to begin with.

Dr. CHARLTON : Not if the directors charge £20 a-year rent.

The CHAIRMAN : We cannot afford to pay any substantial rent. The railway-directors must do the thing handsomely, if they do it at all.

The motion, with an alteration as to the waste ground, was put and carried.

THE ANCIENT MUSIC OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

Dr. BRUCE said, he had another motion to propose—which related to the ancient melodies of the county of Northumberland. This was a subject which had excited the deepest interest in many quarters, and more than one individual had begun the work of collection. The society, therefore, came forward to complete the work at a happy moment. They had only to let it be known that they had undertaken the enterprise, and they would have numerous assistants and fellow-labourers. The late Mr. Bewick, of Gateshead, son of the eminent engraver, had left a collection behind him. Mr. Gibson, the curator of their own Museum, had a collection of four hundred Northum-

brian melodies, which would be accessible. Other collections were in existence; and if a committee were now appointed, to serve as a centre of action, all the materials of a complete collection might be brought together, and preserved for posterity. He begged to name as a committee — Mr. Kell, Mr. Clerevaux Fenwick, and Mr. Robert White — with power to associate with themselves any gentlemen they thought proper, either within or without the society. He was happy to say that Dr. Ions (Mus.Doc.) was willing to assist; and no doubt many other gentlemen would follow his example.

Mr. FENWICK seconded the motion; and said, if the task were not undertaken at once, much of the ancient music of Northumberland must be lost. There were two local airs, the words of which he had been in search of for years, and without success. Others would be lost in like manner, if not now secured. There was a peculiar character connected with the songs of the county. They were generally of a martial description—gathering songs; and they were highly instructive as to the manners and customs of our forefathers. With respect to the collection of the late Mr. Bewick, his friend Mr. Kell had had an interview with Miss Bewick on the subject, and she freely offered to place the whole at the service of the society. (Applause.)

Mr. KELL corroborated the statement, and said the collection had occupied Mr. Bewick for years. Mr. Bewick, he might add, was one of the best players on the small pipes he (Mr. Kell) had ever heard.

Dr. BRUCE hoped the committee would, from time to time, let them hear a selection of the Border melodies, by some of the best Northumberland players. (Laughter.)

The CHAIRMAN: I was in hopes, a few minutes ago, that our friend Mr. Fenwick was going to hum us one of the airs of his lost songs. (Laughter.)

Dr. BRUCE said, there were still a few good players on the small pipes, and he should like to hear them at a monthly meeting.

The CHAIRMAN: At dinner, Doctor:—at dinner. (Laughter and applause.)

Mr. FENWICK: It is worth a journey to our manor dinner at Wark, to hear the piper go round the room, playing *Chevy Chase*. (Laughter.)

The motion was carried.

PRINTING THE TRANSACTIONS.

Mr. HYLTON LONGSTAFFE, in bringing forward his motion, said:—The Antiquarian Society of Newcastle-upon-Tyne was founded in 1813 for the express purpose of “inquiring into antiquities;” and, in the ad-

mirable essay on the study contemplated, which was read by the historian of Northumberland in that year, the following warning occurs : — “ If our meetings be taken up merely with conversations, and our attention directed only to collecting books and trifling curiosities, the society will either die in its infancy, or, at best, draw out a feeble and rickety existence. But if any real gratification is to arise to us as individuals, or respectability to attach to us as a body, they can only be effected by every member zealously contributing his portion of knowledge ; and each of us certainly has it in his power, by adding something to the common stock of information, to further the designs of the institution.” The society commenced hopefully. It contemplated works of utility to antiquaries. It republished *Grey's Chorographia*, and in the first report added Grey's own emendations. The Council, as Mr. Hodgson informed Mr. Surtees in notifying his election as member, were even “ inspired with a strong desire of reëditing *Horsley's Britannia Romana*, with additions.” With the exception, however, of Mr. Hodgson Hinde's valuable volume of Pipe Rolls, no other separate works have been printed by the society ; and its labours have been confined to the *Archæologia*. In imitation, perhaps, of that vast unreadable assemblage of papers, good and bad, the *Archæologia* of the London Society, our own body fixed on a most inconvenient, and (on the general principle that squares are inelegant) an inelegant form, for their Transactions—a demy quarto. An oblong book, of whatever size, is passable ; while a square one is always *flabby*. It seems strange that, while the *Chorographia*, Mr. Hinde's Pipe Rolls, and the publications of the Newcastle Typographical Society, should all be in the more convenient form, that the quarto (and that not the good old post-quarto of topography) should, in the case of the *Archæologia*, have been selected. It seemed, like the London publication, to bar reference. It was as likely to succeed as quarto histories of England, or quarto textbooks and reports for lawyers. And the event has been that our *Archæologia* have lingered on obscurely, the members paying little respect to the thin empty tracts which now and then came before them. Hence they suffered long intervals of publication without great clamour :—during which intervals the advertisements in the *Gentleman's Magazine* were being bound, and all sorts of methods of idly expending the society's funds were adopted. It cannot be said that the *Archæologia* were devoid of talent. The occupying of 79 pages, as late as 1827, with a paper to prove an obviously Norman doorway to be a Roman one,

and the printing of documents in the largest type, might, indeed, justify the ridicule with which Mr. Surtees used to regard what he called the *Ælian Society*. But the earlier portions of the *Archæologia* were furnished with much that was valuable; and Mr. Hodgson, by printing occasionally in double columns with small type, tried to use economy and please the eye of the working antiquary, to whom a widely printed document is an eyesore. The society has, in forty-two years, managed to print four volumes—an average of a thin part in every three-and-a-quarter years. The country members have naturally been much disgusted; for they could not share in the delights which Mr. Hodgson feared—the mere passing “conversations, the collecting of books, and trifling curiosities.” During its existence, the Record Commission were reduced, by popular feeling, from folios to octavos. The age of folios, indeed, may be said to be gone. The London *Archæologia* play quite a second fiddle to the admirable octavos of the *Archæological Institute*, the *Sussex and Lancashire Societies*, and of Mr. Roach Smith; and our *Archæologia* in question have been completely eclipsed by the handy and most valuable series of octavo volumes which have been the glory of the Surtees Society. It will hardly be credited that while we have been expending £60 per part, the Surtees Society could print 350 copies and bind 200 copies of their excellent *Boldon Bute* for £50. As, however, our present publisher, Mr. Pigg, estimates the cost per part at only £25, I do not make money matters a part of my argument, though in them the saving will not be inconsiderable. At length the Society of Antiquaries of London roused a little, and issued octavo notices of their meetings, which *are* read. A similar experiment has been tried by our own society with signal success. Our little octavos are eagerly inquired after. There is, moreover, a strong sense, in and out of the society, that a need exists in the North of some depository of short documents and discoveries, to the publication of which the Surtees Society does not reach. And it is felt that there is a claim upon this society to redeem its long laches by taking a leading position in the elucidation of northern antiquities. It is useless to reply that we are open to the accession of new members, and to the reception of their communications for our *Archæologia*. Working antiquaries will not pay their subscriptions unless they have a *quid pro quo*; neither have they sent, nor will they consign, many papers of value for reference to the oblivion of our lumbering *Archæologia*. There is a wide difference between the labours of the working anti-

quary, and the satisfaction of the collector of books, merely as books. The former, like the classical student, or the lawyer, must have books with something in them, closely packed, and such as he will have pleasure in using. The society, by its constitution, identified itself with inquiry; and to inquirers it ought to look for success. For collectors, there is abundance of handsome, and rare, and select literature in this country. Even beyond an increased roll of members, the society ought to consider the income which may be derived from the sale of books to non-members, if they issue books worth the possessing. The answer, that we do not want such purchasers, is unjust to investigators of particular fields of research, and altogether foreign to our professed desire to advance archaeology. Besides, our members gain, like those of the Surtees Society, by the increased quantity of matter such income enables us to issue. The rumoured objections to the bringing the quarto series to a completion are very strange. One is, that by adopting octavo we lose caste, and show weakness. It is sufficient to reply that, with our 96 members, we have nothing to lose, everything to gain, and that we do not intend to be an unreforming society; and if we have weakness, we will not bottle it up, but mend our ways. Since Mr. Christmas's letter, the London Society and their *Archæologia* alike stink in the nostrils, and are no criterion of caste. Another objection is, that we began in quarto:—therefore we must not reform. It is said that non-grouping in a library is a consideration. It is not so to a true antiquary. It is nothing to him that a useful paper was published at such a place by such a society. Each volume of a society's Transactions is distinct in itself; and to prevent any possible confusion in quotations, that not very redolent name *Archæologia*—(the "old wives' logic" of Walpole, and the horror of Christmas and Smith)—had better given way to a new name for a distinct work—say *Collectanea Eliana*; and let the *Archæologia* be complete in four volumes. Besides, it would be very inconvenient to have two contemporaneous works, our octavo Proceedings and the *Collectanea*, in different parts of a library. The printing of the Proceedings necessitates their distinct nature, but their size may be similar to that of our collection of papers. The details of the titles, and arrangements for appearances, may be left to the Council; but I may explain that if the Proceedings, paged separately, were fastened to our *Collectanea*, and issued quarterly, very handsome thick parts might be safely and economically transmitted by the post, and thus regularly amuse

our members. I may also add, under this head, that Mr. Hinde's Pipe Rolls and our catalogues being in octavo, we hitherto have not had any fixed size. A third objection is, that quarto is desirable for engravings. If we continue lithography, and debar ourselves the pleasure of having a useful property in engravings for after use in catalogues, &c., the objection is good. But with the beautiful woodcuts or copperplates employed elsewhere at a reasonable cost, no necessity for quarto has arisen with us, or will arise. All our former illustrations might, without detriment to their utility, have appeared in octavo. As to the introduction of pedigrees, they may be moulded to any size, if their compiler knows his business. In my present information of the arguments of opponents to change, I have, I think, nothing to add; and as discussions on working details are more adapted for the Council, I shall, in full hope that some new life and strength may, at this favourable moment, be thrown into our society, content myself by moving—"That the quarto series of the *Archæologia Eliana* is now completed, and that, for the future, the publications of the Antiquarian Society of Newcastle-upon-Tyne shall be printed in demy octavo." And in doing so, I may remark that a similar resolution, to take effect at the completion of the fourth volume of *Archæologia*, was carried by Dr. Bruce and Dr. Charlton some time ago; but the period of action has now arrived, and the lapse of time, and some objections, render it desirable that the sense of the society on the subject should be taken on this occasion.

Mr. INGLEDEN seconded the motion. He knew, as a lawyer, how much more pleasant, convenient, and satisfactory it was, to consult an octavo rather than a quarto or a folio.

The Rev. JAMES RAINES said, the question was not so much what size the Transactions of the society should be, but whether they could get anything to print at all. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) He knew this—that he had got many gentlemen at a distance to join the society, and they complained that they received little or nothing in return for their subscriptions—that the members in Newcastle bought books with their (the complainants') money. (Laughter.) He cared comparatively little, himself, about the size of a book—only let him have something, of one size or another. Did Mr. Longstaffe think, if his motion were carried, that materials could be got together, and printed, for distribution to the members? The society had been forty years in existence, and all it had to show its distant members was four thin books. (Hear, hear.) He would vote for octavo, if the change of size would give them more books.

Mr. LONGSTAFFE said, there was matter on hand at that moment which would fill two octavo volumes. Materials might readily be had; but who would place them in the hands of the society, to be consigned to the oblivion of quarto?

Mr. RAINE said, he had often wondered what came of the papers that were read before the members. Valuable and interesting papers were read—a rumour of them reached his ears—and he heard no more about them. If, on the passing of this motion, there was a probability of their going on with greater energy, let the size be octavo by all means.

Dr. CHARLTON thought octavo the most useful, handy size; and they had plenty of materials—not equal, perhaps, to those of the Surtees Society, but not so far inferior to them that this society should feel ashamed.

Mr. RAINE: We take quite a different field in the Surtees Society. The Society of Antiquaries would never think, of course, of reprinting any ancient work. There is no competition between the two societies.

Mr. FENWICK would look upon it as a sign of decadence, if they were to resort to the octavo size. There was an appearance of aristocracy in a quarto not to be seen in an octavo. He differed from his friend Mr. Ingledew. He always looked with more pleasure on a quarto than an octavo law book. He hardly believed a statute was a statute, unless it was printed in quarto. (Laughter.)

Mr. RAINE said, his friend Mr. Fenwick's objections resolved themselves into an *argumentum ad pulchritudinem*, not an *argumentum ad utilitatem*; and there was no disputing on questions of taste. (Laughter.)

Mr. HENRY TURNER supported the motion.

The CHAIRMAN said, he took the same view as Mr. Fenwick. His prejudices were on the side of quarto. He was disposed, however, to listen to the change on the score of expense—although he would depart with regret from the present handsome size. He did not think, however, they should keep too much in view the sale of their publications. The more they made them trashy—the more they likened them to a magazine—the more copies, no doubt, they would sell. But their aim must be different. (Applause.) With these remarks, he would assent to the motion.

Motion put and carried.

THE SURTEES SOCIETY.

Dr. CHARLTON said, he held in his hand a circular from the Rev. James Raine, jun., as secretary of the Surtees Society, intimating that, up to the 1st of March next, the society's back volumes might be

Purchased for the completion of sets. He found that, to complete the set in the Castle, £10 would suffice.—
Ordered that the set be perfected.

BREMENIUM.

Dr. **BRUCE** informed the meeting that Mr. Milburn had rendered an account of the expenses incurred in making the excavations at Bremenium. The total amount was £70 3s. 10d., including nothing for Mr. Milburn's remuneration. The Duke of Northumberland had subscribed £25, and Mr. Clayton £10. (The Chairman gave £5, and Mr. Fenwick £1 1s.)

Mr. **FENWICK** said, Mr. Milburn was a very worthy man, and had entered with great zeal and intelligence into the work which the society took in hand. He had so distinguished himself, in fact, that he acquired on the spot the name of the Prefect of the Exploratory Cohort of Bremenium. (Laughter.) He deserved any honour which the society could confer upon him, and he had therefore great pleasure in moving a vote of thanks to him for his services. (Carried by acclamation.)

A brief conversation ensued as to the destination of the remains dug up at Bremenium—the **CHAIRMAN** remarking that the Duke would no doubt be governed, very much, in any decision he might come to, by the consideration of the space possessed by this society for the reception of such objects.

CRIMEAN RELICS.

Dr. **BRUCE** suggested an application to the Government, through Lord Ravensworth, for captured Crimean guns, in substitution of the worm-eaten carronades now placed on the battlements of the Castle.

Mr. **TURNER** doubted whether, as a Society of Antiquaries, they could go with propriety in quest of modern ordnance.

Dr. **BRUCE** replied, that if they were applying for contributions to their Museum, the objection might apply; but this was quite a different matter. If they were to have guns on the Castle, they might as well be objects of national interest. He always thought it one of the charms of their Castle that it was so closely associated with contrasted objects—the church of St. Nicholas—the High Level Bridge—and the railway, with its locomotive whistle. (Cries from the Whistle of “Here! here!”)

The **CHAIRMAN** and others coincided with Mr. Turner, and the proposal was not pressed.

THE OLD WALLS OF NEWCASTLE.

Mr. **RAINE** laid before the members the following copy of a writ directed to the Mayor and Bailiffs of Newcastle by Edward the Third:—

Rot. Claus. xi. Edw. iii. (1337).

De Porta que vocatur Westgate, in Villa Novi Castri
super Tinam, reparanda.

Rex dilectis sibi Maiori et Ballivis ville sue Novi Castri
super Tinam salutem :—

Mandamus vobis quod, de firma vestra quam nobis
reddere tenemini ad scaccarum nostram, pro villa pre-
dicta, de annis presenti et preterito, per visum et testimo-
nium dilectorum nobis Ricardi de Acton et Roberti de
Shilvington, seu eorum alterius, usque ad summam quad-
raginta librarum, in reparacionem et construccionem
illius porte que vocatur le Westgate, et pontis versatilis
ibidem ; que quidem porta in debiliiori loco claustrum ville
predicte situata existit, et in magna sua parte diruta est
et contracta, cum celeritate que commode fieri poterit,
poni faciatis. Et custus quos circa reparacionem et con-
struccionem porte et pontis predictorum, usque ad sum-
mam dictarum quadraginta librarum, sic apposueritis, cum
illos sciverimus, vobis in firma vestra predicta allocari
faciemus.

Teste Rege apud Turrin London vj. die Aprilis.

Per ipsum Regem.

(TRANSLATION.)

Close Roll of 11 Edward III. (1337).

Touching the Gate which is called Westgate, in the Town
of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, to be repaired.

The King, to his beloved Mayor and Bailiffs of his town of
Newcastle-upon-Tyne, greeting :—

We command you that, out of your rent which you
are bound to render to us, at our Exchequer, for the said
town, in respect of the present and past years, you do
cause to be laid out, under view and testimonial of our
beloved Richard de Acton and Robert de Shilvington, or
either of them, up to the sum of £40, on the repair and
building, with such speed as conveniently may be, of the
gate which is called the Westgate, and the turn-bridge
there ; which same gate stands situate in the more decayed
portion of the enclosure (claustrum) of the said town, and
is in great part itself wasted and broken. And we will
cause the costs which you shall so be at, about the repair
and building of the said gate and bridge, up to the sum of
the said £40, when they are made known to us, to be
allowed to you in your said rent.

Witness the King, at the Tower of London, 6 April.

By the King himself.

HISTORY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

Mr. RAINE said, he understood that, while he was
absent from the room, his name had been placed on a
committee for completing the late Mr. Hodgson's
History of Northumberland. It would give him the
greatest pleasure in the world to be in any way
instrumental to the carrying-out of the object of the
committee ; but while he would gladly assist in the
completion of so noble a work, he must not be ex-
pected, at his time of life and with his engagements,
to assist with his pen. Whatever he could do, by
advice or superintendence, should be freely performed ;
but he could not do more. (Applause.)

OFFICERS AND COUNCIL.

The annual election now took place by ballot ; and the votes having been cast up, the result was as under :—

PATRON.

His Grace the Duke of Northumberland.

PRESIDENT.

Sir John Edward Swinburne, Bart.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Right Hon. Lord Ravensworth.

John Hodgson Hinde, Esq.

John Clayton, Esq.

TREASURER.

John Fenwick, Esq.

SECRETARIES.

Edward Charlton, M.D.

John Collingwood Bruce, LL.D.

COUNCIL.

Rev. E. H. Adamson.

Thomas Bell.

William Dickson.

John Dobson.

Martin Dunn.

William Kell.

W. H. D. Longstaffe.

Rev James Raine, jun.

Edward Spoor.

Matthew Wheatley.

Robert White.

William Woodman.

Mr. FENWICK moved a vote of thanks to the Chairman — who, he said, though living at so great a distance, was frequent in his attendance at their meetings. (Carried by acclamation.)

The CHAIRMAN, returning thanks, assured the members that the pleasure which he experienced in meeting them amply compensated all the inconveniences of attendance arising from distance. (Applause.)

MONTHLY MEETING OF MEMBERS.

An ordinary meeting of the society was held in the Castle, on Wednesday evening, February 6, (WILLIAM KELL, Esq., in the chair).

Mr. W. H. Brockett, through Mr. LONGSTAFFE, presented to the society a sheet of matter relating to Sherburn Hospital, not to be found in the pages of *Surtees*, the documents abstracted having been found in a queer corner of the building since the historian wrote.

The Rev. JAMES RAINE, jun., presented 31 Roman coins in third brass, discovered at Heddon on the Wall ; 7 others from Hawk's Nest, near Brampton ; and a defaced silver coin from Housesteads. Among the coins from Heddon was one of Arcadius, who reigned just before the recal of the eagles from Britain. Another, with the head of Constantine on the obverse, bore as a legend the name of his new capital, *Constantinopolis*—the monogram of Christ occurring on the reverse. A third, of Constantius Junior, had the reverse of *Hoc signo victor eris*—which had previously,

in other instances, been considered a forgery. Of the genuineness of the present specimen there seemed to be no question.

The same reverend gentleman, and Mr. Longstaffe, with the Secretaries, were appointed a Printing Committee—Mr. Longstaffe to be chairman and convener of meetings. Instructions were given to the Committee to draw up a code of regulations as to the society's Transactions for the consideration of the Council at their next meeting, but in the meantime to proceed with the printing of Part I.

The fund for procuring proper woodcuts for the Catalogue of the society's collections of Roman remains being insufficient by £16, the society voted £10 towards its increase—the remainder to be raised by private subscription.

The new Secretary, Dr. Bruce, was instructed to see the Town Surveyor, and ascertain the respective ownerships of the waste ground near the Castle.

The meeting then came to a close.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

Vol. I.

1856.

No. 14.

THE March meeting was held on Wednesday, the 5th, in the Castle of Newcastle, (JOHN FENWICK, Esq., Treasurer, in the chair).

Dr. BRUCE read the minutes, and laid on the table, as further donations from Lord Lonsborough, several additional parts of his lordship's *Miscellanea Graphica*. Also, from Mr. W. J. Forster, of Tynemouth, some old letters, comprising one written by the Earl of Derwentwater. Dr. B. called attention to a notice of the forthcoming meeting in Edinburgh of the Archaeological Institute, contained in the *Archæological Journal*.

The CHAIRMAN presented a copy of Cotton's "Exact Abridgement of the Records in the Tower of London, from Edward II. to Richard III., of all the Parliaments," &c.

Mr. HYLTON LONGSTAFFE read a note from Mr. William Boyne, of London, the numismatist, referring to a tradesman's token contained in the Museum—a token of Matthew Hardwicke, of Leeds, dated 1688; and Leeds being Mr. Boyne's native town, he was anxious to have this coin, and would give for it, in exchange, the more local tokens of Anthony Markendale, of Barnardcastle, 1666, and William Roper, of Durham.—Offer accepted.

Dr. BRUCE submitted a sketch by Mr. Dobson of the proposed adaptation of railway-arches and waste ground to the purposes of the Museum.

Mr. LONGSTAFFE, for himself and colleagues (Rev. James Raine, jun., and Secretaries), presented the statutes by which the Printing Committee propose to regulate the publication of the Transactions and Proceedings of the Society.—Adopted.

Dr. CHARLTON being detained at home by indisposition, Mr. Longstaffe took his place in reading a paper contributed by the Rev. Daniel H. Haigh, of Erdington, "On the Inscribed Cross at Bewcastle in Cumberland"—a four-sided column, about 14½ feet high, tapering gently from its base to the top. As a monu-

ment of our language, it is positively the very earliest that we have of Anglo-Saxon times; and it belongs to a class of monuments of which very few now remain—the memorials of the kings of England anterior to the Norman Conquest. Moreover, the inscription derives additional interest from the fact that the king whom it commemorates played a most important part in the ecclesiastical transactions of his age. Of the inscriptions on the stone, the name of our Saviour, Jesus Christ, is written in Latin—as it was only from missionaries, to whom the Latin language was as their mother tongue, that His name became known to our Saxon forefathers. The other inscriptions are in the early Saxon dialect of Northumbria. An inscription, in nine lines, commemorates the personages to whose memory the monument was erected:—

DIS SIGBEC
VN SETTA H
WÆTRED EOM
GÆR FLWOLD
V ROETBERT
YMB CYNING
ALCFRIDE G
ICEGÆD HE
OSVM SAWLYM

IN SAXON VERSE.

This sigbecun
Settas Hvætred,
Eom gær flwold
Y(mb) Roetbert,
Ymb Cyning Alcfrides.
Gecigæd heosum sawlum.

(This memorial set Hvætred, in the great pestilence year, to Roetbert, to King Alcfride. Pray for their souls.) Alcfrið, or Alchfrid, was the eldest son of King Oswiu the Bretwalda, by his first wife, Riemeilth, the daughter of Rum—his second being Cyneburga, daughter of Penda, King of Mercia, (and sister of Peada, who embraced Christianity *Ad Martirium* in 653). While yet this inscription was a mystery, the tradition of the country, now confirmed, declared that a king was buried at Bewcastle. The same tradition points out the locality from which the stone was taken; and here, again, it is verified by a fact. On White Lyne common, about five miles from Bewcastle, near the centre of a ridge of rocks called the Langbar, a stone is still lying, the very counterpart of this monument, 15 feet in length, and of the same hard, white freestone, marked with spots of grey, which is found at the Langbar, and the adjacent rocks on the south side of the White Lyne river, and in no other part of the district. This stone shows most distinctly, on its western side (which is much fresher than the others), the marks of the chisel which were used in splitting the block when the monument was taken from it which now stands in Bewcastle churchyard. (Rev. J. Maughan.) Soon after their marriage, the “Alcfrið” and “Cyneburga” of the monument agreed to live together as brother and sister; and she

gathered round her many young women, of noble as well as plebeian rank, who regarded her as their spiritual mother. "Oswu cyning elt" (Oswiu King the elder), father of Alcfrith, succeeded S. Oswald in 642. In many respects a good king, his memory is stained with the murder of S. Oswin in 650, who had governed the province of Deira for seven years. By Oswiu's persuasions, Sigebert, King of the East Saxons, was converted to Christianity, and baptized at Walbottle A.D. 654. "Eanfled Cyngn," also named on the column, was the second wife of Oswiu, and the early patroness of St. Wilfrid — the "Wilfrid preaste" of the stone. "Ecgrifd cyning," son of Oswiu, appears to have worn the title of king in the lifetime of his father — to whose throne he succeeded in 670, and ruled one of the largest and most powerful kingdoms of the heptarchy. Of "Oslæac cyning," whose name is written on the monument, we have but one notice in history. Under the year 617, the Saxon Chronicle names him as an Ætheling driven out by Edwin, after his victory over Ethelfrid. Thus, as in a Saxon charter, after the act of donation, we have the names, in the order of their dignity, of the witnesses thereto, so here, on the funeral monument of King Alcfrith, after the inscription of his memory, we have the names of those who, we may believe, assisted at his obsequies — his father Oswiu, his mother-in-law Queen Eanfled, his widow Cyneburga, his uncle Oslac, his father Ecgrifd, and his chaplain Wilfrid, bishop-elect of York; and, above them all, the holy name of Jesus, reminding us of that beautiful prayer which is to be found in some ancient liturgies: — "Almighty and everlasting God, who hast created and redeemed us, mercifully regard our prayers, that Thy grace being poured into our hearts, we may rejoice that our names are written in heaven beneath the glorious name of Jesus, the head of the book of eternal predestination, through the same Jesus Christ our Lord."

Mr. Haigh's paper, which was of great length, and one of the most interesting and instructive "sermons in stones" ever discovered, was received with great favour. The CHAIRMAN said a word, at the close, for the Scotch Christians of the Anglo-Saxon age, on whom the writer had remarked; while Dr. BRUCE, notwithstanding Mr. Haigh's repeated assaults on the more ardent students of Roman antiquities, moved a vote of thanks to him for his valuable paper; which was seconded by the Rev. JAMES RAINES, jun., and unanimously passed.

The meeting then broke up.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

VOL. I.

1856.

No. 15.

THE April meeting was held on Wednesday, the 2d, at the Castle of Newcastle, (JOHN HODGSON HINDS, Esq., in the chair).

Mr. John Ventress was elected a member.

Dr. CHARLTON (Secretary) laid on the table a donation from the Netherlands Society of Letters (Leyden)—“Fragments on Literature, History, and Antiquities.”

Mr. CLAYTON laid on the table a packet of Roman and other coins, a donation from Mr. R. W. Grey, M.P., of Chipchase Castle. He was sorry that Mr. Grey was not resident amongst them, seeing how valuable an acquisition he would be to the society.

ROMAN CHESTER-LE-STREET.

The Rev. Mr. FEATHERSTONHAUGH made a further donation of Roman remains, recently dug up at the station of Chester-le-Street, in excavating a second additional burial-ground near the church.

Dr. BRUCE (Secretary) said, to Mr. Featherstonhaugh belonged the honour of having determined the site of the Roman station at Chester-le-Street. His present valuable gift comprised a rare altar—one of three or four, only, discovered in Britain, dedicated to Apollo—the inscription purporting that it was erected to the god by the Second Legion, styled the august, in discharge of a voluntary and grateful vow.

MERCHANTS' MARKS.

Mr. JOHN FENWICK (Treasurer) read a note from Mr. Joseph J. Howard, of Blackheath, who is collecting notices of the London merchants' marks, and thinks of appending illustrations of these devices generally. He therefore solicits local information for his forthcoming work—which is to be printed for private distribution. He has obtained “some curious examples from seals attached to corporation documents, tradesmen's tokens, &c.” He believes there are several marks on sepulchral slabs in the church of St. Nicholas, Newcastle. “There was also a monument to George Carr in the old church of

All Saints, with three shields, one bearing a merchant's mark, which Brand has not *too legibly* engraved in his history." When the old church was pulled down, this memorial, Mr. Howard presumes, was destroyed.

The Carr monument, it was stated, was not in All Saints', but in St. Nicholas'; and when the church of St. Nicholas was "restored," old monuments were used in great numbers for street-pavement! The foundation of the theatre in Drury-lane, and the formation of Mosley-street, owe an extensive debt to the monuments of All Saints' and St. Nicholas! The "restorers" of these two churches, Mr. FENWICK warmly exclaimed, should have been gibbeted!

ROYAL MODE OF "RAISING THE WIND."

Dr. BRUCE, on the part of His Grace the Duke of Northumberland, presented to the society a curious copper coin, intended to serve as the representative of half-a-crown, and issued to replenish the ebbing exchequer of Charles the First. The lender to receive half-a-crown in exchange—when he could get it. The piece was found at Cockermouth Castle.

BREMENIUM.

Dr. BRUCE stated, also, that the noble Patron of the Society, when the Roman remains recently dug up at Bremenium were laid before him, not only generously made a donation of them to the society, but also added the remains recovered during His Grace's excavations three or four years ago. He came back, therefore, from Alnwick Castle, even richer in antiquities than he went, and his load, instead of being lightened, was increased. (Laughter and applause.) The coins discovered at Bremenium had been kindly deciphered and catalogued by Mr. Roach Smith, who was struck by the fact that none of them were of the Lower Empire—not one of them was of the family of Constantine—a circumstance which might indicate that the Romans had retired from their advanced outpost of Bremenium before they finally quitted the Wall. Among the varied relics on the table, found at Bremenium, Dr. Bruce called attention to one remarkable object, resembling a lump of slag or cinder, but which, on near examination, was palpably all that remained of a coat of Roman chain-mail—*lorica catenata*. It was a common notion that chain-mail was not of higher antiquity than the reign of our own King John, but here was evidence to the contrary. Several implements of iron were among the remains, and the Castle Museum (said Dr. B.) seemed to be in a fair way of possessing a complete collection of Roman implements in iron. Here was the head of

a pick, resembling the implements of our own colliery-hewers. Here was a hoe, such as may still be seen in daily use in Italy. This iron link was apparently part of a shackle for prisoners. These were men and women's shoes; and the sole in his hand showed that the Roman ladies, who trod this island centuries ago, wore "rights and lefts," like the English ladies of the present day. This rare piece of Samian pottery bore witness to the skill of the workmen of Rome, who made "cut ware," just as our glasscutters make "cut glass." Here were knives, chisels, lance-heads, &c. The members had already been informed of the discovery of a tank or bath at Bremenium, with a sliding door, such as may any day be seen at an English railway-station. Here was a portion of one of the wheels on which the door ran to and fro—and also its axle. Thus were they taught that "modern inventions" were often nothing more than revivals. He might add, that having shown the Duke of Northumberland a sketch of the proposed plans for annexing some of the railway arches to the Castle for the purposes of the Museum, His Grace was much gratified by the project, and expressed a warm desire that it should go forward. The proposal, he more than once declared, had his entire approval; and if it were realized, this society would possess a Museum hardly to be surpassed in the whole kingdom. (Applause.)

Mr. FEWICK moved a vote of thanks to His Grace, to Messrs. Featherstonhaugh, Roach Smith, and R. W. Grey, and to the Leyden Society; which was seconded by Mr. KELL, and carried by acclamation.

CANDLESTICK AND SNUFFERS.

Dr. CHARLTON, by the kind permission of Dr. Dawson, exhibited an iron candlestick, fixed in an oak pedestal, which was found in the old castle of Barnard-castle. It was curious, as combining snuffers and candlestick. By taking out the candle with the fingers, and inserting the wick within the moveable jaws of the framework, it could be snuffed.

ANCIENT PERSONAL ORNAMENTS.

Dr. BRUCE exhibited a pair of ancient gold armlets, the property of a jeweller, found in the island of Anglesea; and also a couple of gold ornaments of unknown application.

CHESTER-LE-STREET CHURCH.

Mr. FEATHERSTONHAUGH stated that the Rev. J. P. De Pledge, curate of Chester-le-Street, had opened out within the fabric of the church the ancient *sedilia* and *piscina*, and in doing so had discovered a fragment of a pillar with Saxon carvings—interlacing work and other ornament—on all sides.

NEW LIGHT ON OLD ALTARS.

Mr. CLAYTON stated that, within the last few days, an altar had been found at *Æsica*, with an inscription throwing light on what was formerly obscure. Horsley had figured an altar bearing the words "*Dirus Veteribus*," and "*Dirus*" was taken to be a proper name. Hodgson suggested that "*Divis*" was probably the word; but this seemed to be too violent a conjecture, the two words being so dissimilar. The *Æsica* inscription set the question at rest; for, in this case, the words were palpably "*Dibus Veteribus*"—the words, no doubt, inscribed on the altar given by Horsley, the letter "*b*" having been erroneously rendered "*r*." "*Dibus Veteribus*" was not the purest Latin; but the translation was clearly—"To the Ancient Gods;" and Hodgson, though in error as to the words, was right as to the meaning. The Roman soldier, coming into a new country, not only erected altars to his own gods, but thought it expedient to conciliate those of Britain, and so make himself safe in his new quarters.

THE BEWCASTLE CROSS.

Dr. CHARLTON read the second and concluding portion of the Rev. D. Haigh's paper, which was full of interest; and not the least interesting passages were those which disclosed the existence of a poem, written in the dialect of Northumbria, in the seventh century, conjectured by Mr. Kemble to be the work of *Cœdmon*, the Whitby monk. Mr. Haigh also refuted the notion that representations of the crucifixion do not (or very rarely) occur prior to the tenth century. The Alnwick fragment, and the Ruthwell, Rothbury, Aycliffe, and other crosses, are proofs of higher antiquity. In conclusion, Mr. Haigh observed:—

We can scarcely overrate the value of these monuments, as illustrative of the state of civilization of our forefathers in the seventh century. First, they afford incontestible evidence that the Angles of Northumbria were in possession of a system of writing of their own, before the introduction of Roman letters by the Latin missionaries; and that their alphabet was more complete than the Roman, containing more letters, and expressing sounds which were peculiar to their language. From the series of Runic alphabets which Mr. Kemble has published (*Archæologia*, vol. xxviii.) taken from MSS. of the 9th and 10th centuries (a period when this kind of writing had fallen into disuse in England), it appears that the Anglo-Saxon Runic alphabet consisted of thirty characters; and of these, twenty-six are found on the Bewcastle and Ruthwell monuments—a nearly complete alphabet of the letters which were in use in the seventh century. Whence these were derived there can be no doubt. As they are nearly the same as those which were in use amongst the Teutonic tribes, who inhabited those

districts of the Continent whence the Angles came, we may regard it as certain that they brought these letters with them at their first coming into England, and that they used them constantly during the century and a half that preceded their conversion to Christianity. It is true that these monuments present the earliest examples that have yet been noticed of this kind of writing in England, but it is not impossible that others may yet be discovered, for records much earlier than these must once have existed. The Venerable Father of English History had certainly access to chronological tables which were regularly kept, in which events were recorded as they occurred under each successive year of the reigning king; and from the minuteness of detail with which he describes the transactions of the reign of King Edwin, it is evident that these records must have extended beyond the date of the conversion of Northumbria to Christianity. Future research may yet discover some of these, buried perhaps in such places as Goodmanham, the site of the famous temple of Northumbria, which was desecrated A.D. 627, or Walbottle, the site of a palace of King Oswiu. Here, however, we have undoubted examples of the writing which was in use among the Angles in the seventh century, and had been for centuries previous to the introduction of the Roman alphabet by Christian missionaries. I do not lose sight of the fact that that alphabet was known to and used by the Britons, nor do I doubt that they could read the inscriptions on the many monuments which the Romans had left behind them; but their jealousy and hatred of the Anglo-Saxon race was so great, and there was consequently so little intercourse between them, that the latter were quite ignorant of any letters but their own, and those which the Roman missionaries introduced were equally strange to them with the language they were used to express; and many years would probably pass away, after the introduction of Christianity, and the foreign influence which accompanied it, before the old system of writing would be abandoned and the new take its place. Runes would still be used for English records, and Roman letters for Latin. Thus at Bewcastle all the inscriptions are in English, and written in the native characters; and the same may be observed of a short inscription of equal (if not greater) antiquity at Kirkdale in Yorkshire. At Ruthwell we have inscriptions in the Latin language; and these are written, as might be expected, in Roman letters; whilst those in the vernacular are in Runes, as at Bewcastle. After the conversion of the northern nations to Christianity, the clergy laboured to do away with the ancient systems of writing, and to substitute the Roman for them; and their efforts were at length everywhere successful. The Anglo-Saxon Runes were probably the first to be disused; whilst those of the Scandinavian nations maintained their ground for several centuries. In the Falsstone inscription we have an early example of the endeavours that were made to familiarize the eyes of our forefathers with the Roman letters, by writing the same words first in Runes and then in Roman minuscules; and had the Dewsbury inscription been perfect, we should perhaps have had another, earlier still. Hence arises the probability that the inscription on the cross at Halton near Lancaster, and any others that

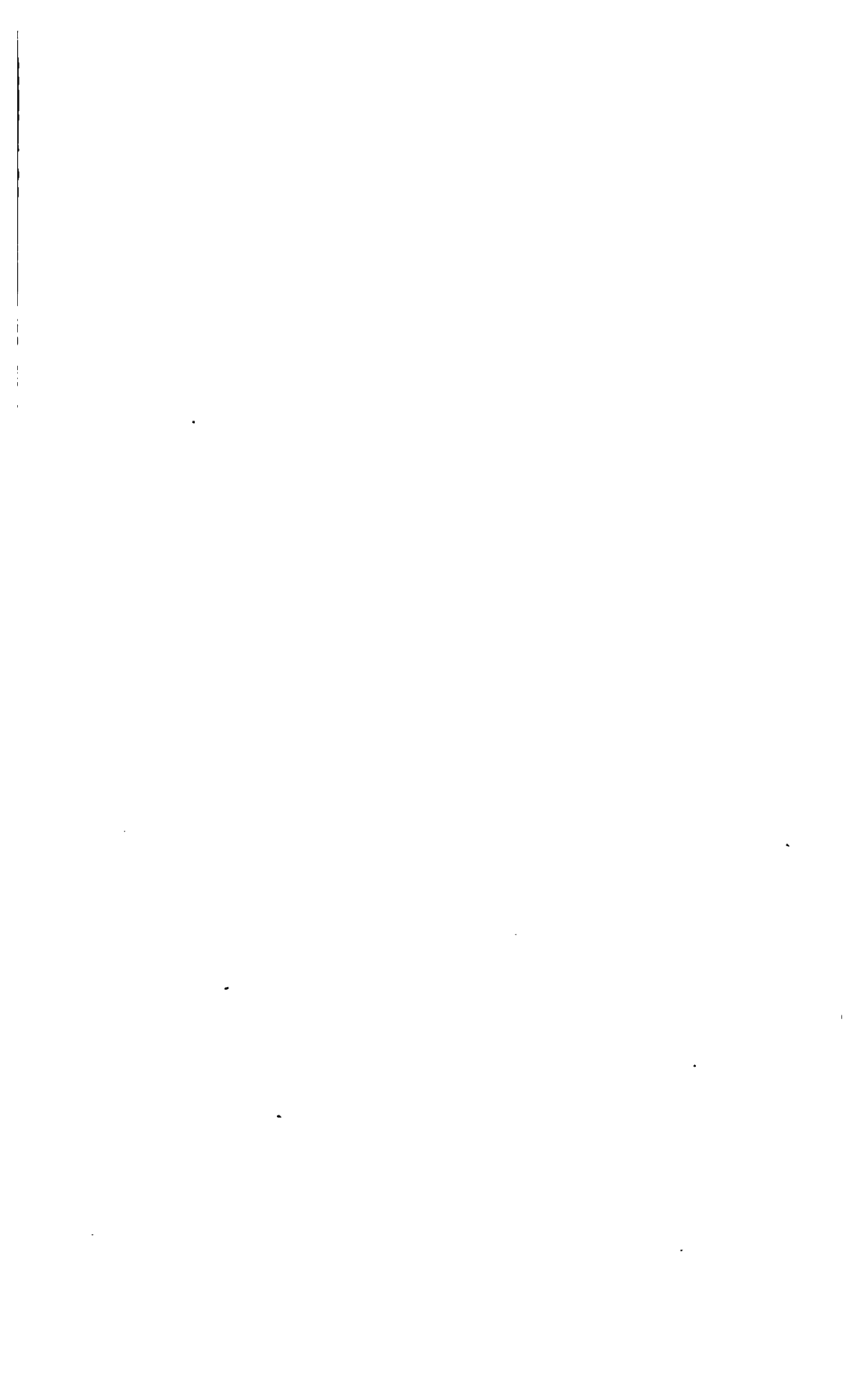
may exist, or may hereafter be found, written in pure Anglo-Saxon Runes, must be referred to the same age as these. The earliest Saxon coins that we have, which can be appropriated with any degree of probability, have the names of the kings by whose authority they were struck written in Runes. * * *

All the above cited examples of the use of Runes belong to the three Anglian kingdoms, Northumbria, Mercia, and East Anglia. The Jutish kingdom of Kent supplies one monument of this class, the tombstone discovered some years ago at Dover, with the name GISL'HEARD; and possibly two others, in the terminal stone discovered near Canterbury, and the sword-hilt in the possession of Mr. Rolfe; but I do not know whether these are in Anglo-Saxon Runes or not. In the three kingdoms founded by the Anglo-Saxon race, not even a single Runic monument has yet been discovered, (that found in London a few years ago being purely Danish). Thus have we traced the occasional use of Anglo-Saxon Runes in Northumbria almost to the period when it became a Danish kingdom. At that time, probably, the invaders introduced their own letters, which differ almost entirely from those of which we have been speaking; and although no early examples of the use of Norse Runes have yet been found in Northumbria, there are two inscriptions, both later than the Conquest, written in these characters:—that lately discovered at Carlisle, and the famous one on the font at Bridekirk.

Mr. FEATHERSTONHAUGH remarked, with reference to early sculptured representations of the crucifixion, that an example might be seen on the fragment of a cross at Kirkleavington, near Yarm.

Dr. CHARLTON said, Mr. Haigh would be very much obliged to Mr. Featherstonhaugh for calling his attention to this other cross.

Thanks were voted to Mr. Haigh, and also to the Chairman; and the meeting broke up.



LOTHIAN : ITS POSITION PRIOR TO ITS ANNEXATION TO SCOTLAND.

(Written by JOHN HODGSON HINDE, Esq., for the Congress of the Archaeological Institute at Edinburgh, July, 1856.)

In offering a few observations on the condition of Lothian at an early period, it is necessary to premise that the sense in which I use the term is that in which it was understood in the twelfth century, including, not merely the district which is now so designated, but the entire country between the Tweed and the Frith of Forth.

Passing over the Roman period, we find one of the earliest Saxon settlements established at the northern extremity of this district, including in all probability the spot on which we are now assembled.

The first kingdom founded by this people, or, at all events, the first of which we have any historical record, in this island, was that of Kent, the origin of which is assigned, by the nearly-unanimous concurrence of our best-informed writers, to about the year 449.

The only detailed account of the settlement in Lothian is contained in the compilation which passes under the name of Nennius. It is remarkable that the original expedition of Hengist and Horsa, and their landing in Kent, is not there described, as it is by Gildas and Bede, as the result of a previous invitation from Vortigern. The statement is simply to this effect:—"After the war between the Britons and Romans, and the extinction of the Roman government, the country was in a state of insecurity for forty years. Guorthgirn then reigned in Britain; and during his government he was distracted with the fear of the Picts and Scots, the apprehension of a Roman invasion, and a jealous terror of Ambrosius. In the meantime, two brothers, Hengist and Horsa, arrived with three vessels from Germany, having been driven into exile. Guorthgirn received them hospitably, and bestowed upon them the Isle of Thanet." The residence of these strangers was highly agreeable to Vortigern, for whose protection they formed an efficient body-guard; but the expense of their maintenance was little acceptable to his subjects, who clamorously demanded their dismissal. Under these circumstances, Hengist counselled the British king to invite over and take into his service a much larger number of his own countrymen, who by their presence would effectually overawe the malcontents, and put down all opposition. This advice having been taken, a large force came over in forty ships. Such a multitude could not be quartered in Kent; but, as we are told, "the northern province, bordering on the wall which is called Guaul," was ceded to them, with the express view that they might be in readiness "to fight against the Scots," as well as to coerce the subjects of their patron. Their leaders were Oetha and Ebissa, who are represented as the son and nephew of Hengist. "They passed," we are told, "the land of the Picts, laying waste the Orkneys, and came and occupied a large tract of country bordering on the Picts." The Picts, as we know from Bede, were separated from the Britons by the Frith of Forth; and "the wall called Guaul" must have been that which is known to us as the Wall

of Antoninus, which stretches from the Forth to the Clyde. "The northern province, bordering on this wall," which was ceded to the compatriots of Hengist, was necessarily Lothian, or the northern portion of it.

Now, although this account is not given in detail by Bede, we shall find on comparison that it is materially corroborated by his statement. Having described the first immigration under Hengist and Horsa, he proceeds as follows:—"Swarms of the aforesaid nations came over into the island; and they began to increase so much as to become terrible to the natives who had invited them. Then, having on a sudden entered into a league with the Picts, whom they had by this time repelled by the force of arms, they began to turn their arms against their confederates." Such a league, between the Saxons of Kent and the Picts, who were separated from them by nearly all the native states of Britain, is as improbable as it would have been inefficacious; but if these last arrivals were, as described by Nennius, in the intermediate district between the Britons and the Picts, nothing could be more natural than that, when they had quarrelled with the former, they should enter into a strict alliance with their neighbours on the other side; nor can we doubt that the united efforts of the Saxons and Picts were truly formidable, when directed against a frontier which it had been found difficult to defend against the attacks of the latter only. It was much easier, also, to find space for the settlement of these increasing hordes of invaders on a frontier which had been depopulated by repeated devastations, than in a district like Kent, which, from the earliest periods of history, had been the most flourishing and prosperous in the island. We have even reason to believe that the locality to which the settlement under Oetha and Eblasa is assigned, was at this time altogether unoccupied. Its original inhabitants were the Otadini, in reference apparently to whom we meet with some very curious particulars in the miscellaneous matter appended to Nennius. We there read that Cunedag, the ancestor of Mailcunus, the great king of North Wales, emigrated from the northern district called Manau Gu-Otodin with his eight sons 146 years before the reign of Mailcunus, whose death is placed by the Welsh annalists A.D. 547. If by Manau Gu-Otodin we are to understand the land of the Otadini, we have here an account of the emigration of the chief of that tribe towards the close of the century preceding that in which the deserted territories were occupied by Oetha and Eblasa, at the very period when this exposed district was abandoned by the Romans to the attacks of the northern barbarians. It must always be borne in mind, that, however far the Picts pushed their incursions into the interior of Britain, they never attempted to form settlements beyond their ancient limits—and that if Lothian was deserted by its ancient British inhabitants, it remained altogether unoccupied, until it was colonized by the Saxons. On this head the authority of Bede is incontrovertible, who informs us that even in his time the Friths of Forth and Clyde formed the southern boundaries of the Picts and Scots.

In the district immediately adjoining, I have endeavoured to show that a Saxon settlement was formed under Oetha and Eblasa, shortly after the middle of the fifth century, at

a period when only one other Saxon colony, the kingdom established in Kent, was in existence.

The death of Hengist took place A.D. 488, after a reign of forty years, ten years previous to which the kingdom of Sussex was founded by Ella.

On Hengist's death, we are told by Nennius that Oetha was advanced to the throne of Kent; but he does not inform us who was the successor of the latter in Lothian. Malmesbury, indeed, states that the followers of Oetha continued under the government of dukes, appointed by the Kentish kings, until the establishment by Ida of the kingdom of Northumberland, in which the colony of Lothian was merged; but the unsupported testimony of this writer is of little weight in reference to the affairs of this early period; still less can we rely on such authorities as Brompton, De Taxster, and the *Scala Chronica*, which furnish us with additional particulars.

We are not, however, altogether without details of events of considerable importance, which appear to be connected with this district, the interest of which is greatly enhanced by the legendary celebrity of the individual to whom they relate—the renowned King Arthur. So much are we accustomed to connect the history of this king with the absurd fictions of Jeffrey of Monmouth and the romances of his disciples, that it is difficult to secure for him the place to which he is entitled in sober history. The national vanity, in an earlier age, received with eager credulity the most preposterous narratives of his achievements; whilst the cautious criticism of our own times is disposed to regard the very question of his existence with scepticism. The late Mr. Chalmers, in his *Caledonia*, has taken considerable pains to establish, not only the historical reality of King Arthur, but his local connection with the South of Scotland, by the collection of a number of instances in which his name is combined with that of places in the district. He lays little stress on the designation, so familiar to us all, of Arthur's Seat, which he admits to be comparatively recent, although this is referred to by Camden in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and even by earlier writers. He notices, however, amongst a great variety of others, an ancient name of the rocky citadel of Dumbarton, which is called, in a parliamentary record of the reign of David II., "*Castrum Arthuri*," (the Castle of Arthur). I will not pursue this branch of the inquiry further, but rather refer you to the work of the author from whom I have quoted, of whom this country may be justly proud, as well worthy of the title of the Camden of Scotland.

The historical evidence of King Arthur's connection with Lothian is to be proved in the list of his battles, preserved by Nennius and copied by Henry of Huntingdon:—"After the death of Hengist, his son Oetha passed from the North of Britain into the kingdom of Kent, and from him are descended the kings of that province. At that time Arthur fought against the Saxons, with the kings of the Britons; but he was the chief commander in the wars. The first battle was at the mouth of the river Glein; the second, third, fourth, and fifth, on another river, which is called Dubglas, in the district of Linnuis; the sixth battle was on a river called Bassas; the seventh in the wood of Celidon; the eighth battle was at the Castle Guinnion. The ninth

battle was at the city of the Legion; the tenth on the shore of the river Tribuit; the eleventh on a mountain which is called Agned; the twelfth was on Mount Badon; and in all these battles he was victorious."

From this extract it would appear that the victorious career of Arthur commenced soon after the death of Hengist, and the departure of Oetha from Lothian to Kent at which time, as we have seen, there were but three bodies of Saxons in the island, against whom the prowess of the British king *could* be proved. It is natural, therefore, that we should look for the fields of the earlier battles, at least, in or adjacent to one of the three Saxon settlements. Extending our survey to the first seven battle-fields, we meet with no names at all similar to any one of them, either in Kent or Sussex, or in any adjacent district. On the other hand, we have no difficulty in finding appropriate sites for each in Lothian, and in the districts immediately South and North of it. This, undoubtedly, raises a strong presumption that the opponents of Arthur in these seven engagements must have been the Northern Saxons, and not those of Kent or of Sussex; but such presumption is almost converted into certainty by the locality of the seventh battle in the wood of Calidon, in which we at once recognize the celebrated Caledonian Forest. Nor is the order in which the names occur less material in testing the soundness of our conclusions, if we consider in connection with it two circumstances:—first, that the Saxons were the aggressors; secondly, that the seven battles resulted in successive victories to the Britons. The first battle, then, was on the Glein or Glen, a small river which gives name to Glendale, a district of Northumberland, immediately South of the Tweed. The hills which skirt the vale of the river, to this day present extensive remains of British fortifications; and it is probable that on the fertile plain below was of old the capital of a British state; as we know there was in aftertimes the villa of the Saxon king of the district, as mentioned by Bede, first at Yeavering, and afterwards at Milfield.

Here, then, it is probable the Saxon leader conducted his troops to attack the citadel, either of Arthur himself, or of one of his allies. On his defeat he naturally retreated within his own territory; and here we find him engaged, with desperate pertinacity, resisting the advance of the Britons in four successive engagements, each terminating in a defeat on the banks of the same little stream, the Dungalas, (written incorrectly in different MSS. the Duglas and the Dubglas). The river Bassas, on which the sixth battle was fought, at first seemed to have some reference to the Bass Rock in this vicinity; but I am rather disposed, instead of Bassas, to read Peasas, and to identify the site with the Pease rivulet, which runs parallel to, and within a very short distance of, the Dungalas. The sides of the ravines through which both these streams flow, afford several positions of remarkable strength, well calculated for defence. Of the passage of the Pease in particular, Cromwell, who surveyed it with a military eye more than eleven centuries afterwards, makes use in a despatch of this remarkable expression, that here "one man to hinder were better than twelve to make way."

When the passes of the Pease and Dungalas were forced,

an open country lay before the pursuers and the pursued ; and it is not extraordinary that the Saxons, after six defeats, should seek refuge in the territories of their allies the Picts. If, after the seventh defeat in the Caledonian Forest, they were not altogether annihilated, we may well believe that they were at all events incapable of further aggression ; nor is there reason to suppose that the subsequent exploits of Arthur were performed in the North. Hitherto we cannot consider him to have acted in the capacity of leader of "the kings of the Britons," but only as the chief of a local confederacy for the defence of the northern border ; but the warlike qualities which he had here displayed naturally pointed him out for a more extensive command, when the necessities of his country required a union of the native princes to resist the invasion of the common enemy.

It is probable that there would never have been any difference of opinion as to the sites of these battles, but for a mistake, into which our historians have been led by Jeffrey of Monmouth, of confounding the "*Regio Linnuis*," in which the Dunglas is said to be situated, with Lindsey in Lincolnshire ; whereas the district really meant is undoubtedly Lothian. The names usually applied to this province in charters, and by the monkish historians, are *Lodoneum*, *Lothonia*, *Laodonia*, &c. ; but instances are not wanting of an orthography much more nearly approaching to that in the text, as *Leonis*, *Loenels* ; whereas Lindsey or Lindissi is never spelt without a *d*.

Whatever difference of opinion may exist as to the age of the *Historia Britonum*, ascribed to Nennius, there can be no doubt that it existed considerably before the time of Jeffrey of Monmouth, by several of whose contemporaries it is quoted ; not, indeed, under his name, but either under the name of Gildas, or by a reference to an anonymous authority. Its credit, therefore, cannot be affected by the superstructure of fiction which has been raised upon it.

The list of the battles of Arthur, which is given above, is the only information which we possess respecting him from any historian prior to the time of Jeffrey, or which is untainted by his inventions. His name, indeed, occurs three or four times in the lays of the ancient British bards, but unaccompanied by any details materially to enlarge our knowledge of his history, still less to countenance the extravagant fables of later writers. One of the poems of Llywarch Hen relates to a battle which he fought on the river Liawen, which may be identical with the Glen.

Mr. Sharon Turner impugns the accuracy of Nennius's account of these battles, on the ground that this succession of twelve victories is inconsistent with the gradual progress and ultimate success of the Saxon arms. And such would indeed be the case, if Arthur had been everywhere present and the British everywhere victorious ; but a slight examination will show that this was far from being the case. The seven battles already reviewed, although they secured the temporary tranquillity of the Northern borders, would have little effect upon the general progress of Saxon occupation. In the meantime, Kent and Sussex were extending their frontiers, and the continental Saxons were preparing for those expeditions which were conducted on a larger scale than hitherto under Cerdic. The first attempts of this adventurer were not directed against the western

coast, where his kingdom was ultimately established, but against the shores of Norfolk, where we read of his landing A.D. 495 at a place called by the Saxon Chronicle Cerdic's Ore, which Camden identifies with Yarmouth. This was just six years after the death of Hengist, which allows a sufficient interval for the conclusion of Arthur's wars in the North, and the establishment of his reputation as the first captain of his age. Nothing is more natural than that he should be invited to take the command of his countrymen against this new and powerful assailant; and there is a remarkable resemblance between the name of the site of his next battle at Castellum Guinnion, and that of an abandoned Roman station in the immediate neighbourhood of Yarmouth, Castellum Gariannonum, the massive remains of which are to be seen in great perfection to this day. If we were to look for the fittest situation for the encampment of a party of marauders on an open coast like that of Norfolk, totally void of any natural fastnesses, our attention would almost of necessity be directed to this place, the modern name of which, Burgh, denotes its Roman origin, as unmistakeably as the prefix of Castellum in Nennius. That Arthur not only engaged the Saxons in this neighbourhood, but effectually repulsed them, is perfectly consistent with what we know of the history of the period from other sources; for though two or three hostile descents were made in the same locality, we know that no permanent settlement was effected till many years afterwards.

Four battles only remain to be accounted for, and there is no doubt that Mr. Turner is right in fixing the localities of these in Wessex. Even here, however, we may believe that they were all victories, without at all contradicting the received accounts of the rapid progress of Cerdic's arms, and the ultimate establishment of his kingdom. If Arthur's own capital was, as we have reason to believe, in the North, a long time must have elapsed after the landing of a Saxon force in Hampshire, before he could possibly have obeyed a summons to lead his distant warriors to resist the invaders. Cerdic in the meantime had doubtless established himself too firmly to be easily dislodged, and reinforcements could be obtained as quickly from Germany as from Northumberland. He had, besides, the aid of his countrymen, who were settled in his immediate vicinity, in Sussex and Kent. When Arthur arrived, a large tract of country was probably irrecoverably lost; and all that he could do was to check the further progress of the invaders, or at most to contract the limits of their occupation. Each of his victories might be attended with important results, and the enemy might yet be left in possession of extensive conquests. The last of these battles, that of Mount Badon, is assigned by the Annals of Ulster to the year 518. The establishment of the kingdom of Wessex is placed by the Saxon Chronicle just three years later. The death of Arthur may have taken place in the meantime, and the British arms have sustained a reverse. At all events, we know from Gildas, who, as well as Bede, refers to the battle of Badon, though he does not mention the name of the British leader, that this was "nearly the last, though not the last, slaughter" of the Saxons.

The settlement of Ida took place A.D. 547. He is said to have landed at Flamborough in Yorkshire; but this is

doubtful. We only know with certainty that the seat of his government was at Bamborough in Northumberland. He was of a different branch of the Teutonic race from the former settlers under Oetha. They were countrymen of Hengist, who was a Jute. Ida and his followers were Angles. If, however, any of the earlier colonists remained, they would readily amalgamate with a kindred tribe.

That Lothian was from an early period included in the Anglo-Saxon kingdom of Northumberland, is beyond doubt; but the first intimation we have of this fact is not from historians, but from the etymology of this city of Edinburgh, which is generally allowed to have received its name from Edwini, the second king of the united provinces of Bernicia and Deira, whose reign extended from A.D. 616 to 633. We must not, however, assume, because Edwini created a burgh or fort on the shores of the Frith of Forth, that the intermediate district from thence to the Tweed was fully peopled. The fact appears to have been directly the reverse. The district immediately around Edinburgh may have been tenanted by a numerous colony of Jutes or Angles, or of a mixture of both; but we have a remarkable proof, in the succeeding reign of Oswald, that a large tract of thinly-inhabited country, if indeed it was inhabited at all, adjoined it to the East and South. Amongst the lands bestowed by that king on his newly-established bishopric and monastery of Lindisfarne, was included the immense territory which extends from the Lammermuir Hills to the river Esk, which falls into the Frith at Musselburgh, co-extensive with the entire county of Haddington. Within these wide limits, the entire area, up to this time, must have been "foc-land," or land unappropriated to the private uses of any individuals. Some of it was probably occupied as pasture for the flocks of the inhabitants of the adjoining settled districts; but if any settlers were located here, possessing no other home, their position would be similar to that of the squatters in the unreclaimed districts of the New World in our own days.

Besides this, a grant of land within the present county of Northumberland, extending along the sea-coast from the Tweed nearly to Bamburgh, and reaching inland to the valley of the Breamish and the Till, with another immense tract immediately North of the Tweed, were appropriated to the same religious purposes. These two last districts were immediately colonized — the one in connection with the present monastery of Lindisfarne, the other with Melrose, which was an offshoot of the same establishment. In East Lothian, also, a monastery was ultimately established at Tynningham; but this portion seems, from its distance from Lindisfarne, to have been for a long time neglected; for we find that so late as the death of St. Balther, in 756, a mere hermitage existed at Tynningham. The particulars of these endowments will be found in the very curious account of the bishopric established at Lindisfarne, and afterwards removed to Chester-le-Street, which is appended to Symeon's History of the Church of Durham, in Twysden's edition. The account only reaches to the time of Athelstan, and appears to have been written at that period, or at all events prior to the final removal of the bishopric from Chester-le-Street to Durham, at the close of the tenth century. Symeon has made great use of it, but has not

exhausted it. Indeed, partly from the corrupt state of the text and partly from the want of minute local knowledge, he does not seem to have been able, in all cases, accurately to make out the localities referred to. In one of the *Chronicles* attributed to Symeon, but not in his *Church History*, Edinburgh itself is said to have been included amongst the possessions of the see of Lindisfarne; but this statement is not supported by the ancient document above referred to, or by any reliable authority. Coldingham in Berwickshire became the site of a monastery under the government of the celebrated St. Ebba, in the reign of Oswi, the brother and successor of St. Oswald. In this reign, also, the pastoral country on the banks of the Bowmont, South of the Tweed, but North-West of the Cheviot range, appears to have been reclaimed, and was granted by Oswi to St. Cuthbert, then an inmate of the monastery of Melrose. Jed-Forest probably remained in a state of nature till a century later, when the two Jedworths were founded by Bishop Egred about A.D. 850.

Roxburghshire was nearly the furthest limit of Saxon occupation in this direction. Beyond it, the forest of Ettrick interposed a wide belt of uncultivated country between the settlements of the followers of Ida and the dwellings of the Cumbri. The latter, indeed, were compelled to yield to the military superiority of Ethelfrid, and to pay tribute for the lands which their ancestors had immemorially held; but they were not slaughtered, or driven from their homes, as had been the harder lot of their brethren to the East. The land which had been already wasted was more than the immigrant population could occupy; and interest, if not humanity, restrained the victors from the wholesale slaughter of those who could thus be converted into profitable dependents. On this subject we are not left to inferences and probabilities, but have the express statement of Bede, amply confirmed by the existence of the remains of Celtic occupation on one side of the boundary line and their absence on the other.

The tenacity with which the Britons resisted the advance of the intruders is proved by the existence of that remarkable line of defence, the Catrall, the remains of which are to be traced to this day, traversing a large extent of frontier. This had long been known to the provincial antiquaries of the district, and was ascribed by them, like almost everything else in Scotland and the North of England, whose origin is obscure, to the Picts—a people, who, as pointed out by Mr. Chalmers, never had any footing in the district. To that diligent investigator of the antiquities of his country, we are indebted for having traced the course of this extraordinary work, from the high ground between the Gala and the Tweed above Galashiels, to Peel-Fell, at the head of Liddesdale; and more than this—for proving, by the clearest demonstration, its true authors, and the time and object of its construction.

During the entire Saxon period, the history of Lothian is singularly barren of incidents. The celebrated battle of Degeastan, in which Ethelfrid of Northumberland gained a decisive victory over Aidan, King of the Scots, A.D. 603, is generally placed at Dawston in Liddesdale, on the outskirts of this district. Another battle is mentioned, A.D. 761, in which Mol Ethelwald, King of Northumberland, defeated

and slew his rival Oswin, after three days' hard fighting, at Eildon. The Saxon Chronicle calls the site of the battle Edwine's Cliffe; and Florence of Worcester, Cliffe; but in Symeon's Chronicle, which is generally more accurate as regards northern topography, the place is called Eldunum, to which an early interpolator has added, "near Melrose." The position of Eildon is one where an obstinate engagement is very likely to have taken place—at a difficult pass in the main line of communication between the South and North of Northumberland.

In the ninth century, the coast of Lothian suffered, in common with the other maritime districts of the island, from the piratical incursions of the Danes; whilst a new and hostile neighbour threatened the province from the North. The Scots, who had previously been confined to the North-Western district beyond the Clyde, had, about A.D. 840, by the subjection of the Picts, established themselves on the North of the Forth. Elated by his success, their king, Kenneth M'Alpine, turned his arms against the Saxons, whose territory he six times invaded, involving in ruin Dunbar and the abbey of Melrose. From this time the former place is not again mentioned, till more than two centuries later, in the reign of Malcolm Caenmore; and the entire statement of the invasion rests on the testimony of the old Pictish Chronicle published by Innis. In the same way we have, in Roger of Wendover, a solitary mention of Berwick-upon-Tweed as the place where the Danes landed in 870 on their expedition to avenge the death of Ragnar Lodbroc. To the same year he ascribes the destruction of Lindisfarne and Coldingham; but this date we know to be inaccurate. Lindisfarne was destroyed by Halfdene and his followers, whose invasion of Northumberland did not occur till five years later; and we learn from Wendover himself that its ruin preceded that of Coldingham. To this author we are indebted for the story of the heroism of the Abbess of Coldingham and her nuns, who are said to have mutilated their faces in a ghastly manner, rather than expose their charms to the gaze of the barbarians. He gives to the abbess the name of her predecessor, Ebba, the founder of the monastery — exhibiting either a remarkable coincidence, or some poverty of invention. If there had been any truth in the narrative, it would not have escaped the research of the earlier monkish historians, who deal in legends of this sort; but it is much more likely that the holy sisterhood, who appear to have had abundant notice of the approach of Halfdene, imitated the example of the monks of Lindisfarne, and escaped the danger which threatened them by timely flight. Neither Coldingham nor Melrose was restored till the Norman era; but if Tynningham was involved in the general ruin of the Northumbrian monasteries, it must have been rebuilt previous to 941, when "Onlaf, King of Northumberland, having plundered the church of St. Balther and burnt Tynningham, was afterwards killed," as we read in Symeon's Chronicle. Coldingham was not, like the monasteries of Melrose and Tynningham, founded on a previously unoccupied spot. Its site is dignified by Bede with the appellation of the City of Coludi. We can hardly suppose that such an amount of Saxon population was collected there as to entitle it to this distinction, but must rather refer its origin to the British

or Roman period of our history. This view is confirmed by the circumstance that one of the two ancient roads, which traversed Northumberland, terminated here. At the period when these roads were laid out, it is evident that no bridge existed across the navigable portion of the Tyne, although the construction of one at Newcastle as early as the reign of Hadrian is implied in the Roman name of the station at that place, *Pons Ælii*. But the great lines of communication with the North had already been completed, crossing the river at Corbridge, sixteen miles higher up; and the route was not altered on the erection of the bridge of Hadrian, as no traces whatever of a coast road of Roman construction exist North of Newcastle. From Corbridge the principal thoroughfare passed nearly in a direct line to Eildon; from whence, crossing the Tweed, it followed the Gala-Water to its source, and thence proceeded northward towards the Frith of Forth. From this road, near its southern extremity, and almost immediately North of the Wall of Hadrian, another branched off to the North East, which crossed the Tweed two miles above Berwick, and terminated, as above stated, at or near Coldingham. *Bremenium*, one of the cities of the *Otadini*, recently excavated at the expense of a liberal patron of this institute, the Duke of Northumberland, and illustrated by Dr. Bruce, stands on one line of road:—it is not unlikely that the other, *Cuiria*, was the *Urbs Coludi* at the extremity of the second. The limits of the Northumbrian kingdom, as established by Ethelfrid in the early part of the seventh century, were the Humber and Mersey to the South, and the Forth and Clyde to the North. Of this territory the first curtailment took place A.D. 685, when Strathclyde recovered its independence after the death of Egfrid. This was followed, a century afterwards, by the loss of Galloway. The territory thus severed was of very considerable extent, including all the West of Scotland from the Solway to the Clyde; but the direct injury was not proportionally great, as the inhabitants were chiefly of the old British stock, on whose allegiance the Saxon sovereigns could never very confidently rely. Incidentally, however, it was attended by consequences much more serious, by laying open the western frontier of Lothian to incursions from which it had hitherto been protected by the intervention of the subject states. This source of insecurity was greatly aggravated, a hundred years later, when Strathclyde and Galloway, with the district to the South between the Solway and the Duddon, were united in a confederacy under the protection of Scotland. The exaggerated statements of the early national historians as to the exploits of Gregory, the king (or, according to others, the regent) of Scotland, from 881 to 893, have reacted so much to the prejudice of his reputation, that modern inquirers are disposed to ignore altogether his pretensions to the character of a conqueror. Now, without implicitly adopting the idle stories which ascribe to him the conquest of all England and the greater part of Ireland, there seems no reason to doubt that he availed himself of the advantages of his situation and the distracted state of Northumberland, to make himself master of Lothian, which his predecessor Kenneth had overrun under circumstances much less favourable.

Almost all England had been recently at the mercy of the Danes; and although these barbarians had been expelled

by King Alfred from his own immediate dominions, they were established more firmly than ever in East Angles and Northumberland. Christian Saxons and Pagan Danes were at length harmoniously united in the latter kingdom, under Guthred, who adopted the religion of the one, whilst his nationality recommended him to the other. His kingdom extended, in the first instance, only to the Tyne, beyond which three petty Saxon princes, Egbert, Ricsig, and a second Egbert, reigned in succession from 867 to 883, and probably longer, but from this date we have no particulars of the affairs of the northern province for some years. When they next recur, Guthred appears as the sole (or at least the paramount) Northumbrian king; but the Scots in the meantime had not only possessed themselves of Lothian, but had carried their arms across the Tweed. In the year 890, the ninth of the reign of Gregory, the Scotch army suffered a repulse at Lindisfarne. Symeon mentions their discomfiture by Guthred, and refers to older authorities for the particulars of the miraculous interposition of St. Cuthbert, and the divine judgment which overwhelmed the sacrilegious intruders on his territory. This defeat seems to have shaken the stability of Gregory's power; for, three years hence, we find him driven from the throne, and a new king, Donal, the son of Constantine, substituted for him. Far from being able to extend, or even to maintain, the conquests of his predecessor, Donal was hard pressed by the Danes within his own dominions, and fell in battle A.D. 904.

Guthred died the year after Gregory's expulsion, and Northumberland was divided into a number of petty principalities, the rulers of which, after seven years of anarchy and confusion, agreed to place the chief authority in the hands of Athelwold, the brother of Edward the Elder. This weak prince only had the monarchy to which he had been elected three years, and then abandoned it for other schemes in the same year in which his neighbour, Donal, King of Scotland, was slain. Three brothers, Neil, Sitric, and Regnald, according to some authorities the sons of Ingvar, according to others of Guthred, now occur as kings of Northumberland; but the paramount superiority, both of King Edward and of his successor Athelstan, was reluctantly acknowledged. Constantine, who succeeded Donal on the throne of Scotland, viewed with natural alarm the extension of the power of the Anglo-Saxon monarchy so near his own borders, and endeavoured to counteract the danger by such combinations as he was able to form. His brother Donal, whom it is necessary to distinguish from his own predecessor of that name, had obtained the sovereignty of the Strathclyde Britons, in which he was succeeded by his son Eugenius, the nephew and presumptive heir of Constantine, by whose aid his authority was extended over the neighbouring British states, with the title of King of Cumbria. At a later period, Constantine secured the alliance of the Northumbrian Danes, as well as their compatriots in Ireland, by the marriage of his daughter with Anlaf, the son of Sitric. The strength of this confederacy, however, was annihilated at the celebrated battle of Brunanburgh, in which Athelstan defeated his combined foes, A.D. 937. Seven years afterwards, Constantine retired to a monastery, and was succeeded by Malcolm, who, by the adoption of a different policy, succeeded in conciliating the contemporary

English king, Edred, who restored to him Cumbria, and seems to have recognized his claims to Lothian also; although the death of both kings, A.D. 955, prevented the actual transfer. At all events, we know that the city of Edinburgh was vacated that very year, and the cession of the remainder of the province was only delayed a few years. The particulars of this important event are thus detailed by Wendover:—"In the year 975, Bishop Alfsey and Earl Eadulf conducted Kinred (Kenneth), King of the Scots, to King Edgar, who made him many presents of his royal bounty. He gave him, moreover, the whole district called Laudian in the native tongue, on this condition, that every year, on certain festivals, when the king and his successors wore the crown, he should come to court and celebrate the festival with the other nobles. The king gave him, besides, many mansions on the road, that he and his successors might find entertainment in going and returning; and these houses continued to belong to the Kings of Scotland until the time of King Henry II." I have been thus particular in transcribing this passage at length, because I believe that it satisfactorily explains the homage rendered by the Kings of Scotland to the Kings of England;—not for Scotland, not for Cumberland, but for Lothian. At this period the performance of homage might indeed be unknown either in Scotland or in England; but services and attendances were here stipulated, on which homage was almost of necessity engrafted at a later date. When we consider the long and warm controversies which have been carried on as to the object of this homage, it is not a little singular that no reference has, so far as I am aware, ever been made to a passage in Ordericus Vitalis, an early and authentic historian of the Norman period, which seems conclusive on the question. When William Rufus demanded the homage of Malcolm Caenmore, the latter did not deny that it was due to the English Crown, but maintained that the party entitled to it was not William, but his elder brother, Robert. "I am ready to admit," he said, "that when King Edward promised me his niece Margaret in marriage, he conferred on me the earldom of Lothian. King William afterwards confirmed what his predecessor had granted, and," addressing Robert, "commended me to you as his eldest son."

Mr. Chalmers ignores altogether the cession of Lothian by King Edgar, and founds the title of the Scotch kings to this province on its compulsory surrender by Eadulf Cudel, Earl of Northumberland, to Malcolm II., A.D. 1020. His authority is a little tract ascribed to Symeon of Durham, containing a history of the earls of this province, commencing with Waltheoff, the brother of Eadulf Cudel. Eadulf is there described as of a slothful and cowardly disposition; and we are told that, "fearing that the Scots would revenge upon himself the slaughter which his brother had inflicted upon them, he surrendered to them the whole of Lothian, to appease them, and secure peace. In this manner Lothian was annexed to the kingdom of Scotland." From the same tract, however, we learn that Malcolm was not only at a previous period in possession of Lothian, but that he had penetrated through the present county of Northumberland as far as Durham. From thence he was driven back with great slaughter by Waltheoff, who was rewarded for his valour with the hand of the daughter of the

English king, Ethelred, in marriage. At this time it is probable that Lothian, or a part of it, was occupied by this powerful earl, and retained during his lifetime, but restored after his decease by his less warlike brother. No reference to this cession of Lothian is to be found, either in Symeon's History of the Church of Durham, or in the general Chronicle which passes under his name; but in both we read of a dreadful slaughter of the Northumbrians by King Malcolm, in a battle which was fought two years previously, at Carham, on the south bank of the Tweed. If any territory north of that river was then in possession of the English earl, we cannot doubt that it was immediately restored to the Scots; but it is not necessary to assume that it then, for the first time, passed into their possession. On the contrary, it seems very improbable that succeeding Kings of England would have quietly acquiesced in the continued occupation of this territory by Scotland, if no better title could be shown by the latter country than what was derived from an official dependent of the Anglo-Saxon monarch, who could have no power of alienation without the sanction of his superior. Without rejecting the authority of Symeon, that this district was in possession of Waltheoff and surrendered by his brother, we may yet accept the testimony of Wendover, that it had been long previously held by Scotland under a more valid tenure. Although the latter writer was of a date considerably posterior to Symeon, we are in many instances indebted to him for authentic notices of northern affairs, which are not to be met with elsewhere; and this may readily be accounted for by the fact that the great monastery of St. Albans, of which Wendover was a member, was possessed of a cell at Tynemouth in Northumberland, in which we know ancient chronicles were preserved, which are not now extant, but to which the historian of the parent monastery no doubt had access.

Henceforward Lothian has no separate history—its fortunes, from this time, being indissolubly connected with the realm of Scotland.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

VOL. I.

1856.

No. 16.

THE monthly meeting was held on Wednesday, May 7, at the Castle of Newcastle.

JOHN CLAYTON, Esq., V.P., was called upon to take the chair.

Mr. John Thomas Abbott, of Darlington, was elected a member of the society:—the first fruit, said Mr. HYLTON LONGSTAFFE, of the publication of the Transactions in octavo.

Dr. BRUCE remarked, that it was very creditable to the Printing Committee that they had brought out the quarterly volume punctual to a day. (Applause.)

DONATIONS.

The SECRETARIES, DRS. CHARLTON and BRUCE, brought before the meeting the donations of the evening:—Two Volumes of the Transactions of the Sussex Archaeological Society, (sent at the instance of Mr. Albert Way, who had observed them to be wanting in the Castle library).—Two horns (not a pair) of the red deer, found some time ago, at the head of the Blue-Bell-yard, 16 feet below the surface—(the horns, the Chairman remarked, resembling those found in the bogs of the West).—Two stone creeing troughs, found in Grindon-chare, near the chapel of the Knights Templar.—(The horns and the troughs were presented through Mr. Ventress).—Four coins of the Roman Republic of 1849, presented by Mr. Silvertop, of Minsteracres—one of them not *struck*, but *cast*, the Republic being in a hurry for the money.—(Ripened by Time, the Chairman remarked, these curious coins would acquire an antiquarian value.)—A small engraved map of the county of Durham, of an unknown age, (presented by Mr. Spoor).—Thanks were voted to the donors.

The members decided to purchase a Spanish *coronata* dollar of 1792, with a miniature head of King George stamped upon it, in the centre, to give it English currency, specie being then more scarce in the country than now.

Mr. PURDAY, from Carlisle, exhibited a pair of

old spectacles, resembling those now in use, gripping the nose by means of a spring. They were found under the stalls of the cathedral in Carlisle—which stalls were probably of the thirteenth century. Mr. P. also presented impressions of the obverse and reverse of the seal of Carlisle.

THE MUSIC OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

Mr. KELL, in reply to Dr. BRUCE, made an oral report from the Ballad Committee. Several meetings had been held; Mr. Doubleday and others were rendering them valuable assistance; and on Monday they were going to Morpeth, to see Mr. Green, the venerable piper of the Duchess of Northumberland. They wished to know if the society would sanction the insertion, from time to time, of a sheet of music in the Transactions?

Dr. BRUCE thought the suggestion a valuable one. The appearance of such a sheet in the *Archæologia Eliana* would probably bring the society great assistance in the work.

The members concurring, the desired authority was given.

COUNTRY MEETING OF THE SOCIETY.

Dr. BRUCE brought under consideration the question of a country meeting. Were the members disposed to repeat the experiment of last year? and if so, in what direction would they go? Last year, they made choice of a primeval goal:—this year they might vary the attraction, and give their pilgrimages a mediæval character. They might, in one day, embrace Lumley Castle, Finchale Abbey, the Roman Station commonly called Old Durham, and the Field of Neville's Cross—closing with Durham, its Castle and Cathedral.

The CHAIRMAN: Ample occupation for a long summer's day.

Dr. BRUCE said, the story of Neville's Cross had never yet been correctly told. They had amongst them, however, a gentleman fresh from the field of Otterburn (hear, hear), in whose veins there ran a large infusion of Border blood, and who took a deep interest in local and antiquarian lore. He had, too, as much leisure on his hands as any one of them, and more than most. He was, moreover, perfectly familiar with the history of the battle, and (he was authorized to say) quite willing to give them the benefit of his knowledge. He would therefore propose that, if they held a country meeting as proposed, Mr. Robert White (applause) be requested to relate the story of Neville's Cross at some point or other of the pilgrimage. The second Wednesday in July would be a not unsuitable day; and if that were

chosen, it was possible they might be favoured with the company of Mr. Albert Way and other distinguished archæologists on their way to the Edinburgh meeting.

A resolution was passed in accordance with Dr. Bruce's suggestions—the meeting to be strictly confined to members, with permission personally to introduce ladies.

ROMAN CHESTER-LE-STREET.

Dr. BRUCE read a letter from the Rev. W. Featherstonhaugh, reporting the discovery of a Roman *hypocaust*, (a subterranean stove-room, for heating baths or dwelling-rooms,) in a field at Chester-le-Street, adjoining the Roman station on the South. Mr. F. had not himself seen the remains, but the discovery had been communicated to him by the Rev. J. P. De Pledge. Dr. Bruce said, he had himself been over to Chester-le-Street, and seen the remains, which were in a field occupied by Mr. Thomas Murray. He had also gone over a second time, and addressed a crowded audience on the subject, who took a lively interest in the discovery. He could not, indeed, say too much in praise of the good people of Chester-le-Street in this matter. There was first the ploughman, who, when ploughing the soil for turnips, broke his swingletree against a stone, and, with intelligent interest, set himself to work to investigate the cause. He and his fellow-labourers, at dinner-time, laid bare the pillar of a Roman hypocaust. Mr. Murray's workmen, hearing of the discovery, lent their willing aid at overhours, and uncovered a large tract of the remains of a suburban Roman villa, the chamber first opened being within 70 yards of the Deanery garden, closely contiguous to the supposed south rampart of the Roman *castrum* of Chester-le-Street, and running parallel with it. Mr. Murray had plans of the remains prepared in his office, which he (Dr. Bruce) now exhibited. Mr. M. told him, also, that when, about fourteen years ago, he ploughed this field to a greater depth than was usual, many swingletrees were broken, and so many stones were taken out that half the town was flagged with them. A barrel-drain was subsequently found, formed of Roman tiles, wedge-shaped, and fitted together with a very small quantity of mortar. Among the minor articles recently turned up were roofing tiles, of the size and form shown in the restoration of a Roman house at Sydenham. A building stone was inscribed "LEG II. AV." (the second legion, surnamed the august). There was an unshapen mass of iron weighing not less than 2½ cwt., of excellent but peculiar quality. It had apparently been formed by the agency of charcoal, and seemed as

if it had come from the puddling furnace. Not a single coin was found, and but small fragments of Samian or other pottery ware. In conclusion, Dr. Bruce made allusion to Mr. Featherstonhaugh's demonstration, several years ago, of the existence of a Roman stationary camp at Chester-le-Street, previously only a matter of conjecture, and remarked that he might be said to have made the camp his own. Chester, as Mr. Longstaffe's map of ancient Durham showed, had been the centre of a *placus* of roads in the olden time, and a central post of considerable importance. The cathedral there raised, to shelter the body of St. Cuthbert, was doubtless erected at the cost of the still older Roman station; and so, also, the more recent church, the deanery, and many private houses. Little wonder was it, therefore, that inscribed stones were so scarce at Chester; but in the new quarry now opened, same lettered fragments might be discovered, revealing the name and the history of this Roman camp. (Applause.)

Thanks were voted to Dr. Bruce; and also to Mr. Murray, his workmen and labourers, for their services in the cause of archaeology.

ROMAN NORTHUMBERLAND.

The paper of the evening was contributed by Mr. Hodgson Hinde, and contained a summary of the History and Topography of Northumberland during the Roman period—passing over two subjects, left by the writer to Dr. Bruce, viz.:—1. Roman remains discovered since the publication of the historian's last volume.—2. The evidence that Hadrian was the true builder of the several works on the line of the Wall, and that certain works and repairs may be attributable to Severus. In tracing the ancient history of "Northumberland" Mr. Hinde does not—(indeed, could not)—strictly confine himself to the present limits of the county, but includes in his survey the entire kingdom of that name, extending from the Humber and Mersey in the South to the Forth and Clyde in the North, and comprising the two Roman provinces of *Maxima Cæsariensis* and *Valentia*, the former lying to the South and the latter to the North of the great barrier stretching from the estuary of the Tyne to the Solway. Two British tribes—the *Parisi* and the *Brigantes*—were located in *Maxima*. All that we know of the *Parisi* is the position assigned to them by Ptolemy on the sea-coast immediately North of the Humber, with a "well-sheltered bay," supposed by Horsley to be that of Bridlington. The *Brigantes* are described by Tacitus as the most numerous tribe in Britain, and Ptolemy speaks of their territory as extending from sea to sea, and con-

taining nine towns, (considerably more than the number assigned to any other state). Those towns seem to have occupied what are now the counties of Cumberland, Westmorland, and Lancashire, the West and North Ridings of Yorkshire, Durham, and a small portion of Northumberland. The position of "Isurium" was Aldborough, of "Eboracum" York, of "Cataractonium" Catterick, and of "Vinnonium" Binchester, near Bishop Auckland. Isurium, or Isu-Brigantum, is supposed to have been the ancient capital of the tribe; and even under the Roman government, although inferior to Eboracum, it must, from existing remains, have been a place of considerable importance. Olicana has been assigned to Ilkley, in West York. Horsley identifies Calatun and Camunlodunum with Galacum and Campodunum of the Itinerary of Antoninus, and places the former at Appleby, the latter at Gretna, near Halifax. Epiacum, he conjectures to be identical with Hexham; and he gives his suffrage for placing the remaining town of Rigodunum at Warrington. The province of Valentia comprised the territories of five British tribes — the Novantæ, the Damnii, the Selgovæ, the Otadeni, and the Gadeni. The geography of this district is greatly perplexed by a mistake of Ptolemy, who seems to have formed his map from two distinct surveys, one reaching northward to the Wall, the other including the country beyond. In piecing the two together, he has turned the western part of the northern survey to the North, thus converting degrees of latitude into longitude, and the converse. The province of Galloway is transposed to the northernmost angle of the island, and Caithness is extended eastward almost across the German Ocean! Horsley rectifies this blunder, and enables us to determine with tolerable precision the relative positions of the five tribes of Valentia — the Novantæ occupying Galloway, with the Damnii to the North and the Selgovæ to the East; while beyond, on the eastern side of the island, lay the Otadeni and the Gadeni. The Novantæ had two towns—Retignonium, at Stranraer on Loch Ryan, and Lucopibia, at Wigton or Whithorn. The Damnii had six towns, thus assigned by Horsley:—Colania, Carstairs (Lanarkshire); Vanduara, Paisley; Coria, Lynekirk (Peebles); Alauna, Camelon (near Falkirk); Lindum, Kirkintilloch (near Dumbarton); and Victoria (Abernethy, Perthshire). The towns of Selgovæ, four in number, he identifies as follows:—Carbantorigum, with Berdanna, or Kier, in Perthshire; Uxelum, with Caerlawrock, in Dumfriesshire; Corda, with Cumnock, in Ayrshire; and Trimontium, with Birrenswark Hill, in Dumfriesshire. General Roy suggests the Kildon

Hills, with triple peaks, as the site of Trimontium ; and if this conjecture be adopted, some difficulties are got rid of, as to the tracts occupied by the tribes, which encumber Horsley's allocation. No town of the Gadeni is named by Ptolemy—and only two of the Otadeni, Curia and Bremenium. The site of the former is uncertain—the latter stood in the upper part of the valley of the Reed, on the great Roman road traversing the island from North to South by the Brigantian towns of Vinnovium, Cataractonium, Isurium, and Eboracum. A few miles to the South of Bremenium, on the same line of road, and also on the margin of the Reed, is another Roman station, to which, on the authority of inscriptions, the name of Habitancum is assigned, and which, from altars that have been found, seems to have been within the territory of the Gadeni. If so, Bremenium and Habitancum must have been frontier positions of the Otadeni and Gadeni, each of whom, as well as the Brigantes, were partially located within the modern county of Northumberland. The Brigantes are first mentioned by Tacitus, A.D. 50. He describes them as being in a state of rebellion. They must therefore have submitted to the Roman government at a somewhat earlier period ; and Mr. Hinde gives reasons for concluding that their submission must have occurred from 45 to 49. In the year 50, Ostorius Scapula was appointed to the government ; and having suppressed an outbreak of the Iceni, and overrun the country of the Cangi, he was crossing over to the west coast, but was recalled by intelligence of disturbances among the Brigantes—who, when he hastened back, and restored order, returned to their allegiance. They still maintained, however, their domestic government, under their queen, Cartismandua, who was not only favourably inclined towards the invaders, but glad to avail herself of their protection against civil commotions amongst her own people. She proved her zeal for her new allies by giving up to them Caractacus, king of the Silures, who, after a gallant struggle for the liberties of his country, had been compelled to seek refuge at her court. The Silures, however, deprived of their king, still maintained an obstinate resistance, and Ostorius sunk in the conflict, worn out by fatigue and annoyance, leaving the Roman forces in Britain for a time without any recognized head. When Diddius Gallus succeeded to the vacant command, the victorious Silures had been joined by Venusius, the repudiated husband of Cartismandua, and, next to Caractacus, the ablest of the British leaders. His queen, who enjoyed the crown in her own right, had contracted a second marriage with his armour-bearer, Vellocatus ; and the

bulk of her disgusted people had sided with Venusius. For the restoration of her authority, Cartismandua was indebted to the legions of her foreign allies — whose ambition was not long contented with directing the affairs of the Brigantes in the character of protectors only : they sought to recompense themselves for past sacrifices by territorial conquest. Potilius Cerealis was the first to make the attempt, but at the close of his government the work was incomplete ; and it is uncertain whether the subjugation of the province was concluded by his successor, Julius Frontinus, or was reserved for the genius of Agricola, who assumed the command A.D. 78, and closed his career with the battle of the Grampians—the jealousy of Domitian then prompting his recall. A blank of upwards of thirty years now occurs in the history of Britain. On the accession of Hadrian, A.D. 117, we read that “the Britons refused any longer to be held in obedience ;” and three years later, we find the emperor himself coming over to compose the disturbances, and, ere his departure, commencing the erection of that famous Wall which bears his name, to protect the Roman province from the incursions of the northern barbarians. Under Antoninus Pius, the immediate successor of Hadrian, another barrier — an earthen rampart — was erected by the prætor, Lollius Urbicus, a hundred miles in advance of the Wall, extending from the Forth to the Clyde, across the peninsula which Agricola had previously defended by a chain of forts. Two formidable invasions of the Roman province by the Caledonians are recorded between the reigns of Antoninus Pius and Severus — one in the reign of Marcus Aurelius, repelled (with what fortune we know not) by Calpurnius Agricola — the other in the reign of Commodus, repelled by Ulpius Marcellus with eminent success. Fresh incursions early disturbed the reign of Severus, whose unwarlike lieutenant, Virius Lupus, bought off the invaders with gold—thus, at the same time, tempting them to renewed assaults. Severus himself came over to Britain, and, for the first time since the days of Julius Agricola, carried the arms of Rome beyond the limits of Valentia. He penetrated to the furthest extremity of the island ; but the natives, profiting by their former lessons, gave him no chance of a general engagement. They left him to the toils of the march and the rigour of the climate, harassing and attacking him wherever they could ; and, vexed and exhausted, he died at York on his return, A.D. 211, after a residence of somewhat more than two years in Britain. Mr. Hinde corrects the assumption, founded on the adoption by Severus of Hadrian’s rampart as the basis of his fortifications, that the

district of Valentia, lying between the two barriers, had been abandoned. That the Gadeni and the other intramural tribes ever reverted to their former state of independence and barbarism, is contradicted by the fact that, when the Romans finally left the island, the Forth and the Clyde, and not the Tyne and the Solway, were the recognized limits between the barbarian Picts and the Romanised Britons. There is no evidence that the stations of the vallum of Antoninus were ever occupied in force after the reign of its founder—though it may be inferred that in the reign of Valentinian they were used by exploratory parties under Theodosius. But we have evidence that some stations, and especially Bremenium (of which the works were of unusual magnitude and strength), were maintained far beyond the Wall of Hadrian. From the reign of Severus the Roman power was fully established in Britain. The imperial commanders were satisfied of the worthlessness of further conquests, while the barbarians were deterred from renewed aggressions. Even the rebellion of Carausius, although for a time it isolated Britain from the rest of the empire, in no respect altered the condition of the natives. The Roman legions were still predominant, although they obeyed a master whose power was limited to the island. After the death of Carausius and Allectus, the Brigantian city of Eboracum was again the seat of an imperial court. There Constantius died, and there Constantine assumed the purple. In the reign of Constantius we first find the term Picts applied to the Caledonians and the neighbouring tribes; and in the reign of Constantine we have them joined in their incursions by the Scots, a kindred people from the opposite coast of Ireland. In the reign of Jovian we read of a joint invasion by the Picts, Scots, and Saxons, to whom are added the Attacotti—another North British tribe, new first noticed. Under Valentinian, the evil became so formidable as to threaten the stability of the imperial dominion. The Franks and the Saxons, in 368, ravaged the coast of Gaul; whilst a simultaneous invasion of the British province was undertaken by confederate bands of Picts, Scots, and Attacotti, who overran nearly the whole country, and threatened London itself. In successive engagements they defeated and slew the two chief military officers, in whom was vested the command of all the garrisons in the island—the Duke of Britain, and the Count of the Maritime Tract (or, as he was afterwards termed, of the Saxon Shore). Valentinian, himself menaced in Gaul, and far from the seat of government, could only send over to Britain one of his immediate attendants, and made choice of Severus, Count of the Domestic—

subsequently superseded by Jovinus; but nothing decisive was done until the celebrated Theodosius was brought from Rome, and placed in Britain in chief command—landing at Richborough from Boulogne, and marching to London with four corps of the Palatine Auxiliaries. He, by valour and policy, subdued the enemy and recovered the province — “restored anew the cities and fortresses (castra) — suffering, indeed, from many injuries, but constructed for the maintenance of a long peace.” From the usurpation of Maximus, proclaimed emperor in Britain, A.D. 383, to the death of Theodosius (son of the distinguished commander of that name), in 395, we have no notice of any events in this island; and the first ten years of Honorius are equally barren of records of events in Britain. In the year 406, her name again appears, almost for the last time, in connection with the history of the empire of which it had so long formed a part, and which was now fast hastening to dissolution from the continuous attacks of the barbarous nations on all sides. “The Vandals,” says Zosimus, “uniting with the Suevi and Alani, greatly afflicted the Transalpine nations; and having committed much slaughter, caused so great consternation, even to the armies in Britain, as to compel them, lest they should reach even themselves, to elect an emperor of their own.” From this passage we learn that, twenty years after the departure of Maximus, there were still armies in Britain; and we may infer that they were not inadequate to defend the frontier from the Picts and Scots, or their apprehensions would hardly have been excited by dangers so remote as an invasion of the Vandals or Suevi. To proceed, however, with Zosimus:—“The soldiers who were serving in Britain having revolted, placed one Marcus on the imperial throne, and obeyed him as ruler in that country. Having despatched him, however, for not assenting to their practices, they brought forward Gratian, and, putting on him a purple robe and a diadem, they gave him an imperial guard; but growing dissatisfied with him also, they deposed and slew him four months afterwards, and delivered up the empire to Constantine,” (selected from the very dregs of the army for the prestige of his name). A quarrel with Gerontius, one of his generals, led to the severance of Britain from the Roman empire in the chequered reign of Constantine. “Gerontius, deeply incensed,” says Zosimus, “and having gained over the soldiers, urged the barbarians who were amongst the Celts to revolt against Constantine, who was unable to oppose them in consequence of the absence of the greater part of the troops in Spain. The barbarians beyond the Rhine also ravaging everything

at pleasure, compelled the inhabitants of the *Britannic* islands, as well as some of the Celts, to revolt from the Roman empire, and to live independent of it, no longer obeying the laws. Thus the people of Britain, taking up arms, and braving every danger, freed their cities from the invading barbarians. The whole of *Armorica* also, and other provinces of Gaul, imitating the Britons, liberated themselves in like manner, expelling the Roman prefects, and setting up a civil government according to their own inclinations. This defection of Britain and the Celts took place during the time of Constantine's usurpation, the barbarians rising up in consequence of the neglect of the government." The legions taking no part in this conflict, the inference is irresistible that the last of them had followed Constantine to Gaul. The enemies against whom the Britons exerted themselves so successfully after the withdrawal of the Roman legions were not the Picts and Scots, but the predatory Continental tribes from beyond the Rhine; but we may readily believe the statements of Gildas and Nennius that the insular barbarians were not long in taking advantage of the absence of the imperial troops to renew their incursions from the North. Twice, we are told, they sought assistance from Rome; and on two occasions a military force was sent to their aid. To a third application an unfavourable answer was returned, the necessities of the empire rendering it impossible to spare troops for their relief. The last of these applications is assigned to the year of the third consulship of *Ætius*, A.D. 427; but we find that, long before this, the emperor *Honorius* had positively declined to interfere in the affairs of the island; nor is it probable that after the troops were once withdrawn, and the Britons had availed themselves of the opportunity to assert their liberty, any aid was ever sent from Rome, however urgently it might be required. The following message of *Honorius*, recorded by *Zosimus*, was probably in answer to such an application, rather than a gratuitous communication. It is, at all events, the last notice in any Greek or Latin author of any intercourse between the imperial government and Britain. "*Honorius*, having sent letters to the states of Britain, counselling them to be watchful of their own security, and having rewarded his soldiers with the money sent by *Heraclianus*, lived with all imaginable ease."—(Such, with many gaps, is a digest of Mr. Hodgson Hinde's elaborate historical paper.)

Many compliments were paid to the author of this "masterly, clear, and solid historical paper;" which, however, although we have given an abstract of the

whole, was only half-read by Dr. BAUCH, (to whose charge Mr. Hinde had entrusted it). The remainder is to be read at the next meeting.

With a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the proceedings came to a close.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

VOL. I.

1856.

No. 17.

THE monthly meeting was held on the 4th of June, in the Castle.

JOHN FENWICK, Esq., the Treasurer, was called to the chair.

The following presents to the society lay on the table : — "Voyage a Constantinople, &c., par M. Boucher de Perthes," 1855 ; Proceedings and Papers of the Kilkenny and South East of Ireland Archaeological Society, vol. i. N.S., No. 2 ; Obituary Notice of the late John Adamson, Esq., the Senior Secretary of the Society, reprinted from the *Gentleman's Magazine* ; and the current numbers of the *Literary Gazette*.

A few coins were exhibited. Two of them were English hammered gold. The CHAIRMAN, in acquiring them, had been delighted with the enthusiasm of Mr. Young, the goldsmith, of whom he had purchased. The goldsmith and another gentleman had fixed the price for their sale to the latter, when, to the vendor's disgust, instructions were given to drill holes through them, in order that they might be suspended to a watch. "Sir," was the reply, "I'll drill no holes through them, nor shall you have them now at any price." It was suggested that the "drilling" should have been applied to the Vandal's skull.

Mr. Roach Smith's beautiful and valuable work on the Faussett Collection had been purchased for the society, and was much admired.

An impression of Bishop Trevor's palatine seal was presented through Dr. Bruce ; and Mr. Henry Murton, of Gateshead, gave a brass object of bason shape, which had been discovered at Matfen. It is furnished with an edge perforated with four holes for the purpose of receiving nails ; and it was suggested that, if ancient (and this was considered dubious), it might have been the umbo of a wooden shield.

Mr. St. John Crookes, of Vincent-street, Building Hill, Sunderland, was elected a member of the society.

Dr. BRUCE detailed the arrangements for the country

Exhibited

meeting at Finchale and Durham on July 9. These will be communicated to the members, and the meeting will be confined to them, and to members of kindred societies, and ladies introduced by them. Mr. Richard Cail places the accommodation of his rolling stock on the Auckland Branch at the society's service; and Mr. Robert White is to expound the Battle of Neville's Cross.

A copy of a letter preserved at the British Museum, procured by Sir W. C. Trevelyan, was read. It is dated 1762, and is from Sir Walter Blackett to some Lord of Government who had succeeded the Duke of Newcastle, imploring the renewal of the Duke's promise that the first vacant commission in the Appeals or the Alienation Office should be conferred upon Major Marmaduke Sowle, who, by his extraordinary personal services in 1740, preserved the town of Newcastle most probably from being plundered by the bread-rioters, and now was straitened in circumstances in consequence of his infirmities having obliged him to quit the army.


Mr. LONGSTAFFE drew attention to the apparent identity of the old stone building of the 14th century, lately discovered behind the shop at the Head of the Side, (which before its destruction was occupied by Mr. Dickenson, tobacconist,) with a stone house mentioned by Gray in the MS. corrections of his *Chorographia* of 1649. The printed copy runs thus:—"In the middle of the Side is an ancient stone house, an appendix to the Castle, which in former times belonged to the Lord Lumleys, before the Castle was built, or at least coetany with the Castle." In the corrections, the words "an appendix to the Castle" are struck out, and the words "*in the head of the Side*" added at the end of the paragraph.

Dr. BAUM exhibited a drawing of an altar, bearing the difficult legend which follows:—

N A V G
D I I O V A N A
V N T I A V R E L
A R M I G E R
D E O P R I N C

The front of the altar was adorned with an arcade of a *pointed arch* between two round ones, the spaces between being filled up with the ordinary triangular indentations of mediæval tracery, and altogether presenting an appearance which might lead to grave doubts of the authenticity of the sculpture. Mr. Bell, of the Nook, the transmitter of the drawing, describes the altar as having been found lately by a ploughman in the High Holm in Cambeck Hill estate, 60 yards south of the Roman Wall, 140 yards west of

the river Cambeck, and about 300 yards north of Petriana station. Mr. Bell reads the inscription as—"Numini Augusti Deo Vanaunti, Aurelius Armiger Decurio Principalis (*sic* Decurionum Princeps);" and suggests as to "Vanaunti" that we have here a local deity who might be tutelar to Petriana or Banna. Mr. Roach Smith throws out a similar suggestion, and considers that Armiger is a proper name. The chief decurio, Mr. Bell thinks, may be the chief captain of Scripture, and alluded to by Vegetius. That writer says:—"The Roman troop consisted of 30 men, of which every 10 had an officer called decurio—which, there having been three of them, made up the troop 33. The captain himself, who had the command of the whole troop, went afterwards by the same name."

W. R. Bell, Esq., of Norton Grammar School, near Stockton, presented, through Mr. Longstaffe, the new iron-works of Warner & Barrett, at Norton, the firm having presented them to him. The discovery took place in the south-eastern corner of one of the low bottom fields between Norton and Wynyard, opposite the works, divided from them by a beck, and called Christmyre. The first find was in excavating a circular tank. Under some 4½ feet of superincumbent diluvium (2 feet yellow clay at the top, the remainder freshwater shells, &c.), which was continuous, and appeared to have been wholly deposited upon the oak it covered, there turned up 11½ feet of oak, black as ebony. In form it was as if two planks, 2 or 3 inches thick, had been nailed together at right angles; but here the two sides were formed out of one large trunk. It lay like the roof of a house, or ridged coffin lid, upon three transverse pieces of oak as supporters, and under it were found divers bones of varying size. The whole remains were much below water level, and lay north and south. Shortly afterwards, in making another excavation in a line with the locale of the former discovery, a little north of it, was found the mouth of a square oaken chamber, with another bone close to it. It is constructed of two pieces of oak, similar to the object found before, thus ; but whether it is isolated, or with the former constitutes part of an aqueduct, or early attempt at draining the low lands, is not certain. From their formation and state, the remains are clearly of very high antiquity; and it had been suggested that some of the bones were those of a stag. It appears that bones have also been found at the same depth in the south-western corner of the same field. Opposite to Christmyre, on the south of the beck, close to the works, is a field called Halliwell—(or Holywell Bank Field, as it is

called in the tithe-plan). In operating upon this field a drain has been cut up to a small spring impregnated with ochry matter.

Dr. CHARLTON promised that the bones should be carefully examined before the next meeting. His present impression of them was that none of them were human. The two sides of oak, which were now lying in the chapel, were certainly very remarkable.

The society's best thanks to Mr. Ball were awarded to him for his kindness in attending to the excavations, and for the transmission of the oak and bones.

Dr. BAUM read the conclusion of Mr. Hodgson Hinde's paper on Roman Northumberland, which we abstracted in our notice of the society's last meeting.

With a vote of thanks to Mr. Hinde for his elaborate and interesting summary of the history of a dark period, the meeting ended.

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TRIP TO FINCHALE, NEVILLE'S
CROSS, &c., &c.

THE second annual country meeting of the Society of Antiquaries, Newcastle, was held on Wednesday, the 9th of July; when, between 8 and 9 o'clock in the morning, the members left the Central Station for Finchale Abbey, the Field of Neville's Cross, and the Cathedral and Castle of Durham. At Leamside they alighted, and proceeded on foot to

FINCHALE,

passing through Cocken Wood to the ferry on the Wear, and crossing the river to the ruins of the priory, where Early English and Decorated architecture, occupying the site of a Norman church which has vanished from the spot, presented an object of attraction and interest to archaeological eyes. We have elsewhere stated that councils were held, by Saxon ecclesiastics and laymen, somewhere at Wincanhale—presumed to be Finchale—at the close of the eighth and beginning of the ninth centuries. No mention of the place is again extant until the twelfth century, when the Normans were in the land and Henry the First was on the throne; and then we have the famous hermit, Godric, planting himself in this fair nook, and living the life of a recluse, as a subject of the monastery of Durham, for a period (it is said) of sixty years. After a temporary sojourn higher up the river, he removed to the peninsula now occupied by the ruins, where he built a "casa," and subsequently an oratory, called "Capella Beate Mariæ," with other buildings. Still later—about 1149—he commemorated his deliverance from an inundation of the river by the erection of a larger church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist and the Holy Sepulchre. Other erections followed:—"Domus communis, domus hospitalis, domus hospitii, semidomus, domus purgatorie," &c., &c. On the death of Godric, which occurred in 1170, the establishment did not fall to the ground. Provision had been made for the event;

and the monks of Finchale, enriched by Henry Pudsey, son of the bishop of that name, and other benefactors, resolved to rebuild their church. The Norman edifice was swept away—the tomb of Godric being alone retained. It was in 1241 that their resolution was formed; and in 1242, as is supposed, they got to work to build. The year 1266 found them still occupied about their church, the chapel of St. Godric being then in hand. Another century ran round; and we then have the monks of Finchale, eight or nine in number, with their prior, pulling their church to pieces—cutting it down—and substituting Decorated for Early English work. Why they did so, we cannot say, and will not conjecture. Among the archaeological pedestrians of Wednesday there were chieftains with note-books in hand, who will doubtless report, in the Castle of Newcastle, on the country-tour. With their province we shall not too minutely meddle. Mr. John Story, jun., the artist, was present, with ground-plans of the priory, and elevations restoring the original and altered edifice to the eye. Dr. Collingwood Bruce was also of the party; with Mr. Hodgson, the resident engineer of the Auckland Railway, and Mr. Cail, the contractor; and interesting discussions arose, in which ancient and modern knowledge—old and new lights—were happily combined. The masonry of the earlier builders was found to be much superior to that of the men who came after them. The latter, when enclosing pillars of the thirteenth century within new walls, had ruthlessly chipped away the ornaments of the capitals, as hindrances to their operations; but thoughtlessly left one capital, at least, still foliated, as a witness against them to posterity. Mr. Hodgson drew attention to the manner in which, as he believed, and as these ruins seemed to prove, the mediæval builders went to work. In constructing their pillars and walls, they reared exterior shells or casings of stone, and then, having poured in their mortar, they threw in as much rubble as the cavity would hold. The ancients, he said, had left us little or nothing to do in design; we could only copy or adapt what they had handed down to us; but in manipulation—in the construction of our great public and private works—he thought that, in many things, we had gone beyond them. Mr. Cail, who concurred with Mr. Hodgson, said that, in former times, the ornamental sculpture of our ecclesiastical edifices, as these edifices seemed to show, was executed by men who went from place to place, all over the country, inscribing their names, so to speak, in characters not to be mistaken, the resemblance was so perfect; and he added, that we

were not only not behind them in our own day, but, on the whole, excelled them. It was maintained, however, by an archaeologist, that some of the sculptured work of York Minster was not to be surpassed.

In the dwelling-house adjoining the ruins, the tourists examined a relic of the priory—the perforated central boss of the tower—the florid character of which seems to support the supposition that the tower or spire was inserted posterior to the date of the Early English church.

Following the windings of the Wear, the party came to "Godric's Garth," the hermit's first abode, where there are still remains of an ancient edifice; and now, "thorough brake, thorough briar," the pilgrims pressed forward, happily better protected from prickles than was the austere saint, who, when he and himself were not in love with each other, would roll amongst thorns and nettles on issuing naked from a bath in the river, and thus mortify his flesh.

At one point on the banks of the Wear there was a fine piece of stratification, large slabs of stone lying one upon another truly horizontal, and presenting the aspect of a piece of artificial masonry. Here, too, was abundant shale, which tempted gray and grave old antiquaries to renew their youth at "duck and drake;" and of a verity their hands had not forgotten their early cunning. A little farther on, and the party came to

THE BELMONT VIADUCT,

stretching across the river at a height of 130 feet, being one of the loftiest bridges of the kind in the kingdom. The piers are built on magnificent blocks of stone, some of them brought even from so great a distance as the Roman quarry at Rudchester. There had been a discussion at Finchale on the comparative merits of ancient and modern mortar; but here, not only was the mortar indisputably A.1., but the stones were so finely laid—so closely adjoined one to the other—that mortar was almost reduced to a superfluity. When the bridge had been admired from below, and the views from it had been admired above, Mr. Hodgson and Mr. Cail accompanied the party to an extemporized train of a first-class character—for from its uncovered carriages the charming scenery on every side could be unobstructedly enjoyed. Not far had the train proceeded, before the Cathedral of Durham suddenly burst upon the view; and ever as the engine moved along, the massive pile—which dwarfed its offspring, the city—assumed new aspects, the Castle shortly coming into competition, or rather lending an added beauty to the glorious picture. The train paused at

THE NEW DURHAM-STATION,

where Mr. Cail entertained the antiquaries at lunch, with Dr. Bruce in the vice-chair. Very welcome was this act of hospitality—for the pilgrims had sharpened their appetites by travel; and no wonder that the Vice-Chairman, before quitting the table, claimed permission to propose at least one toast, and gave the health of their host—who, he said, had achieved constructive marvels not surpassed in ancient or modern times—his masonry being at least as good as that of the Romans. (Hear, hear, and applause.) They had seen that morning a viaduct which would endure for ages, and carry down the fame of its designer and builder to remotest time. The people of Newcastle had little idea of the agreeable surprise which awaited them when they came upon this line, exchanging the Belmont for the Auckland branch, and beholding the magnificent views which were commanded by the new line and the new station. He had great pleasure in proposing the health of their worthy host, Mr. Cail. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Cail returned thanks. He had received from the Vice Chair the highest compliment which he could possibly dream of receiving from such a quarter. To have his masonry equalled, by the historian of the Roman Wall, to the masonry of the Romans, was, he felt, the highest praise to which he could aspire; but, in the presence of the engineer who had carried out the whole of the great works on this branch of the North Eastern Railway, he must emphatically state that he (Mr. Cail) was but an instrument in that gentleman's hands. (Mr. Hodgson: A very admirable instrument.) If the works were executed to the engineer's, as well as to Dr. Bruce's satisfaction, he (Mr. Cail) could not but feel highly gratified. Of their endurance he himself felt little doubt; and having now enjoyed the reward—the great and acceptable reward—of the approbation of Dr. Bruce and the Society of Antiquaries—he could not quit the chair without calling upon the company to drink one other toast—which should be the health of his friend, Mr. Hodgson, the engineer of the works. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Hodgson briefly responded. He could, he said, design a bridge much better than he could frame a speech. He would only say, that with such a contractor as Mr. Cail at his back, he would expunge, not only the word "difficulty," but "impossibility" also, from his dictionary. (Applause.)

The company now rose—gazed upon the views from the station—and inspected

THE DURHAM VIADUCT.

Its Norman corbel table was much admired. The

curve, too, of the bridge, was acknowledged to be a beauty; and this curve is as true as if it had been described by a pair of compasses — so exact is the masonry. As, however, we have spoken of the works on the railway in a separate article, we will not dwell upon them here.

The party having resumed their seats in the train, the engine moved on, but halted on the viaduct, that Mr. Robert White might point out the hillock, in an inclosure on the west side of the road from Newcastle, on which the monks upheld on a spear the corporax cloth of St. Cuthbert, and supplicated the blessing of Heaven on the arms of England, opposed to those of Scotland on the field of Neville's Cross. The train moved on, and passed through a cutting, 80 feet deep, to the Browney and Dearness viaducts.

At the Dearness the contractor's navvies were commencing upon another branch — which, when executed, will establish a connection with the Stockton and Darlington line at Crook.

A singular phenomenon was here pointed out to the party. In constructing the embankment at one end of the Dearness viaduct, an unexpected difficulty occurred. As fast as it was reared it subsided. In a morning it would be found to have sunk five or six feet overnight. In the days of the corporax cloth, witchcraft or other diablerie would have been suspected. Mr. Cail knew, however, that his enemy was a quicksand. And this sand, thrust by the superincumbent weight *under* an adjoining field, raised one portion of the level enclosure 25 feet high above the other! Scores of times the rails had to be lifted and relaid; and it is doubtful if the sand has yet found "the angle of repose," and put the difficulty to sleep.

Hard by the viaduct, the party, guided by Mr. Cail and Mr. Hodgson, proceeded to an ancient earthen relic of a bypast age, bearing some resemblance to a Roman camp; but no hasty conclusion was formed on the spot. It lies, however, by the side of the Roman road from Brancepeth to Chester-le-Street. The spot is near a farm called Relley, and, if not of an earlier date, may be the Brunespittle or Spittleflat of the charters, the defended site of an hospital long forgotten.

A short walk across green fields, and the party were once more on the rail, and taking possession of the train—a feat which was not, as before, accomplished without accident; for one archæologist, we regret to say, split his smallclothes in climbing, and another split his sides with laughter. There were worse accidents occurred on the field of Neville's Cross—to which

the antiquaries were now going. On alighting, they first went to the Cross itself, in an enclosure by the side of the road from Brancepeth to Durham, just at the point where the traveller first catches sight of the towers of the cathedral. From the Cross they went to the neighbouring battle-field, where Mr. White took his stand upon the spot which, in his opinion, was occupied by David the Second, the youthful king; and while his audience reclined around him on the grass, he read the story of

THE BATTLE OF NEVILLE'S CROSS.

Before the battle of Neville's Cross, which took place in 1346, the English army had been victorious over the French at Cressy, and Edward the Third laid siege to Calais, that port affording him a safe entrance into France. The best warriors were therefore with the king, and, save a few Border leaders with their followers, the North of England was left almost unprotected. Overtures of conciliation were made to Scotland; but that country, since the death of Robert Bruce seventeen years previously, had suffered so much from the ambitious designs of Edward, that every pacific proposal was rejected. Upwards of twenty thousand of her bravest sons had fallen by the sword, chiefly in the disastrous battles of Dupplin and Halidon Hill; and though Joane, sister of the English monarch, had been espoused by David, the youthful King of Scotland, the latter could not consistently entertain any feelings of amity toward a brother-in-law by whom, in the words of our great Durham historian, "he had been driven into exile and persecuted from his cradle."

But the leading cause of the battle of Neville's Cross arose from the unfortunate connection of Scotland with France. Before David was compelled to quit his own country, Philip of France sent him a present of a thousand pounds; and when in his ninth year he fled thither for safety, that monarch received him with great kindness, while at court he lived in daily intercourse with the royal family. On returning with the queen to Scotland in the eighteenth year of his age, his intimacy with France was closely maintained. Accordingly, after the battle of Cressy, Philip, in order to create a movement in his own favour, entreated David to collect all his military forces together, and make a destructive inroad upon England, sending him, it is said, both money and armed men, and assuring him there were not warriors left in that kingdom to oppose him. By David executing this design, the King of France conceived that Edward would be compelled to withdraw his army from before Calais, and return home.

When that proposal was unfortunately accepted by the King of Scotland, in opposition to the advice of some of his best councillors, a mandate went forth ordering all the fighting men to assemble at Perth by the close of September. They came, and a tragical incident occurred, showing how the law could be broken almost in the presence of royalty. William Earl of Ross, who was at enmity with Raynald of the Isles, caused him to be murdered in his bed, with seven of his household, in the neighbouring monastery of Elcho, and instantly retreated to his own mountainous territory.

Those who had come with Raynald departed also, in company with several neighbouring chieftains, who quitted the royal camp in order to preserve their lands from being wasted, as destructive war was anticipated between the conflicting parties. By this catastrophe the army was considerably diminished, and the advisers of the king urged him to punish Ross for the murder; but as the season was far advanced, David would admit of no delay, and instantly ordered his army to march to England.

Quitting Perth about the beginning of October, the Scottish army soon reached the western marches, and the king laid siege to the Pile of Liddel, a fortalice overlooking the stream of that name, on the extreme border of Cumberland, and about two miles north of Netherby. It belonged to Thomas de Wake, but was then commanded by Walter Selby, who, twenty-nine years before, assisted Gilbert Middleton to rob the cardinals, and take Lewis Beaumont, Bishop of Durham, and his brother, prisoners at Rushyford. The place was taken by storm, and, except the women and children, all within it were put to the sword — Selby himself being beheaded without time granted him for confession. Thereupon, Sir William Douglas, Knight of Liddesdale, well knowing what opposition they were likely to encounter in England, endeavoured to dissuade the king and barons from entering that kingdom. But David, being in his twenty-third year, was, in the words of a Scottish chronicler, "right jolly and most desirous of war;" and the barons replied, that, so far, Douglas alone shared in the plunder of England, being the only individual who would benefit by the capture of the Pile of Liddel, as it confronted his own lands, and he ought not to prevent them from carrying off the spoil which was now within their reach; especially as they might march to London, none being left to oppose them, save ecclesiastics and base-born artisans.

This agreed with the king's desire; and consequently, about Friday, the 6th of October, three days after the time of full moon, he advanced through Cumberland, and burned the abbey of Lanercost. Thence proceeding by Naworth castle, he entered Northumberland; and keeping near the course of the Tyne, sacked the abbey of Hexham and plundered the town. That place and Corbridge, which must then have been of importance, with Durham and Darlington, he intended to preserve as depositories for provision and spoil during his continuance in England. Remaining at Hexham for three days, he numbered his men-at-arms, and found they amounted to two thousand. Our old English historians say his whole army numbered from 40,000 to 62,000 men, which appears altogether inconsistent with accuracy. Surtees observes they probably did not exceed 28,000 or 30,000; but should some future Harris Nicolas discover in our national archives a roll of the army (if such a document was ever penned), the infantry would more likely be found amounting to about six or seven times the number of men-at-arms, exclusive of servants, workmen, and camp-followers. The last class, especially, would be numerous, from the expectation of sharing in the spoil collected in England.

Moving down to Corbridge, the Scots assaulted Aydon Hall in the neighbourhood, which was given up on condition the inmates were allowed to depart with their lives. Thence they proceeded in the direction of Newcastle, and again

crossed the Tyne at Ryton, where the king was warned by a vision that he should forbear to spoil or otherwise destroy the territory of Saint Cuthbert. But considering an admonition of that kind undeserving of notice, he rejected it—and, advancing into the bishopric, crossed the Derwent and halted at Ebechester. Pursuing his way still onward to the south-east, he reached Beaurepaire, the manor-house of which he occupied, while his army encamped near a wood within the park. Thence large detachments roamed over the neighbourhood, pillaging the churches, burning the granges, wasting wherever they went, and bringing cattle and plunder to the camp. As the crops had recently been gathered, much property and corn was destroyed, the tenants, with their families, flying southward for safety; and still more would have been consumed, had not some of the monks gone forward and compounded with the enemy by payment of money, that the lands and manors of the Church might be spared. Here the Scots made great mirth and feasted most plentifully upon the abundance they had collected—the king, and those around him, not even supposing that the chief men in the neighbouring counties would make any attempt for defence.

With that alacrity, however, for which the people of England have ever been distinguished when the line of duty was clear before them, all the military men north of Trent had been called together, and, unknown to the Scots, were assembled in Auckland Park. The English regency some time previously (30th of August) had issued a proclamation of array, and appointed William le Zouche, Archbishop of York, Henry de Percy, and Ralph de Neville, or any of them, to the command of all the forces in the North of England. These chief men were accordingly present; and the troops under their banners, comprising men-at-arms and archers, were considered fully able to take the field against the invaders.

Sir William Douglas, having left the camp with a large number of horsemen, proceeded to Ferryhill for the purpose of plunder, when the English from Merrington appeared against him; and being surprised, he endeavoured to retreat, but was so closely pursued that by the time he returned to Sunderland Bridge, he lost 500 men. Escaping himself, he carried back to the king tidings that the English in large numbers were only a few miles distant. David inherited the bravery but not the wisdom of his father, Robert Bruce; and resolving not to retire without trying his fortune in war, he disposed his army on Durham Moor, with standards flying in order of battle. Other foraging parties, as they came into camp, were detained for the approaching struggle; while the king himself, most imprudently, passed the night, according to Surtees, in Beaurepaire park and wood, without the precaution of a scout or sentinel on the watch.

Of the identical locality where the battle was fought, we have satisfactory evidence. A few days after the conflict, Prior Foscouer wrote to the Bishop of Durham, telling him it was stricken on the moor of Beaurepaire, between the city of Durham and the rise of Fyndon Hill.* This would lead us to suppose we must search for the scene half-way up

* For translations in English both of this letter and the poem on the battle, in Hutchinson, I am indebted to Mr. Garvin, classical assistant to the Rev. Dr. Bruce.

from the first to the last-mentioned place; but as a check to this statement, a letter of thanks to twelve of the English leaders, including the Archbishop of York, was written from the Tower of London on the third day after the battle (20th of October), telling us it was fought near to Neville's Cross, thereby drawing the line slightly to the south. Now, where the present cross stands we have the conclusive authority of the respected historian of Saint Cuthbert and North Durham, that "at a date long antecedent to the battle in question, there was *then and there a Neville's Cross*." William de Packington, a contemporary, also states that "King David issued from the park at Beaurepaire, and fought upon a moor near to Durham town." Again, from Winton we learn that, toward the close of the conflict, the standards were seen upwards of two miles by those who fled from the field; whence the deduction is, that the struggle took place on elevated waste ground; and as the Red Hills agree to all these sources of authority, we arrive at the conclusion that the battle must undoubtedly have been fought there. They were probably open upon the higher portion, over which an old path leads from the main road on the west toward the city of Durham; but either where this track branches off from the said road, or farther north and nearly opposite to Harbour House, the ground was intersected by ditches and high fences, consisting of paling or upright stakes, wattled with branches of trees, so that the place was most unfavourable for the movement of any portion of an army.

Before mention is made of the principal English commanders, it may be necessary to observe there were three individuals whom superficial writers, following Froissart, have attached to that number, and of whose presence at the battle we have no direct proof. Queen Philippa is by the Frenchman represented to have been on horseback, and to have exhorted each division to defend the honour of her lord the king. That royal lady, according to the testimony of the last of our three chief county historians, to whom we have already alluded, was, at the time, in the south of England. Edward Balliol is said to have commanded the reserve division of cavalry; and that the charge he made on the High Steward's wing, to the left of the Scottish lines, restored the balance in Percy's favour; but from the doubt which Surtees, with mature judgment, in his last volume has thrown over the statement, and as Lord Hailes, with the sound discrimination of a lawyer, observes, "the whole strain of *Pœdera* is inconsistent with the hypothesis of Balliol having had any such command," he cannot be admitted to that honour. The last is Thomas Hatfield, Bishop of Durham, who was tutor to Edward the Black Prince, and who, on the authority of Surtees, in 1346 was in the camp at Calais, with eighty archers. Moreover, the letter already mentioned, written to him by the prior, giving an account of the battle, which has been judiciously printed in two separate volumes ("*Wills, &c.*, 1835," and "*Hist. Dunelm. Scriptores Tres*, 1839,") issued by the Surtees Society, furnishes ample proof of the absence of that prelate.

The sun at that season rose about half-past six, and the conflict is said to have begun at nine in the morning. After the English discomfited the horsemen under Douglas, we cannot learn whether they made a halt for any length

of time, or advanced straight up to the field; yet as their strength would be considerably increased by many connected with the Church at Durham, it is likely they had leisurely communication with those dwelling in the city, as the monks knew exactly what particular services to perform, before the strife commenced.

Accordingly, on Tuesday, the 17th day of October, the whole English force in four divisions, probably under the chief command of Ralph Lord Neville, proceeded forward to the Red Hills. In front of the lines was borne a large crucifix, the English "trusting confidently in the cross;" and around, on every side, waved the flags and standards of the principal men of the northern English counties. After passing Neville's Cross, and approaching the Red Hills, accompanied by "the sound of trumpets," the right wing was led by Sir Henry, second Lord Percy, of Alnwick, Gilbert de Umphreville, third Earl of Angus, and other Northumbrian warriors. The central division was commanded by Ralph Lord Neville himself, William le Zouche, Archbishop of York, Ralph Lord Hastings, and the chief men of the bishopric. At the head of the left wing was Sir Thomas Rokeby, Sheriff of Yorkshire, John Lord Mowbray, Dean of Le Zouche, with all the military force of the district south of the Tees, and very probably the archers of Lancashire. The fourth division, we are told, consisting chiefly of cavalry, was placed in reserve, and commanded by one or more of the northern barons; for William Lord Ros of Hamlake, Thomas de Lucy, Robert de Ogle, Thomas de Grey (the reputed author of *Scala Chronica*), Robert Bertram, and William D'Eyncourt were on the field. Behind each body of troops, save that of cavalry, were collected the horses and servants belonging to the men-at-arms. The whole number of the army is by some stated to have been 16,000, or 4,000 to each division. Others say Percy had with him 20,000, and the archers are quoted as numbering from 10,000 to 20,000 men. Of the actual fighting men, however, we have no authentic computation; for the old chroniclers, to give effect to their descriptions, generally overrated to a large amount the numbers of our armies. Looking considerably at this point, we know that, when opposed to their enemies in battle-array, they had one-fourth of their force in reserve; and besides being the assailing party, every movement they made was conducted with such perfect confidence and admirable judgment, and calculated even to the advantage of the sun's rays, that the probability is they equalled, if they did not exceed, in number the whole effective force of the Scottish army.

The King of Scotland being aware of the approach of the English, put his troops in motion on Durham Moor, and descended along the highest part of the ground, to meet them. Separating his whole force into three divisions, he placed the right wing under command of John Earl of Moray and Sir William Douglas. He led in person the central division, surrounded by the officers of the Crown and the principal nobility of Scotland. The left wing, being much more numerous than any of the other divisions, was under charge of Robert, the High Steward of Scotland, and Patrick, Earl of March. A slight depression intervenes between Durham Moor and the ground of the Red Hills; so that when the king had passed

that hollow, a gentle ascent led him to the point of strife. It would appear that he had advanced beyond the narrowest part of the ridge, and was nearly in an eastern direction from Harbour House, when his lines were confronted by the English. Probably he had not reached the ground he intended, for our best authorities say he was taken by surprise — that the position of his right wing was most disadvantageous for battle — and that he himself occupied an *annoyous* or inconvenient place, where his troops were unable to raise their arms either for assault or in self-defence. The general narrowness of the field may in some measure account for these unpropitious circumstances on the side of the Scots, who, being thus crowded together, presented a fair mark to the English archers. The left wing under the Steward and March was less confined; for the high land widens eastward, and the left flank of that body would overlook the valley north-west of Durham. In the rear of each division, as usual, were the horses and attendants of the fully-armed men.

From the long vista of five hundred departed years, a voice like an echo comes down to us, whether of truth or tradition we cannot tell, that the Church was no idle spectator of this eventful scene. The brethren of the convent at Durham, from the tower of the cathedral, witnessed the march of both armies to battle, and poured forth hymns and prayers on behalf of their countrymen. Also, we are apprised by the like uncertain sound, that at the same time, the Prior of Durham, influenced by a vision on the previous night, bore out from the cathedral, in company with a few of the monks, the holy corporax cloth of Saint Cuthbert, elevated on the point of a spear, to the valley adjoining the battle field, and there, placing the sacred relic on a little romantic hillock, which may still be seen, these devout men knelt around it, and implored Heaven and the saint to bestow victory upon the English.

The sun had been above the horizon nearly two and a half hours; and, if the sky was clear, as it frequently is after harvest, he shone full in the faces of the Scots. On both sides the trumpets sounded; and the English left wing, probably approaching the place where the old path runs eastward from the main road, was about to commence the battle, when Sir John Graham, a sagacious Scottish knight, observing the archers attached to that division, implored the king for one hundred cavalry to disperse them. This request was denied; and Graham, with his own horsemen, rode forward and compelled them to give way; but being unsupported he had his horse killed under him, and he escaped, wounded and bleeding, to his own party. The archers then attacked the infantry under Moray and Douglas, who were entangled among the ditches and enclosures already mentioned, which "broke their array;" and being unable to charge their assailants with the spear, a shower of steel fell incessantly upon them, and they were slaughtered in great numbers.

The English right wing under Lord Percy, with Angus, met the Steward and March, and they fought long without gaining any advantage. From the Scottish infantry using constantly the spear and battle-axe, and as archers could not maintain their place when opposed to such arms, it may have been that the men of Northumberland at that period had

partly laid aside the bow, and met their enemies with like weapons, whereby they might be more effectually repelled. From the same cause the warriors of the bishopric, under Lord Neville and the archbishop, may not have been so successful in their attack on the middle line of the Scots. But upon the division of Moray and Douglas, the English long bow was doing its usual execution. It is probable Sir Thomas Rokeby, on perceiving this wing was more easily assailable, from the confined nature of its position, bent his whole force against it, and continued the attack, till, broken and beaten down, the Scots gave way — the Earl of Moray being killed and Douglas captured by Sir Robert Bertram of Bothal. While, therefore, the men of the bishopric opposed spear to spear, the middle division of the Scots, the archers of the midland counties, with the whole left wing, who had dispersed their opponents, followed up their advantage, and assailed forthwith the exposed right flank of the king's central division.

In this position both armies maintained the conflict most fiercely; nor, from the commencement to the close thereof, did the Scots ever succeed in driving back to a distance any detachment of the English. In the recent cut made for the railway, north of Neville's Cross, no human remains deserving of notice have been discovered, proving that the English uniformly kept the ground upon which they first encountered the enemy. The sun rising high and higher shone probably still in the faces of the invaders; but they also, with most enduring fortitude, though pierced everywhere by arrowy steel, remained firm, and fought on like desperate men in extremity.

On the left wing of the Scots, Robert the Steward is said to have assailed Percy so successfully for a brief period, that the division of the latter, being partly broken, was on the point of defeat; but fortunately for the honour of Northumberland, the reserve of cavalry came up, and, assisting Percy, turned again the tide of battle in favour of England. When horsemen bore down upon broken infantry or archers, who at that time had no pointed staves, shod with iron, to strike slantingly into the ground before them, as at Agincourt, the latter were usually driven back; but the serried masses of Flemish and Scottish spearmen, at Courtray and Bannockburn, had shown they were able to withstand and defeat the most vigorous attacks of French and English cavalry. Indeed, from before this period down to the time of James the First, mounted horsemen never performed any important part in gaining the battles of England. Hence we draw the conclusion that the assistance Percy derived was either from the spears of the men at arms, or perhaps from a body of those archers who had already dispersed the Scottish right wing, and who plied their shafts upon every point they could assail with the most fatal effect.

Still close and more closely did the English lines press upon the Scots, till those who had witnessed battles before saw enough to convince them that the latter, though they "dealt many severe strokes with hard and sharp axes," would ultimately be defeated. This appears to have been the impression of the High Steward, who, to save his division from death or captivity, resolved to withdraw from the field — not without suspicion of basely deserting the

king, and for which, by that monarch, he was never afterwards forgiven. This movement he and March accomplished in full view of the Northumbrians—Lord Percy permitting them to depart without molestation; nor would it appear that any troop of men-at-arms attempted to give them chase. Their absence only hastened the termination of the battle, for then the English right wing fell upon the unprotected left flank of King David's remaining division.

Loyalty and devotion to a monarch, though observed in an enemy, cannot fail to inspire us with feelings of admiration and respect. David the Second had errors, but Fortune had gone hardly with him; and as he exhibited both courage and determination, a gallant body of nobles placed themselves around him like a strong tower of defence, and fought with most unwavering resolution. They were hemmed in by the fierce squadrons of England, whence there was indeed slight chance of escape; yet the devoted band saw floating above them the royal standard, whereon, within the double tressure,

"The ruddy Lion ramp'd in gold;"

and their monarch being the only son of Robert Bruce, the great deliverer of his country, those brave men, influenced by many dear associations, confronted their foes foot to foot, and repelled every attack, till one by one they were stricken down. Wyntown, who must have learned the particulars from eye-witnesses, in describing the close of this battle—(but we must speak in English)—declares:—

There was hard fighting, as men say,
Such was never seen before these days;
Such hard fighting then was there,
That when the fugitives two miles and more
Were fled, the banners were standing,
And they were face to face fighting.

If no scene in the battles of Bannockburn, of Dupplin, or Halidon Hill could be compared to what took place here, the struggle must indeed have been tremendous, and maintained with indomitable energy to the last.

Noon came, and the fight had continued three long hours. Arrow after arrow went pouring in upon the enemy—man after man fell—till out of the whole division only from forty to eighty remained. Nearly all the nobility and those of the royal household were slain. David himself was severely wounded with one arrow in the leg and another in the face. Still, no thought of retreating ever seems to have entered his mind; for he fought as if unwilling to live, and resolved to sell his life as dearly as possible. Eventually, Thomas Carre, a standardbearer in the Scottish ranks, who was near the king, desirous to save his own life, and seeing nothing but death before him if the struggle was prolonged, said to his opponent, John de Copeland, "That is the king:—take him!" The Northumbrian rushed upon David, and dashed the weapon out of his grasp; but, when attempting to seize him, the latter, with his dexter gauntlet, struck Copeland so forcibly on the cheek, he drove out two of his inner teeth. But well knowing the value of his prize, the squire secured him, and with great promptitude, assisted by eight chosen companions, placed his captive on horseback and conveyed him off the field, riding twenty-four miles, till about the time of vespers they reached Ogle Castle on the Blyth. That fortalice had been newly-erected;

and from Copeland's intimacy with its owner, Sir Robert Ogile, he deemed it a suitable place for the safe keeping of his royal prisoner.

During the whole period of the battle, we are told, the monks, both on the tower of Durham cathedral and on the hillock in the depth of the valley, put up orisons without intermission, that Heaven and the saint would be propitious to the English. Hence, when victory was proclaimed by sound of trumpet, the brethren upon the high tower sang the *Te Deum*; and the Church ascribed the success of the English, not to the unshaken fortitude and consummate bravery they had evinced, but to the hallowed relic of Saint Cuthbert being borne towards the battle-field, and to a gracious return from above, vouchsafed to the supplications of her own ministering sons. And so far was this impression cherished, that in commemoration of the battle, down through the course of ages till 1811, the able historian of Saint Cuthbert tells us, "upon the 29th of May, annually, the organist, singing men, and singing boys of the cathedral, went to the summit of the middle tower, and sang the *Te Deum* to an audience in the churchyard below."

With the capture of the King, however, the slaughter of the invaders did not terminate. It is certain that a great many of the Scots not only sought their safety by flight, but that they were closely pursued and many killed; for the prior's letter, already mentioned, says the fight extended to the rise of Fyndon Hill, showing that in retreat they had fought with their pursuers even to this place. The camp-followers also, in attempting to escape, may have suffered as severely as their armed countrymen. Packington says, there were "great number of the commons of Scotland slain;" and Stowe observes—"The Englishmen pursued the chase after them which were fled, slaying and taking them, as farre as Prudhow and Corbridge," indicating that the fugitives strove to gain the Roman way of Watling-street, as the most direct road to their own country.

The whole loss of the Scots is by some stated to have been 1,000, and by others 15,000; so that if the first is too small, the last is greatly overrated. Of the actual number, however, we have no certain account; nor do any of our historians even allude to the common men who were either wounded or taken prisoners. Among the slain were the Earls of Moray and Strathearn, David de la Haye, constable, Robert Keith, marshal, Robert de Peebles, chamberlain, and Thomas Charteris, chancellor of Scotland, with other nobles, amounting altogether to about thirty-seven. Of the captives, exclusive of the King, were the Earls of Fife, Menteith, and Winton, Douglas (the Knight of Liddesdale), and about fifty other barons and knights. The loss of the English was small:—some say, four knights and five esquires were killed, and Ralph Lord Hastings was mortally wounded after he had made Roger Kirkpatrick prisoner. Of the common men who fell we have no account whatever.

After the battle, Ralph Lord Neville and his brave comrades went to the Church of Durham and there with great solemnity, at the sepulchre of Saint Cuthbert, offered up most grateful thanks for the victory—presenting at the same time, within that venerable place, his own and King David's royal banner, with many other standards and armours (or

flags), both of England and Scotland, which continued to wave over the shrine of the saint down to the Dissolution. He also presented to the said shrine "a still more precious relic, the *Black Rod of Scotland*, made of silver, 'being as it were smocked all over,'" which was taken from the king, who, with superstitious reverence, had brought it from Holy Rood, deeming it a safeguard from personal danger and disaster.

About the beginning of the following year, the King of Scots was committed to a long and dreary confinement in the Tower of London, where the parsimonious Edward compelled his captive to bear the whole expenses of his establishment, and imposed the same charge upon the other Scottish prisoners. But high rewards awaited John de Copeland, who was made a banneret, with a salary of £500 yearly to him and his heirs, until lands of like value adjoining his own residence at South Copeland, near Wooler, should be bestowed upon him. In addition to this, he obtained an annual pension of £100, upon condition of furnishing 20 men at arms. He was also made warden of Berwick and keeper of Roxburgh Castle. Besides, he held the office of Sheriff of Northumberland from 1350 to 1354.

Such was the battle of Neville's Cross. It was most disastrous to Scotland, and not attended with any especial benefit to England. On looking over the scene where it occurred, no cherished associations of liberty to a people, or the stern impression that tyranny was beaten back there, arise in the mind, to make us prize more dearly our own freedom, and heave a sigh for nations that are still under the despot's sway. Yet an Englishman may justly be proud of the locality of the battle, since upon it was consummated one triumphant proof that if his countrymen be true to themselves they need fear no enemy; and should the time again come when an insolent foe shall dare to set foot upon England, may he remember his duty is either to die in her defence or live for her renown!

Mr. White illustrated his paper by diagrams exhibiting the positions of the army on both sides, both before and during the battle, and to the close. He also exhibited a copy of Speed's plan of the country. In reply to questions, he stated that Prior Fossour resided at Beaurepaire before the invasion of the Scots. It had been stated that the battle begun at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, but the weight of authority was on the side of the hour named in his paper; and he might state, that he had advanced nothing without authority. He could not say why the Durham choristers ascended the tower on the 29th of May, instead of the anniversary of the battle; but such was said to be the fact.

The custom is not mentioned in the Rites and Monuments, and seems rather to have been connected with the great trades' procession on Corpus-Christi day, which often fell on the 29th of May—a day very suitable "a double debt to pay." In 1776, John Ogle, of Durham, says:—"This custom of going with the banners of the different trades of the city to the abbey-

church annually *on the twenty-ninth of May, when the singing-boys rung an anthem on the top of the steeple*, was continued to about the year 1770."

Mr. Cail stated, that the country people round about, among whom he was carrying on his works, all called the eminences alluded to by Mr. White, the Red Hills, or the Bloody Hills.

We may add, that, in the recent excavations which run by the side of the battle-field, but one coin has been found—said to be a groat of Edward the Second—which would be current money when the fight was fought; but a large "find" of groats occurred some time ago. There are, however, no groats known of an earlier date than the reign of Edward the Third—except some heavy coins, which are supposed by Mr. Hawkins to have been pattern or trial pieces of the first Edward's reign; and Ruding says that the first groats of Edward the Third were only struck in his twenty-fifth year, which would be 1351, or five years subsequent to the battle. We have not seen the coin found at the Red Hills. Should it approach anywhere near to 80 grains, we should be disposed, on the authority of Mr. Hawkins, to consider it of a coinage anterior to the battle, the weight of the third Edward's coins having been considerably greater at the beginning than towards the close of his reign.

It was stated, before the paper was read, that a tradition was very current in Durham, that David was taken, not on the field of battle, but hiding under the bridge that crosses the Browney; and as it is not every day that a king is captured in the precincts of a city, we are inclined to place some reliance on the popular belief. The bridge is on the way to Watling-street; and Knighton makes the king attempt an escape to Scotland.

The Rev. James Everett moved a vote of thanks to Mr. White—which was seconded by Mr. Cail, and carried by acclamation. Three cheers were then given for the victors of Neville's Cross, and the party quitted the field for Durham—proceeding thither by the Prior's-lane, and obtaining a fine view of the city—including the Durham Hospital (the earliest work, we believe, of Mr. Johnston, the architect of the public buildings in St. Nicholas-square, Newcastle), the Durham Viaduct, and the Cathedral.

The Cathedral was the destination of the party; and there they were kindly received by the Rev. James Raine, the librarian, who admitted them to the closet containing the ancient manuscripts of the convent of Durham, and many curious objects taken from the tomb of St. Cuthbert—portions of his robes, the Saxon cross which he wore, and a large ivory comb. The

earliest manuscript is a portion of the Latin Vulgate written in the fourth century. Another, of the ninth century, is stated in a catalogue penned near the close of the fourteenth to have been written by the Venerable Bede; and portions of it, supplying gaps in the book, are undoubtedly his; as, also, is a copy of Cassiodorus's Commentary on the Psalms — executed from beginning to end in the neat handwriting of the monk of Jarrow. The monks, in dealing with their manuscripts, were as uncereemonious as with their buildings. They thought nothing of ripping out a few leaves, and using them as the "end papers" of a new volume. It is doubtful whether the monks themselves were transcribers to any extent. We know, from Mr. Raine's volume on Finchale, published by the Surtees Society, that a prior of that place (Uthred de Boldon) brought over a foreigner as a transcriber, who was afterwards employed at the church in Durham. The illuminator, too, in monkish times, was a professional man; and in the old books at Durham may still be read in the margin the directions of the transcriber as to the filling up by the artist of the vacant spaces left for the initial letters or words. Mr. Raine pointed out the progress of illumination. He produced a fine copy of the Bible, which belonged to Bishop Carileph, the founder of the cathedral, with unambitious initials. Two other copies belonged to Bishop Pudsey; and the latter copy, written nearer to the close of his long episcopate, betokens the progress which had been made in the art of illumination. In the later copy the initial letters are gorgeously executed, brilliant in colour and resplendent with gold. Over each letter still reposes the original linen-guard attached to the page, serving the office now assigned to lawn paper. It was towards the close of the fourteenth century, on the eve of the application of printing to letters, that the illuminator attained his highest perfection. It is at this date, too, that paper first appears among the Durham manuscripts. It is of a substance equal to that of vellum, and of good, honest quality. A small volume, not exceeding in bulk a printed edition of the Bible, contains the whole of the Sacred Scriptures — and yet is written on vellum: — vellum which, felt between the fingers, has a lawn-papery touch. It is formed of the skins of abortive calves, and hence its exquisite thinness. Two curious manuscript volumes contain — one, copies of letters written by the monks — the other, sermons preached by Bishop Cosin. Among the earlier printed books, Mr. Raine showed his visitors a volume of publications by Caxton and Wynkin de Worde, and a folio copy of Livy, the latter attesting the excellency

of the art at its birth. Having also indulged them with a sight of a book glorying in a cover worked by the Lady Arabella Stuart out of her reverence for Greek and Hebrew, Mr. Raine then courteously threw open the modern library of the cathedral — once the dormitory, and one of the largest rooms in the kingdom. Then, leaving the cathedral, he conducted the party to his church of St. Mary the-Less, an ecclesiastical gem; and as the worthy incumbent's miniature parish comprises only some dozen families, we should hope that he makes of them living epistles, reflecting all the virtues inculcated in the biblical treasures which he holds under his faithful charge.

In the evening, the members dined together at Ward's Waterloo Hotel, with Dr. Bruce in the chair, and the Rev. James Raine vice. Mr. Holden, the respected master of the Durham Grammar School, kindly presented photograph-views of the cathedral (printed by Mr. Bouet from *gutta percha* negatives) to the guests of Durham, *in memoriam*. The brief interval before train-time was pleasantly spent; some amusing incidents and anecdotes enlivened the board; and hearty thanks were expressed to Mr. Raine, Mr. Cail, and Mr. White, whose courtesies and services had shed so much delight on the day.

NORTH EASTERN RAILWAY:—AUCKLAND BRANCH.

WE may say that the Bishop Auckland Branch of the North Eastern Railway — a railway, we believe, of greater mileage than any other in the kingdom — was partially "opened" on Wednesday, the 9th of July instant; for on that day, through the kindness of the contractor, Richard Cail, Esq., of Elvet Villa, Durham, the Newcastle-upon-Tyne Society of Antiquaries had the use of a portion of the line in carrying out the programme of their annual "country meeting." Antiquaries are not commonly associated in the popular mind with "progress" (that idol of the age) — they walk through life with averted faces — not looking before them, but with eyes prying into the past; and yet, Dr. Bruce, of Roman fame, will tell you that, by studying the works and ways of those who have preceded us, the Stephensons and the Cails, and other go ahead moderns, may learn many a lesson that will help them onward in their "express" career. Howsoever this may be, Mr. Cail, whether he regards our friends the antiquaries as "slow coaches," or accepts them as allies in the march of steam, liberally placed his plant at their service, on the occasion of their visit to the field of Neville's Cross.

And on this peg we propose to hang an article on the latest offshoot of the North Eastern trunk-line.

The new branch runs from Leamside — a minor station, from seven to ten minutes north of Belmont. From Belmont passengers now pass off to Durham city, but they will pass off thence no longer, when the new rails are brought into requisition for traffic, and the new and more central city-station is opened.

From Leamside to Bishop Auckland is a distance of about fifteen miles by the railway route, the country intersected abounding in mineral wealth and in a mining population. The coal that lies beneath the surface is peculiarly suitable for the manufacture of coke; and it is a remarkable fact, and one which illustrates the history of our age of change and transition, that the coal of the Auckland district, once of comparatively little market-value, because so brittle that it could not bear the rubs and shocks of transport, has risen wonderfully in commercial worth since coke became a commodity of great demand—for Auckland coal is transformable into most excellent coke.

Starting at Leamside, where the new station will stand between the trunk and the branch, the latter line runs its course for Durham, and reaches the Wear at a distance of about a mile and a quarter, crossing the river, at a height of 130 feet, by

THE BELMONT VIADUCT,

694 feet long, and having nine arches of 60 feet span and 31 feet rise. There are circumstances connected with this noble pontine roadway peculiar to a mining district, and which taxed, but did not baffle, the ingenuity and skill of our northern craftsmen. The site of the viaduct presented no indications of prior disturbance by the hand of man; but soon the discovery was made that the "high seam" of coal had been worked, on both sides of the river, by mines of whose operations no records exist. The ancient workings were carefully explored, and built up with brickwork, set in Roman cement. On a survey, also, of the Grange pit, near the Belmont station, it was found that a seam of coal had been wrought at a depth of some fourteen fathoms below the bed of the Wear and the abutments of the viaduct; and these workings, too, must be built up in the same way. Moreover, as in many places the roof had fallen, great care was required in "building up to the solid."

The masonry of the viaduct is of "rock-work." The stone was obtained from various quarries:—from the Claxtons (Gateshead), Leam, Pensher, Rudchester (on the line of the Roman Wall), and Benton (Newcastle). The interior of the arches is of brickwork—the bricks being made on the spot by steam-machinery.

Enormous is the amount of material, brought from longer or shorter distances, that composes the structure of the viaduct. It comprises—

250,000 cubic feet of ashlar.

119,000 cubic feet of rubble.

34,610 cubic feet of brickwork.

97,200 cubic feet of dry-filling over the arches.

Its weight, including lime, cement, &c., is somewhere about 35,000 tons; and if the moon be inhabited, and the Lunarians are in possession of a telescope equal in power to Lord Rosse's, the Belmont viaduct will be palpable to their eyes, and must make them feel a little proud of the planet to which, "for better for worse," they are indissolubly attached.

Having crossed the Wear, the railway proceeds to Durham by the north bank of the river (assuming it to flow east and west), below Newton Hall (the residence of H. J. Spearman, Esq.), and behind Crook Hall (the residence of the Rev. James Raine), to the new city-station on the high point of land between the old and the present coach-road from Newcastle.

The views from the viaduct at Belmont, and all the way up to Durham, embracing the devious windings of the Wear, the castle, cathedral, and parish churches, and the wooded banks of the river, are of the most varied and beautiful character. The station itself commands a glorious panoramic spectacle, not to be surpassed from any railway in the land.

The present Durham station seems ashamed both of itself and of the city, being built in an out-of-the-way corner, whence nothing is to be seen:—the new station—the station in prospect, or prospect-station, as it may be called—proudly takes its place on an open eminence, fronting the Cathedral and the Castle, and overlooking a scene which must make many a photographer run for his camera, and many an artist to ply his pencil. An arched doorway in a wall would seem to have been contrived purposely to *frame* the Castle and Cathedral, and give an isolated view of those glorious piles of architecture, such as could not otherwise be obtained—unless by the expedient suggested to Sir Walter Scott by the old dame at Melrose—namely, to bow down his head, and look at the abbey between his legs!—a device which, as the author of *Waverley* remarked to his adviser, could hardly be resorted to by the ladies—and certainly not in these days of *crenoline*.

Ere the railway can quit the vicinity of Durham, it must have another flight in the air; for the founders of the ancient city, when making choice of its undulating site, were untroubled by thoughts of gradients, and innocent of all knowledge of the necessities of that iron-horse which was to eclipse the feats of the fabled steed of the Hindoo of Scheherazade.

THE DURHAM VIADUCT,

the second great work on the line, is of similar material and workmanship to the Belmont, with a Norman corbel table and parapet. It is 832 feet long and nearly 100 high, and crosses the new north road and the mill-burn. Its arches, eleven in number, are of the same span and rise as those of the rival viaduct. It was a most difficult task to obtain a sufficient foundation for this structure. Piles of great length were driven through peat-moss, quicksand, &c., by steam-power; the spaces between the piles were filled with concrete; and a framing of timber, laid upon the piles, carries the superstructure. Some future Dr. Bruce, a contemporary of Mr. Macaulay's "New Zealander," will make a pilgrimage along the ruins of the Belmont and Durham viaducts, and laud and magnify the "great nation" that called such works into existence — pronouncing them to be "above all Greek, all Roman fame!"

The Durham viaduct, standing upon 21,300 feet of piling, contains—

- 184,500 cubic feet of ashlar.
- 55,000 cubic feet of brickwork.
- 140,000 cubic feet of rubble.
- 142,000 cubic feet of dry filling.

Leaving this viaduct, with admiring gaze on the natural and archaeological beauties which it commands, we approach the field of

NEVILLE'S CROSS.

Here, the contractor has had even a stouter battle to fight than Queen Philippa — (Mr. Robert White will pardon us for using the popular fable of Her Majesty's presence in the field): — but as the Scots gave way before the English Amazon, so Mother Earth was vanquished by Mr. Cail, who forced his onward way by a cutting of 80 feet from the surface—not through, but by, the field on which the conflict of the fourteenth century was fought. Pity 'tis, for the sake of the antiquaries, that the grave of so many Scots and Englishmen did not lie in the path of the navvies! About half-a-million cubic yards of earth were carried away — the upper portion of the cutting being clay, and the lower sand; and in the present condition of the slopes, the various layers can be seen to advantage. An oblique bridge of three arches crosses the cut, and carries the township road that leads to Neville's Cross. Retaining walls, at the base of the slopes, were built, to lessen the necessary excavation.

Thanks to the character of the country, so pleasing to the eye of the traveller — so painful to the pockets of the railway-proprietors — the line is always in a cutting or on an embankment, and the customers of the company will continually be emerging into a

change of scene. Beyond Neville's Cross, the handsome

BROWNEY BRIDGE,

60 to 70 feet in height, built of timber, carries the line over a tributary of the Wear, and over the haugh lands on which Henry Pudsey, son of the founder of Sherburn Hospital, essayed to establish an Augustinian monastery, called Our Lady of the New Place, and stocked it with canons from Guisbrough in Cleveland. But the Benedictine monks of Durham, instead of giving Christian welcome to their neighbours, bade them "God speed" to some other spot; and Pudsey, involved in the quarrels of the two communities, made penitent confession of his blunder, and transferred the endowment to Finchale, whose monks were subjects of the monastery of Durham.

At Neville's Cross we linger with the antiquaries, whose trip into the country has led us to the new-formed line. We may briefly add, that after crossing the Browney it ploughs its way through the earth by a trench (over which a bridge is thrown to maintain the integrity of the road to Ushaw College)—and, issuing from this artificial gorge, the Dearness, another stream of the Wear family, opposes the progress of the rails, but they are projected to the other side by a timber viaduct of eight openings, 80 feet high, and run along an embankment in the direction of Brancepeth Park, the seat of Viscount Boyne, whose castle is commanded by the line. And so, by Willington and Hunwick, the engineer (T. E. Harrison, Esq.) pursues his course to Newton Cap, where the wicked Wear once more throws itself in his way, and, before allowing him to form his junction with the Wear Valley Railway, insists upon another bridge—a bridge of stone—100 feet in height, with eleven arches of 80 feet span—whence charming prospects may be won; for as the line commences near the spot on which, eight centuries and a half ago, the tasteful ecclesiastics laid the foundations of the cathedral, so it ends in the sylvan nook selected with equal good taste as the site of the episcopal palace.

A difficult country, indeed, have engineer and contractor been called upon to encounter, in their transit from Durham to Auckland. But let the proprietors be comforted. In the bosom of the earth there is nourishment, and on its face there is written "I promise to pay." Mineral traffic will be enormous, and travellers will flock to the beautiful branch of the North Eastern—which might seem to have been constructed for the very purpose of pleasing a tourist's eye. It will bear down the name of Harrison, with

that of his lieutenant, Hodgson, to remotest posterity, in company with that of Hadrian; and when our island is a province of Yankeeland—(if the Republican, and not the Coesack, shall fulfil the prophecy of Bonaparte)—and Brother Jonathan has “improved railways off the face of the earth,” and substituted electric trains or “greased lightning,” he will condescendingly confess, as he smokes his cigar on one of the broken stumps of all that then remains of the Durham viaduct, that the Britishers were not, after all, a stupid nation, but worthy of the glory of giving birth to the great people who “whip creation.”

GODRIC THE HERMIT AND THE ABBEY OF FINCHALE.

It was towards the close of the eighth century that the Danes first commenced the invasion of our shores, and spoiled our Saxon ancestors. The Holy Isle of Lindisfarne, on the coast of Northumberland, was then the seat of an episcopal see; and Eardulph and his ecclesiastics fled before the invaders, bearing with them the body of St. Cuthbert, the greatest treasure of their church. Scott has written in his *Marmion*—

How, when the rude Dane burn'd their pile,
The monks fled forth from Holy Isle:
O'er northern mountain, marsh, and moor,
From sea to sea, from shore to shore,
Seven years St. Cuthbert's corpse they bore.

At Chester-le-Street, a Roman station, they found rest; and having erected a cathedral there, the country from the Wear to the Tyne was added to what was called the patrimony of St. Cuthbert.

Chester had remained upwards of a century the seat of a bishopric, and the tenth century was approaching its termination, when the ecclesiastics were again driven to flight by the Northmen. They wandered to and fro for several years, until choice was made of Durham as their future abiding place—a choice which later times have invested with legend and superstition, but which was doubtless dictated by common-sense considerations of beauty, fertility, and security; for our pious forefathers were not unskilled in the art of “making the best of both worlds.” The locality was well-known to the Saxon Church. Councils had been held at Wincanhale, (apparently Finchale) about the end of the eighth and beginning of the ninth century; and Durham possesses all those natural attractions which determined the sites of so many religious houses in the middle ages.

After the Norman Conquest, one Godric, a merchant mariner, born of East Anglian parents, being moved, as the chroniclers relate, by St. Cuth-

bert in a vision, came to Finchale, and established himself as a hermit about a mile nearer to Durham than the ruins of the priory. He had previously resided for a while — possibly in pupilage — with a venerable hermit at Wolsingham, then overrun with wolves, but now so fair and beautiful a Goashen that its hermitage (the rectory), recently vacated by the Rev. Blackett Ord, has been an object of desire in the breasts of more than one modern Godric. There were wolves at Finchale, too; and they resisted the invasion of their ancient dominion by the bold stranger; but the sign of the Cross, which has subdued so many wolfish natures, is said to have overawed the howling aborigines of the secluded hamlet selected by the hermit for his abode.

Grass-grown foundations were the memorials of one King Finc's palace, or, more probably, of the early monastery of Wincanhale.

There was "good sport," in those days, round Finchale — (pronounced "Finkle" by the polite, and "Fink-a-ley" by the peasantry). Here was the hunting-ground of Bishop Flambard, the favourite of that William Rufus who went a-hunting once too often; and they who followed the chase in those good times, would now scorn the fox-hunts of our more degenerate day.

Not only were there wolves at Finchale, but also snakes; and these our Godric tamed — by the magic, probably, of kindness — for it is said of him that he was kind to the lower animals. To human society he was averse. Offers of food from neighbours he rejected. He grew his own fare, and seems to have been an early vegetarian; but, for some time prior to his death, his diet was milk—at which time (and for eight years) he was bedridden.

Godric was his own doctor, and we are not without some glimpses of his medical treatment. Attacked by a violent cutaneous disease, he enjoined one of his servants to powder him all over with salt; and in consequence (or in spite) of the application, he got well. He was also addicted to hydropathy—steeping himself, in all weathers, "in Godric's Hole," and then, while still naked, trying the irritant system, by rolling himself among nettles and briars!

Anticipating the "clairvoyance" of our own times, he visited distant countries in the spirit; and he also knew distant events. Moreover, he was a "medium." There lived near him a sister—(he had also a brother at Durham):—and when, in the odour of sanctity, she died, he saw her soul carried up to bliss, and she sang him a song proclaiming that the Saviour and St. Mary sustained her in her flight.

Another time, the Virgin Mary and St. Mary Magdalene appeared to him in his cell, and taught him a song, the words and music of which are preserved :—

Seinte Marie, Virgine
 Moder Jesus Cristes Nazarene.
 On-so schild, help thin Godric,
 On-fang, bring, hegliche with the in Godes rich.

There is here an apparent play on the name of the saint, which signifies "Good (or God's) kingdom."

"The various communications with the unseen world (says Mr. Stevenson), with which Godric was from time to time favoured, necessarily, from their very nature, rest upon his own unsupported statements. Thus he relates to Reginald" (his Boswell) "his interview with the Blessed Virgin Mary and Mary Magdalene; his interview with St. John the Baptist; the vision of the boy who issued from the crucifix; how he saw souls ascending into heaven; his contest with the devil, and the vision which he had of our Blessed Lord. During the whole period of Reginald's intercourse with Godric, which appears to have been of the most familiar and intimate character, and of no brief duration, nothing occurred to shake his belief in the veracity, or, indeed, in the general credibility of his informant's statements. How far they are in themselves worthy of credit, or how far we at present might be content to accept them, is a distinct question, and one which does not fall within our province, nor the drift of the present inquiry, to discuss; but it is worthy of notice that Reginald has no misgivings as to the truth of the incidents which he has undertaken to narrate, nor does he seem to anticipate any difficulty on this head as likely to occur in the minds of others."

In his latter days, when his fame was world-wide, Godric was greatly visited by strangers, who gained admission to his presence by virtue of a wooden cross, dispensed by the prior of Durham, whose subject he was.

Servants were now assigned to him, who received his company, and introduced them to the saint. He renounced the use of his tongue, conversing with those about him, and with his guests, by means of signs.

Like all idle people, the saint was troubled with the devil. The fiend once tempted him with a tale of a hoard of gold. To work he went, with pick and spade, salving his conscience with vows of good purposes to be accomplished by his wealth. He dug down and down, with the determination of a Ballarat digger; when suddenly he came upon a nest of dwarfish imps, black and ugly, who screamed with derisive laughter, and pelted him with fireballs! Conscious of his sin, Godric threw down his tools and decamped.

On another occasion, his tormentor came in the form of a tall, dark, hairy man, more immensely

bearded than any modern Weardale wight. The stranger stared at him, and accused him of idleness. Godric, whose conscience had told him the same thing before, was offended, and challenged the stranger to show him the better way. The challenge was accepted. The visitor grasped the spade, and Godric retired to his meditations. When, after the lapse of an hour, the saint returned, he found eight days' work done, and the stalwart "navvy" unwearied, and free from perspiration. "There!" was his scornful taunt: "that's the way to work!" Godric now suspected with whom he was confronted, and demanded to know who and what he was. "A man like thyself," was the reply. "If so," said the saint, "tell me if you believe in the Father, and the Son, and the Holy Ghost, and join me in adoring the Mother of our Lord." The hirsute scoffer curtly told him to mind his own business, his belief being no concern of his; when Godric, suddenly placing a holy book against the lips of the mysterious stranger, told him to kiss it if he believed in God. The spell vanquished the fiend, who fled with a mocking laugh; and the hermit, pouring holy water on the ground which the devil had dug, allowed it to lie in fallow for seven long years to come.

Godric had even worse intruders than the fiend:—he was visited by Scots—followers of King David. When they demanded his treasures, he held up his crucifix—which had less power over these "half-naked" pagans than the wolves. They beat him, and polluted his church:—the latter being, according to the old chroniclers, a common practice with the Scotch. Not one of the impious marauders reached Newcastle in safety from Godric's cell. One was drowned in the Wear—another fell into a *lucus bittumenalis* (a coal pit?)—all perished.

It was, as we have stated, about a mile above the present ruins that Godric first established himself, about the year 1110, on a plot of ground confirmed to him by Bishop Flambard. Like some new-comer to a town, who takes lodgings for a while, that he may look leisurely about him for a house, the hermit did not regard himself as a fixture on his original site, but explored the banks of the river, and finally made judicious choice of a peninsula lower down.

His primitive place of abode is still known as Godric's Garth; and remains of old walls clothed with ivy, and lines of masonry covered with earth and turf, mark the spot—with a smooth green sward, attesting ancient care and cultivation. The little plot, about a quarter of an acre, is of triangular shape, with the river on one side, a brook on another, and a ditch on the third.

Godric, early after his removal, built a chapel, which he dedicated to St. John the Baptist; and when this had been done, Bishop Flambard granted the reversion of the hermitage, its fishery, and its possessions, to the Prior and Convent of Durham, on condition that some brother of their order should occupy the cell on the hermit's death.

Sixty long years did Godric expend, if chronicles be true, on the banks of the Wear; so protracted was his span that he wore out three iron shirts before he died; and after his translation, which occurred about 1170, Bishop Pudsey, founder of the hospital for lepers at Sherburn, confirmed to the monks of Durham the gift of his predecessor, and conferred on Reginald and Henry, the Durham monks in possession, and their successors, the tract of land contiguous to the hermitage, which now chiefly constitutes the Finchale farm.

There was at this time a small church or oratory at Finchale, with a salmon fishery, a place of residence sufficient for two monks and their attendants, nearly the whole of the present Finchale farm, three acres of land at Bradley, and two bovates at Sadberge.

Henry Pudsey, son of the bishop, baffled by the Durham monks in an attempt to found an Augustine monastery on the Brownay, transferred its endowment to Finchale, reserving to himself the right of appointing the prior, and bestowed the office on Thomas, the sacrist of Durham; but he afterwards conceded the patronage to the prior and convent of Durham.

The monks of Finchale, made wealthy by the munificence of Pudsey and other benefactors, (their possessions lying in three counties—Northumberland, Durham, and Yorkshire,) resolved in 1241 to rebuild (or rather supersede) their church, the work of Godric; and 'tis thought that in 1242 they "laid their foundation-stone," and commenced active operations. By indulgences and other means the work went on from year to year, the monastic masons being busy in 1266 with the chapel of St. Godric in the south transept, and animating the pious to aid them in constructing the window which was to light it from the east. Then, as now, the priests were called upon by their superiors to move their flocks to liberality. The Archdeacon of Durham commanded the clergy to admonish and persuade the people, on three separate Sundays, to contribute of their substance towards the erection of the abbey of Finchale; and as a motive, the venerable dignitary laid stress on the indulgences and other advantages.

The monks were successful in their project. The stately edifice was reared, the only trace of the previous structure remaining being the Norman tomb

of Godric, their patron saint. The central tower, surmounted by a low and heavy spire (still standing in 1655), is by some supposed to have been an insertion of the Decorated period.

At the Dissolution, the church consisted of simply the chancel, the nave, and the transept. The monks had long before removed the aisles and other adjuncts, converting the southern aisle into an alley of their own cloister. Hardly a hundred years had elapsed from the completion of the building, before it was, for some reason or other, dismembered and botched. How it was curtailed and patched may still partially be seen, although a few broken walls alone remain of the once-proud priory—a grey ruin, lending picturesque and moral effect to a sylvan scene. Library and chapter-house, buttery hatch, refectory, dormitory, prior's hall and apartments, are all gone, and the orchard is a wilderness. What is now a farm-house was probably the granary of the monks; and of the watermill near it, on the margin of the Wear, but a few courses of masonry may now be traced.

"The ruins of Finchale abbey (says Surtees) stand in deep retirement, three miles from Durham, on the southern—if we take the stream as running east and west, it is on the northern—brink of the Wear, where the river sweeps over a rocky channel round a level plot almost covered with the buildings. The woods of Cocken cover the wild opposite bank."

"It has been appropriately described (adds Mr. Sidney Gibson) as one of those truly monastic situations where the world seems shut out by walls of beauty and peace—a spot which holiness seems to have marked out for its own from the creation. The ruins are situated on the river's smooth green bank, which slopes gradually to the waters, in a romantic and sequestered dell. Unpeopled and deserted for three centuries, Time has spread over the chief portion of these grey walls a mantle of venerable and luxuriant ivy, whose roots entwine about the foundations, and whose branches have penetrated the interstices of the masonry, rearing their perennial foliage where all beside is crumbling to ruin."

The charters, inventories, account rolls, indulgences, &c., survive the priory; and, with few exceptions, the documents so preserved are in the treasury of the Dean and Chapter of Durham—probably removed thither on the dissolution of the cell. By permission, they have been printed among the publications of the Surtees Society, in a volume edited by the Rev. James Raine, the capitular librarian, and freely used in the preparation of our paper.

The monks of Finchale were monks of Durham, and

were perpetually migrating from the mother-church to one or other of her cells and back again, or from cell to cell, at the pleasure of the prior of Durham. The name of every one of them, from the commencement of the fifteenth century (when there were eight) to the Dissolution, is known. Midway in the fourteenth century, they came under rebuke for keeping a pack of hounds; and a century later, they were guilty of the effeminacy of substituting linen shirts for the linsey-woolsey of their order—a sad lapse from the iron body-garment of Godric; for the brethren had come to prefer an ironed to an iron shirt. One naughty monk, travelling home from Lytham in Lancashire, was not allowed to shake hands on the way with his brethren at Durham.

Prior Uthred, elected in 1367, was so eminent a man in his day as to be employed by Edward III. in a foreign embassy; and it is on record that he brought a skilful foreigner to Finchale, and employed him in transcribing Jerome's Eusebius and Bede's Ecclesiastical History—the same pen being subsequently employed at Durham on works which are still extant in the chapter-library.

The first prior of Finchale was elected in 1196—the last, about 1530. The final prior, William Bennett, afterwards a prebendary of Durham, being discharged from his vow of celibacy, availed himself of his privilege to marry, as appears from a rhyme which survives him:—

The prior of Finkela hath got a fair wife,
And every monk will have one.

Two priors of Finchale rose to the Episcopal throne of Durham, and one became Bishop of Carlisle. The Church was (as it still is) a field in which men of low degree might win their way to eminence; but, as we learn from the case of John Oll, of Brancepeth, elected prior of Finchale in 1450, servile birth was a bar to office. Oll was alleged to be of servile origin; but it was proved in his favour that his father was born free, and had a silver knife! Oll was certainly "born with a silver spoon in his mouth;" for he was successively prior of Coldingham and Finchale.

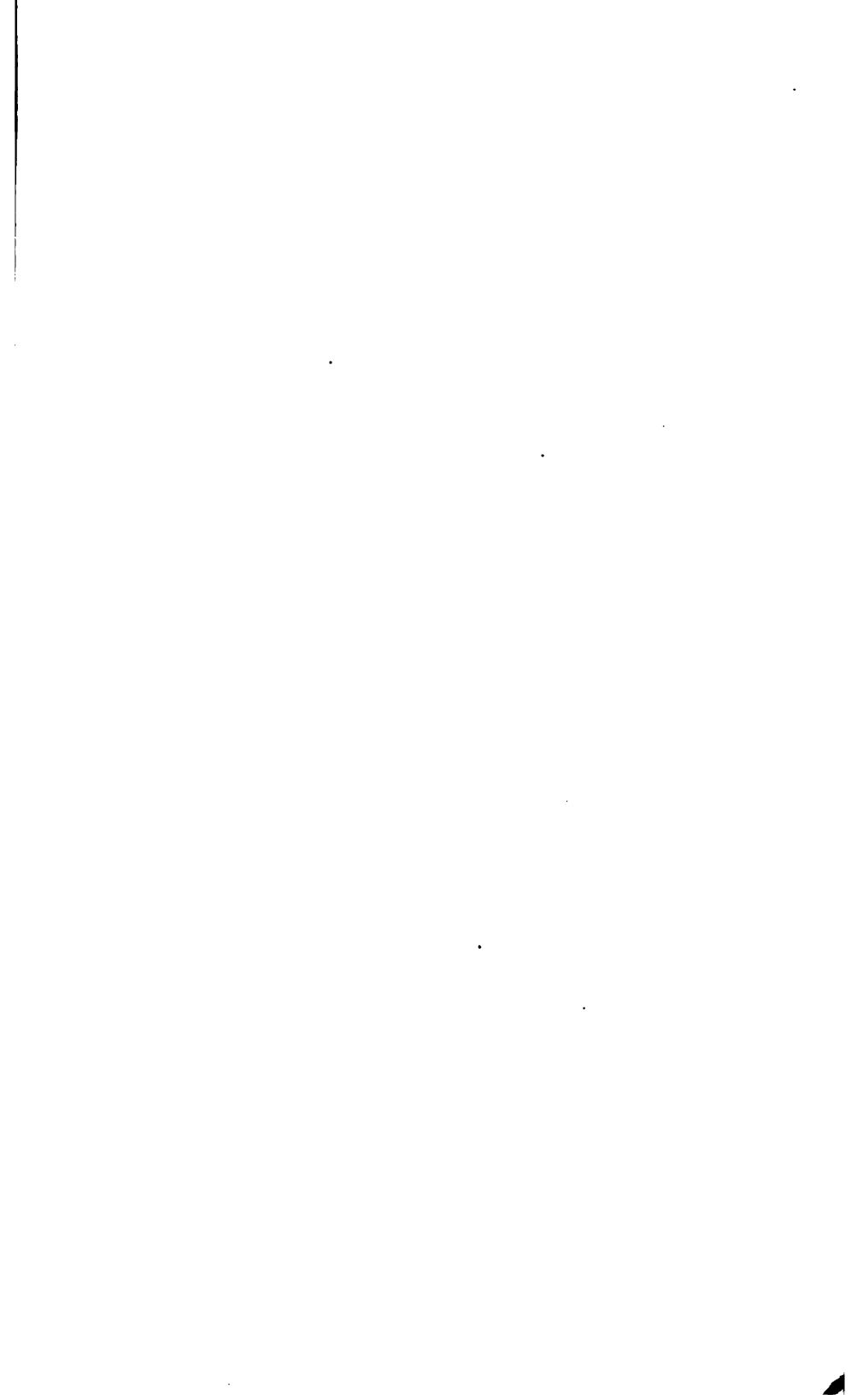
The foundations of the church of Finchale were laid in mortification and penance, and passed, through the more enlightened sway of the learned Uthred, to purple and fine linen. It does not appear that the hermit gave the world "a fair day's work for a fair day's wage," or rendered any substantial service to his fellow-men. The first Henry was on the throne of England when the Norfolk mariner cast anchor at Finchale; and if, in the reign of the last Henry, the dwellers within the walls piously reared

by Henry Pudsey (whose remains are said to repose at Finchale), had degenerated into hermit-idlers, the fall of their house is not to be regretted. Mr. Sidney Gibson, in his excellent monograph, speaks of the "virtuous life" of the "holy hermit," "one of the brightest lights of the monastic fraternity" of Durham; but we can find few traces, in the chronicles of his long career, which exhibit the graces of practical Christianity.

We have nowhere seen the age of the saint at his departure given. But he is said to have been sixteen years a mariner after he came to man's estate, which brings him up to 36. On his retirement from the sea he made a pilgrimage to St. Andrew's; visited Rome, Jerusalem, and various shrines; made a second pilgrimage to Jerusalem, this time accompanied by his mother, Edwenna; resided for a short time, on his return, at Carlisle, and learned the Psalter; lived two years in the woods and 21 months in the hermitage of Wolsingham; went a third time to Jerusalem; came back to England, and passed two years in a hermitage at Ekedaleside, near Whitby; took up his abode at Durham; and finally pitched his tent at Finchale.—Three visits to Jerusalem when steamboats and railroads were not, and some dozen years or more devoted to the cloister, the cell, and the woods, must have carried a man of 36 far on to threescore and ten; and yet he is said to have afterwards lived sixty years at Finchale. He must therefore have reached a good old age.

We have no sympathy with sweeping denunciations of monasticism and the monks; but neither can we admire men of the school of Simon Stylites, whose lives, as it seems to us, are founded upon anything but a Christian model.

We have only to add to our hasty compilation the fact that when Henry the Eighth, that rough doctor of the English Church, dissolved the priory, its possessions were transferred to the Dean and Chapter of Durham.



PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF NEWCASTLE UPON-TYNE.

VOL. I.

1856.

No. 19.

THE monthly meeting of the Society was held in the Castle on the evening of Wednesday, August 6. JOHN HOBSON HIND, Esq., V.P., was called to the chair.

Mr. Mayer, the enlightened antiquary of Liverpool, had presented the catalogue of his Fejervary Ivories, drawn up by Mr. Pulsky; the Kilkenny Antiquaries, a part of their Proceedings; and Robert Chambers, Esq., of Edinburgh, a small collection of Scottish ballads, with their attendant music. Mr. Pigg presented a copy of Richardson's well-known mezzotinto plate of St. Nicholas's church.

The special thanks of the Society were awarded to the Duke of Northumberland for his publication of Rear-Admiral William Henry Smyth's elaborate catalogue of His Grace's fine collection of Roman Family Coins—a copy of which, by His Grace's liberality, lay upon the table.

Lord Ravensworth had sent, for the Society's acceptance, "A plan of a new invented machine to convey goods, merchandise, passengers, &c., from one place to another, without horses, but by the power or force of steam only, invented by Thomas Allen, of London, 1789." This "plan" consisted of an elevation of the vehicle, with description beneath:—"It is well known that steam, judiciously applied, may be made subservient to many mechanical purposes. Altho' the steam engine, untill very lately, has been solely confined to the purpose of raising water in large bodies from mines and coalworks, yet it is now become in general use for turning of wheels for many mechanical arts, particularly for grinding of corn, as may be daily seen at Albion Mills, near Blackfriars' Bridge; also at Mr. Whitbread's brewhouse, and many other places in and about the metropolis: it is therefore obvious that if the steam engine can turn a wheel for one purpose, it can for another. These considerations induced me to apply it for the purpose of turning the wheels of carriages, as I conceive that to be the most

important object to the community that the steam engine can possibly be applied to; which, in my opinion, nothing appears more practicable; to illustrate which let there be a case (A) made in the form of a carravan, 6 feet in length and $4\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth, in which the whole of the steam engine is contained. Through the roof of the carravan the main or principle acting lever (s) projects. At the end of this lever an iron rod (c) is fastened, and the other end [of the iron rod] to an iron crank (withinside the carravan), by which a uniform and constant motion of the lever (s) is kept in a regular rotation. At the extreme ends of said crank, iron wheels [which appear externally and are 'cogged'] is fixed, whose diameters are 12 inches. These wheels turn two others of 6 inches diameter, which are fixed to the naves of the hind wheels of the carriage, which are 7 feet in diameter or 22 feet in circumference; and, as the said wheels will make 40 revolutions in a minuit, of course the carriage will proceed on the road at the rate of somewhat better than ten miles an hour."

To this description, we may add that the "carravan" is a simple square box, with the "lever" appearing above its top, and with a tap below:—that from it proceeds a long shaft in front, on which a spring seat is placed. In this the operator had to hold a driving rod to direct the course of the front wheels, and two ropes run from his seat into the "carravan," no doubt to regulate the movement of the "machine." No room for other passengers or goods appears, nor do we perceive any chimney.

A plan for locomotion by steam had been suggested in one of Watt's patents in 1784; but neither he nor any other inventor carried out their ideas until about 1802, when Messrs. Trevithick & Vivian patented a high-pressure engine, which was admirably adapted for locomotion.

Mr. Bryson, the town-surveyor, presented a sort of amulet, which had been discovered among the old houses at the Head of the Side. It was like the ordinary round pocket pincushion, very greasy with long wear, and, when opened, disclosed the first two pages of the Vulgate version of the Gospel of St. John, in very minute typography. The Rev. Monseigneur Eyre remarked, that this portion of Scripture, as an epitome of faith, had been customarily borne about the person from the eighth century downwards.

A square cubical stone, carved with a thistle and some Decorated window tracery (possibly from the destroyed tower of St. Nicholas), was produced from the same locality.

Mr. Ventress presented two Newcastle creeing-

troughs. He also exhibited sketches of two Decorated spandrels, which are lying on the rocks below the Collingwood Monument, Tynemouth. Each is carved with an *Agnus Dei*, and one has also a grotesque head on the reverse. He thought that these sculptures had recently fallen from the base of the sharp angle which formed part of the ancient works connected with the Castle, which faced the sea on the South, and Shields on the West, and suggested that they might have been removed from the Priory in 1642 when the Castle was refortified. He also remarked that the West wall running from the Castle to the cliff on the South near the sea was full of sculptured stones; which, during the recent additions of defences, were removed to the Priory. Some conversation ensued as to the propriety of obtaining the spandrels, by permission of the Duke of Northumberland, as lord of the manor.

The Rev. Walker Featherstonhaugh had presented two pieces of chain armour, corroded into lumps, from Chester-le-Street.

The Rev. E. H. Adamson presented several fictile vessels, two of them South American, the rest Etruscan; also copies of the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway Act and the Morpeth Bridge Act. Some observations were made as to the desirability of the Society's encouraging donations of the local acts of the district.

The Society ordered the purchase of Mr. C. D. J. Ingledew's forthcoming History of Northallerton, Mr. Kemble's Investigations of the Early Remains in Germany and the Baltic, and Mr. Sims's Manual. It was also ordered that Parts I. and II. of the new series of the *Archæologia* should be presented to Dr. Edwin Guest. Mr. Longstaffe suggested that, for the illustration of Mr. White's paper on Neville's Cross, a copy of a second Latin ballad on the subject, referred to (but not printed) by Hutchinson, in his History of Durham, should be procured.—Ordered accordingly.

The thanks of the Society were given to the Chairman for his liberal supply of copies of his paper on Lothian, read at Edinburgh, for presentation to all the present members of the Society. Some amusement had been created by a feeble attempt of the Edinburgh correspondent of the *Glasgow Commonwealth* to get over the unwelcome truths of the paper by disparagement. Mr. Fenwick, as a lawyer, maintained that, on the evidence, Mr. Hinde's positions could not be shaken. In answer to a question from Dr. Bruce, Mr. Hinde stated that he had come to the conclusion that there was no Roman road leading from Newcastle northwards. So sceptical, indeed, was he on these subjects, that he had even doubted the Roman character of the well-known Devil's Causeway. He

was acquainted with its whole route, and never heard of the discovery of any Roman remains upon it.

Sir William Lawson, Bart., had also deserved the Society's acknowledgments for his presentation of an illustrative woodcut for the new number of the *Archæologia*.

And here the older members indulged in a new funereal wail over the quarto size of the *Archæologia*, reminding one of them of Dr. Long's elegy on Mr. Heron, who was killed on the occasion of the ascent of Lunardi's balloon at Newcastle :—

"Oh, Lunardi, what hast thou done,

"To make such melancholy fen !"

Mourning concluded, Dr. Bruce exhibited a drawing of a new centurial inscription, discovered at Corbridge in June last, and now at Mr. Grey's residence at Dilston. The mason (the Romans must have been bad schoolmasters) had not understood his text. See what he makes *LXERO VL* into !

L E G I O V I

P I E F V E X

R E F E

The inscription is to be read—"Legionis sextæ pie et fidelis vexillatio refecit"—the vexillation of the sixth legion, surnamed the pious and faithful, rebuilt (this structure).

In calling attention to a Brementium example of the articles figured by Mr. Meyrick as a toga-link, the type of the useful little button-holders of our own day, the Doctor gave some of Dr. Simpson's (Edinburgh) expositions of Roman skill in what we call modern surgical operations.

The Chairman thought that Dr. Bruce's speech at Edinburgh was one of the boldest attacks on a Prime Minister he had heard of. To scold Lord Aberdeen in his own Edina, for not studying Roman antiquities, was bad enough ; but what must be said when it was known that the noble earl was once President of the London Society of Antiquaries, and was still an honorary member of our own ?

Dr. Bruce : He must have been a mere mediævalist !

Specimens of silver pennies of Henry II., found at Barnsley or thereabouts, having been produced, an animated conversation on the iniquities of the law of Treasure Trove ensued. It was mentioned that in Scotland lords of the manor had not much encroached upon the rights of the Crown, and the Queen's Remembrancer preserved everything from the melting pot, even if he did not place them very prominently before the public. The law, there, admitted of more easy readjustment than it did in England. Mr. Fenwick suggested that the Society should recom-

mend some change, which would meet the public interests, and at the same time avoid confiscation of private rights.—[The public and finders are much to blame in the matter. Not one lord in a hundred is entitled to treasure trove; and every submission forges new chains for us. We do not think the Crown would trouble finders, in any great degree, in England.]

Mr. Fenwick suggested that a purchase of the Black Gate would be desirable. The Chairman proposed purchase by shares: the investors to receive £5 per cent. out of the rents, and allow the surplus to form a redemption fund. Mr. Clayton approved of the latter scheme, but did not think that the Council would suffer a demolition of the gate by surprise. Monseigneur Eyre spoke of a lease, which Mr. Clayton said was quite practicable. With improvement clauses a 75 years' one could be granted.

The Chairman stated that Mr. Raine, sen., was very anxious for the excavation of Newminster Abbey. It, as was supposed, it was destroyed in an invasion of the Scots, the monuments of the Merlays and Umphrevilles were probably intact on the pavement.

On the suggestion of Monseigneur Eyre, it was resolved that Anthony Salvin, Esq., be asked for a report on the operations at Lindisfarne, which he had superintended for the Government.

Dr. Bruce feelingly referred to the loss sustained by the antiquarian world in the death of Mr. Robert Bell, of the Nook, Irthington, his zealous adversary in the Mural controversy. He described him as an earnest and a noble fellow—a man who, without the advantage of early culture, had acquired a taste for the Latin classics and Roman archæology—a man who, when occasion called for it, hesitated not to sacrifice himself for the good of others—a man whose hospitality was as hearty as it was unostentatious.

Monseigneur Eyre exhibited an exact model by M. Didron of the ring which was placed on the forefinger of St. Cuthbert at the translation of his remains in 1104, where it remained until their disturbance at the Dissolution of the monasteries. It is now in the possession of one of the religious communities of Paris, and its history is well deduced. Its size is ample, having been placed over a large glove: its gold setting is simply chamfered. The stone is a large and valuable oblong sapphire, merely polished, and not cut in facets, so that its dimensions are not much lessened by the artificer. It probably was new in 1104, and is altogether a most remarkable and interesting object.

Messrs. Robert Robson, of Sunderland, William Dodd, of Newcastle, and Edward Thompson, of Newcastle, were elected members of the Society.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

VOL. I.

1856.

No. 20.

THE September meeting was held on Wednesday, the 3d of the month, in the Castle of Newcastle, (JOHN CLAYTON, Esq., V.P., in the chair).

THE BLACK GATE.

Dr. CHARLTON having read the minutes, his secretarial colleague, Dr. BRUCE, stated that he had addressed a letter to Mr. Ald. Hodgson, Chairman of the Finance Committee, through one of the members of the society and of the town-council, Mr. Thomas Gray, on the subject of the Black Gate. If that structure should be preserved, and also the houses extending thence to and round the corner, in the Side, the nook, when restored, would present an architectural relic not to be equalled in any other quarter of Newcastle. He must add, that if the east side of the proposed street were erected, as proposed, the thoroughfare would be very narrow, and not creditable to the town.

Mr. FENWICK said, it should be the aim of the inhabitants and of their representatives to make the town beautiful and attractive, if only for the sake of their private interests.

The CHAIRMAN concurred with Mr. Fenwick, and suggested, as one means of making Newcastle and Gateshead more agreeable places of residence, that the smoke-nuisance should be abated.

Mr. FENWICK : As in Manchester.

The CHAIRMAN : Yes ; and in Liverpool. We had a deputation in Newcastle from Liverpool the other day, to see what we were doing about smoke.

REVISION OF THE PRESS.

Mr. FENWICK stated that he had recently been in conversation with the younger Mr. Raine, who was decidedly of opinion that they should appoint a superintendent of the press, with a gratuity. By giving some gentleman an acknowledgment, they would secure greater attention to their publications than could be exacted or expected from honorary revisers. He therefore gave notice of a motion on the subject for their next meeting.

FRIENDLY OVERTURE FROM CANADA.

Dr. CHARLTON read a letter from Toronto, accompanying a copy of the *Canadian Journal* of January, 1886, and intimating that the work would be sent periodically. Any publications of the Newcastle Society, said Mr. James Johnson, would be gladly received in return.

Mr. FENWICK moved a vote of thanks, and proposed that the Society's Transactions be sent, commencing with No. I. of the new series. There were some interesting papers by his friend Dr. Wilson in the *Journal*.

Dr. CHARLTON: I hope Scotland may recover Dr. Wilson from Canada. He was a great loss to his native country.

ROMAN MUSEUM.

Dr. CHARLTON read an interesting letter from Mr. Edward Spoor, one of the members, accompanying Roman and other remains:—Pottery, concrete, &c., from Elsdon; and a kale pot and mortar, found on the estate of Thomas Anderson, Esq., of Littleharle; with a copy of a merchant's mark on the ancient font of All Saints', Newcastle, now in the possession of Mr. Anderson.—Cries of "Hear, hear," were evoked by a suggestion made by Mr. Spoor of a "Northern Museum," to which the Roman and other remains of the district should be sent.

ENGRAVINGS OF NORTHERN COINS.

Dr. CHARLTON, on behalf of the Rev. Daniel Haigh, presented to the society five fine copperplates of early Northumbrian coins, not yet published. If the society chose to use the plates for publication, Mr. Haigh would supply a descriptive notice for letterpress.

Mr. FENWICK moved a vote of thanks, with a request that Mr. Haigh would obligingly supply the proffered description.—Carried by acclamation.

AN OLD ROSARY.

In the name of the Corporation, Dr. CHARLTON presented a rosary which had been found in the ruins of the old house at the Head of the Side. The relic was not older, he thought, than the beginning of the last century. He had been told by Mr. Thomas Gray that the Catholics had their place of worship there before they went to Westgate, which might account for the finding of the rosary in this locality.

Mr. FENWICK said, he had understood that they removed to Westgate from the White Hart yard in the old Fleshmarket.

Monsignore EYRE, examining the rosary, said it was not old.

THE BATTLE OF NEVILLE'S CROSS.

Mr. LONGSTAFFE placed on the table the transcript

from the Cotton MSS. of the Latin ballads named in Hutchinson's Durham, ordered at the August meeting to be procured for publication in the Society's Transactions with Mr. Robert White's paper on the Battle of Neville's Cross :—one, "De Bello Scotie, ubi David Brus erat captus;" and the other, "Bella de Cressy et Nevyle Crosse." He (Mr. Longstaffe), having glanced over the pages, was afraid it would turn out that King David ran away from the battle of Neville's Cross. (Laughter.) Mr. Holdstock, in transmitting the transcript, stated that the original must have been written before the close of the century in which the battle of Neville's Cross was fought; and yet—

On page 8 you will find the expression—"Ne quasi marsupia farcit;" which I understand to signify, "Nor, like the marsupial animals, does he put it in his pouch;" which would be curious before the discovery of America and New Holland, where the *marsupia*, such as the kangaroo and opossum, are found. Yet this would only be consonant to the allusions to Brazil and Brazil-wood, upon the records, long before the birth of Columbus, who is supposed to have discovered America. Upon the same page you will find the poet alluding at this early period to the game of chess, which might be of some interest to chessplayers.

GRAVES ON NORTH TYNE.

The CHAIRMAN stated, that two ancient graves had lately been discovered in making the excavations for the Border Counties Railway. They were in a light gravelly soil, on the banks of the North Tyne, opposite the village of Warden. Each contained a skull and a number of bones; and in one of them there was an iron pot, of bucket shape, containing a quantity of black matter.

THE EMPERORS OF THE WORLD.

Dr. BRUCE presented, from a donor whose name he had yet to learn, a relic of a Roman statue of Victory—the foot of a female figure on a sphere. It was discovered some time ago at the Stanwix station; and Mr. Mossman, the artist, who was copying Roman remains, persuaded the discoverer that the Castle of Newcastle was its most fitting resting-place. (Applause.)

CONVERSAZIONE AND BAGPIPES.

Dr. BRUCE expressed his regret that neither Mr. Kell nor any other member of the Music Committee was present. It was customary for the society to hold a social meeting in the autumn; and it would be well to include in the arrangements, this year, an invitation to some of the oldest pipers in Northumberland, that the entertainment might be illustrated and enlivened by ancient melodies. Mr. Doubleday, too, who so well understood this subject, might be prevailed upon to favour the society with an appropriate paper on the occasion.

LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Dr. CHARLTON reminded the members of the possession by the Literary and Philosophical Society of certain Roman and mediæval antiquities—relics of the Allan Museum, of Blackwell. The Castle, he thought, would be their most suitable place of deposit; for there they would be seen and studied, while at present they were of no service to archæology. Dr. C., after some conversation on this subject, stated that he had recently been in Norway, and was much gratified with the museums which he had seen in that country. At Bergen, a place of not more than from 25,000 to 30,000 inhabitants, there was a magnificent collection of antiquities. We had nothing here to compare with it; and there was also a fine collection at Christiania. The national aid afforded in Norway to such establishments, and to the cause of science, was most liberal; and in this respect, he must say, a Government of farmers and dalesmen was to be preferred to a Government of peers and squires. (Laughter.)

THE HACKNESS MONUMENT.

Dr. CHARLTON read a paper by the Rev. Dr. Haigh, of Erdington, near Birmingham, giving an account of a monument, three fragments of which are set up in the chancel of the church at Hackness, near Scarborough, which was dependant on the monastery of Whitby. Before proceeding, however, to describe the monument, Mr. Haigh gave the history of Hilda, the saintly foundress of the monastery at Hackness, born in 614; and of her equally illustrious successor, Elfida. This done, the monument, he said, had doubtless been erected by the inmates of the monastery to the memory of some of the more illustrious members of the community. It is one of a numerous class, of which the Bewcastle pillar, once a cross, is the most interesting specimen that remains to us. On the western face of the Hackness monument, which much resembles that of Bewcastle (in Cumberland), is a Latin inscription in Roman characters, which, being translated, runs:—"Husetburga, may thy houses always love thee, remembering the most loving mother.—Trecea, pray for him.—Abbess Oedilburga, pray for her." On the eastern face, in Latin:—"Blessed Oedilburga, may they always remember thee, dutifully loving thee! May they ask for thee the verdant everlasting rest of the saints, O loving mother.—Apostolic."—(As the word "Apostolica" is separated by a line from the rest, it may be the beginning of another inscription.)—On the same face (the eastern), there is an inscription in characters resembling the Oghams, so frequently found on Irish and Scottish monuments. On the southern face, in Latin:—"The

virgin Bugga." On the northern face, in Runes, an inscription which seemingly means—"M.M. Cane-
 byth placed this." This is followed by nearly four lines in secret characters; and then the word "Ora," the beginning of an inscription in Roman letters.—
 Closing a long elucidatory paper on the cross, Mr. Haigh remarks:—"This monument, then, was de-
 signed as a memorial of the abbesses Oedilburga and Huuethburga, and others of the more illustrious mem-
 bers of the community of Hackness. Originally raised to their memory about the year 720, other names were added to it from time to time. This, probably, was usual in monasteries of that age. At any rate, we have one very remarkable instance of it in the abbey of Glastonbury, thus recorded by William of Malmebury:—

willingly would I record the meaning of those pyramids, which are almost incomprehensible to all, could I but ascertain the truth. These, situated some few feet from the church, border on the cemetery of the monks. The and nearest to the church is 28 feet high, and has three stories. This, though threatening ruin from its ex-
 age, possesses nevertheless some traces of antiquity which may be clearly read, though not perfectly under-
 In the highest story is an image in a pontifical In the next, a statue of regal dignity, and the "Her Sexi" and "Blisperh." In the third, too, names "Pencrest Bantemp Pinerpegn." In the "Bate Pulfrid" and "Kanfied." In the fifth, which is an image, and the words as follow:—"Logor "Brigden Shelpis Highingendes Bearn." and "Kentwin, Hedda the Bishop, Bregard," are read "Beorward." The meaning of these I do not hastily ; but I shrewdly conjecture that within, in stone
 names, are contained the bones of those persons whose names are inscribed without.

To this description it will suffice to add, that of three, at least, of the persons commemorated on these monuments, something at least of the history is known. Kentwin, King of the West Saxons, became a monk after resigning his crown, A.D. 685; Hedda, bishop of Winchester, died A.D. 703; and Beorward was abbot of Glastonbury A.D. 704, and for some years later—as he is mentioned in connection with St. Boniface after the ordination of the latter to the priesthood A.D. 710."

With a vote of thanks to Mr. Haigh, the proceed-
 ings of the meeting came to an end.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

VOL. I.

1856.

No. 21.

THE October meeting was held on Wednesday, the 1st, at the Castle of Newcastle, (MATTHEW WHEATLEY, Esq., in the chair).

Dr. CHARLTON read the minutes.

Mr. Archibald Dunn, of Newcastle, architect, and W. B. Beaumont, Esq., M.P., Bywell, were elected members.

On the suggestion of Mr. ROBERT WHITE, it was resolved that the Society's Transactions be presented to Mr. David Laing, of the Signet Library, Edinburgh, as an honorary member.

THE BEWCASTLE CROSS.

Mr. WHITE again rose, and wished to say a few words. Being recently in the neighbourhood of Bewcastle, he stepped aside to view the famous cross which had so repeatedly been brought under their observation, and, to his astonishment, found that the portions containing the long-studied inscriptions had been painted! — painted blue! The Runic letters were indicated by black lines upon the blue, the painter tracing the lines as he himself deciphered them; and even where there were no letters decipherable at all, Runes were painted. To satisfy himself of this fact, he drew his finger over the painted characters, and found no corresponding hollows in the stone. He was much chagrined on witnessing this outrage. This cross had been venerated and respected for ages. The thieves of Bewcastle (laughter) and the Border marauders had not laid a defacing finger upon the venerable relic of antiquity; and now, some modern Goth (laughter, and a cry of "Who?") — he knew not who — had visited the cross with this indignity.

Dr. CHARLTON said, he had no doubt the paint had been applied with a commendable object—to preserve the cross from further injury; but the Runes, of course, should have been left to speak for themselves,

instead of being made to favour any particular reading.

Mr. HENRY TURNER said, the paint would preserve the stone ; and the black lines, legitimate or not, would not affect the substance of the cross.

DISCOVERY OF ROMAN REMAINS.

Mr. JOHN LATIMER exhibited several relics of the Roman occupation of Britain, recently discovered at Adderstone, comprising the bronze beam of a pair of scales ; an object of unknown use, apparently made of a mixture of lead and zinc, and of shape resembling the sockets of a pair of spectacles, but much larger ; with also a number of coins of imperial Rome. Mr. Latimer read a paper on the discovery, written by Mr. Archbold, of Alnwick, of which we give the substance :—

In May last, as some labourers were engaged draining a field at Adderstone, on the farm of Mr. Anderson, the property of George Wilson, Esq., Alnwick, they came upon a vessel containing a quantity of Roman remains, consisting of 28 coins, a brass scale-beam and weights with remains of scales, and an article of remarkably unique appearance, composed of a metal resembling the consistency of tin and lead. The coins extend over the reigns which took place from Hadrian to Aurelian inclusive, embracing a period of nearly 160 years, during the occupation of Britain by the Romans, beginning about A.D. 117 and ending A.D. 275, taking the extremes of those reigns. Sixteen are large bronze, and twelve small billon. Many are very imperfect ; and nearly the whole are smooth and worn in the edges, as if from lengthened circulation.

The scale-beam, which is of bronze, about eight inches long, is still quite perfect and nearly evenly balanced : it has the ring still attached by which the beam and scales, when in use, were suspended. The rings are formed of wire of the same metal as the beam, soldered together ; but the solder has been decomposed, and the parts where they were joined are now open. The scales are very much wasted.

The field in which the remains were discovered, lies in an angle formed by the great north road on the west, and the road running eastward by Adderstone to Lucker on the north. It would appear formerly to have been in a forest state, and subsequently a bog ; as in the course of draining through the dark peaty soil the workmen came upon the trunks of several large oak trees, some of which they cut through : others, where the placing of the draining tiles could be accomplished with less labour, they excavated underneath, leaving the trees otherwise undisturbed, further than was necessary for the completion of the work in which they were engaged.

The man who discovered the remains was digging in a drain, between four and five feet deep, and threw them on to the side in what appeared to be a box, but which, when thrown out, went immediately and completely to pieces ; so much so that no part of it was attempted to be preserved.

What gives additional interest to the discovery, is the locality in which it was made. At a short distance stand Waren, Budle, Spindleston, and Outchester, at the latter of which places are still the remains of Roman works. Outchester or Utchester, evidently a name of Roman derivation, stands on the north side of the Waren rivulet, and was the *Castrum Uterius*, the outer guard or fort, to secure the pass of the river and the harbour of Waren; and it is within two miles from that place where the present remains were found. The most eminent of our antiquaries have advanced the theory that there was an ancient Roman way from Budle by the Charltons southwards, and the present discovery is evidently an additional fact tending to confirm that opinion. Adderstone, whichever direction that route might take, would be in its immediate proximity; and a further and more careful investigation of the district would, in all likelihood, be productive of corroborative evidence elucidatory of that theory.

The CHAIRMAN said, the Society must feel greatly indebted to Mr. Archbold and Mr. Latimer.

Dr. BRUCE observed, that such discoveries were of great value, and he hoped that Mr. Archbold would permit them to print his paper in their Transactions.

Mr. LONGSTAFFE said, it would also be well to have engravings of the scale beam, the rare coin of Salonina, and the object of which they knew not the use.

THE ROTHBURY CROSS.

Mr. LONGSTAFFE exhibited a manuscript book, belonging to the late Mr. J. Brough Taylor, in which, curiously enough, the whereabouts of the base of the Rothbury cross, in the possession of the Society, seemed to be indicated. Mr. Taylor had sketched three faces of the pedestal of the Rothbury font; and there could be little doubt that the pedestal originally belonged to the Saxon cross. If this be so, three sides of the cross appear to have double subjects:—the ascension and glorification of the Saviour—the heavenly host above the dragons of darkness—the cure of a blind man, and some other groups not yet ascertained. The fourth side is occupied by running foliage.

TYNEMOUTH PRIORY.

Dr. BRUCE said that, in accordance with the directions which he had received at a former meeting, he had called the attention of Mr. T. John Taylor to the curiously carved stones, derived from the priory of Tynemouth, which were lately lying in the bed of the estuary of the Tyne. His Grace the Duke of Northumberland had given immediate directions for their being put in a position of safety; and they were now placed, along with several others which had been recently dug up, within the priory ruins.

THE ANTONINE WALL.

Dr. BRUCE read a paper on the Wall of Antoninus,

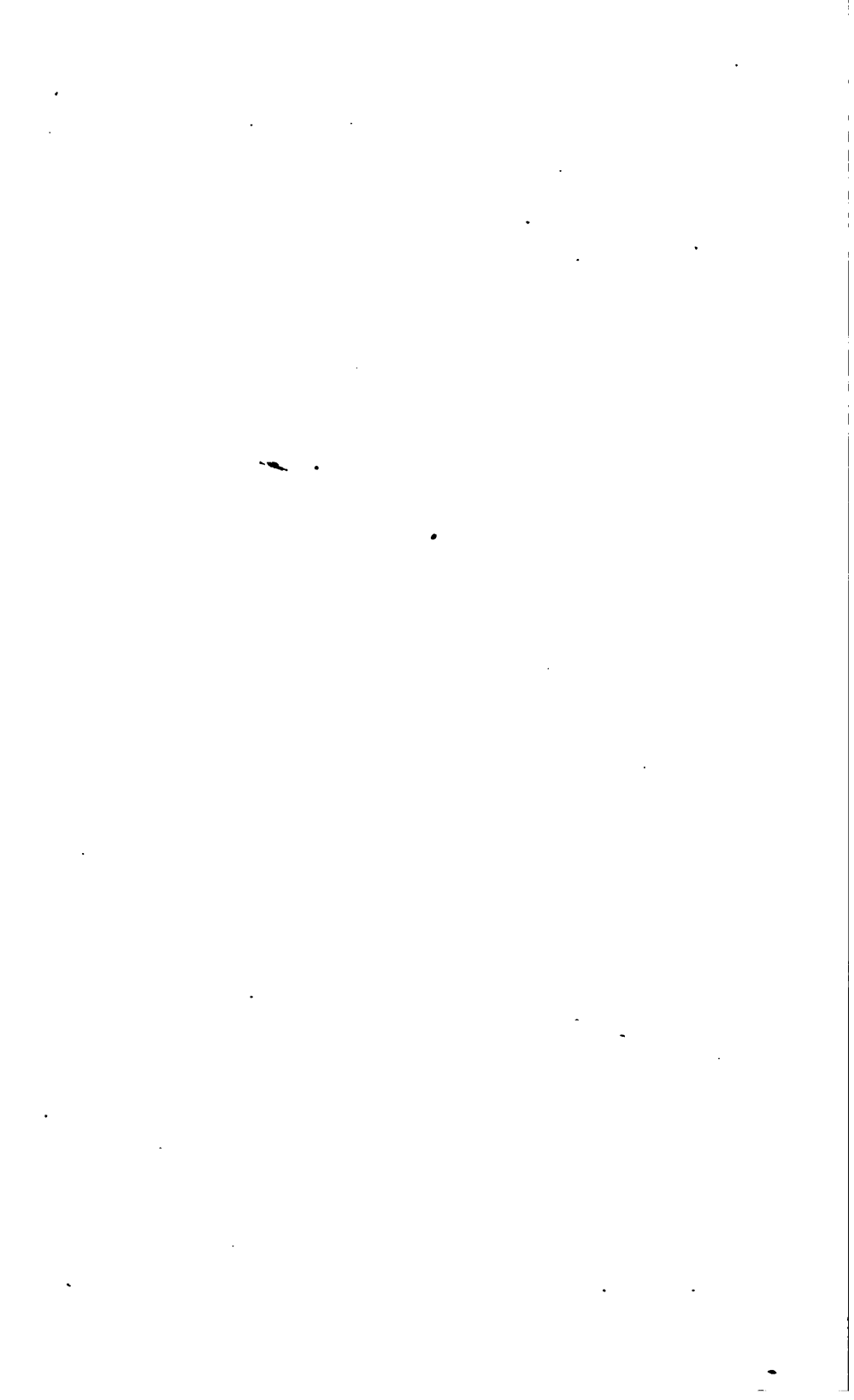
or the Barrier of the Upper Isthmus, stretching from the Forth to the Clyde—a Roman work now well nigh obliterated—less by the operation of Time than Man—most chiefly by the construction of the canal and the railway. Happily, before these works were executed, it had been surveyed and described by Gordon, Horsley, and Roy. Moreover, between the formation of the canal and the railroad Robert Stuart examined its mounds, and moats, and forts, with the eye of an enlightened antiquary; and he, too, has given us an account of what he saw, in his *Caledonia Romana*. It was one of the objects which, on the occasion of the recent congress of the Archæological Institute in Edinburgh, attracted the steps of members; and Dr. Bruce was one of its visitors. One of the chief features of the barriers, both of the upper and lower isthmus, was the accompanying military way; and, this being so, it is not surprising that the same formation of country which recommend the isthmus between the Forth and the Clyde to Lollius Urbicus as a fitting site for his works, should in after ages have led to its selection, first of all for the turnpike road—then for the canal—and afterwards for the railway—which should in succession conduct the traffic between the friths. Such has been the case; and it is not a little curious occasionally to notice, in close proximity, the Roman *via militaris*, the scarcely-less-antiquated coach road, the now nearly deserted canal, and the iron pathway, with its winged and fiery dragons, which has devoured them all. To those who are familiar with the leading features of Hadrian's Wall, it may be interesting to know how the Wall of Antoninus looks in comparison with it—in what points the two structures agree, and wherein they differ. The chief member of the upper barrier, the Wall proper, was formed, with slight exceptions, of earth—not of stone, as in the lower barrier. If, however, its material was inferior, in massiveness it exceeded the Wall of Hadrian. Gordon found it, in one place (near Castlecary), 24 feet broad and 5 feet in perpendicular height. The ditch, 22 feet distant, was equally colossal, being 50 feet in breadth and 23½ in depth. Even yet, in spite of modern improvements and modern wantonness, the swelling mound of the wall and the graceful depression of the ditch may be traced, with trivial exceptions, from the one side of the island to the other; and in some favoured localities the works still survive in much of their pristine grandeur. In the grounds of Bantaskin and Callendar, near the town of Falkirk, the remains are enormous. Gordon tells us that, besides the great rampart to the south of the fosse, there was another to the north. Horsley demurs; but Gordon

seems to have been correct. At Ferguston Moor, near Glasgow, two ramparts of equal size remain, and at nearly equal distances from the ditch between them. The works, here, closely resemble what we call the *vallum* in Hadrian's Wall. It is not likely, however, that this *agger* on the north was an invariable feature in the Wall of Antoninus. The nature of the country would dictate its erection or its omission. Not unfrequently a northern *agger* lends additional strength to the fosse which guards the northern side of Hadrian's *murus*; but this is only done when the country to the north is peculiarly accessible to an enemy. The same rule would probably hold in the Wall of Antoninus. A road of nearly the same width as in the English barrier (20 feet), and carefully paved, accompanied the Scottish wall, on its south side, from sea to sea. Stationary camps, minor forts, resembling Hadrian's milecastles, and still smaller ones, or turrets, were provided for the accommodation of the soldiery. The greater part of the *via militaris* has been removed. Mr. Dollar, of Falkirk, who from his boyhood has taken a great interest in the Wall, and who kindly acted as Dr. Bruce's guide between that town and Kirkintilloch, was told by his grandmother that she remembered the time when the Roman road was the only one between Edinburgh and Glasgow—all the traffic being then conducted by packhorses. A similar assertion may be made respecting the *via militaris* of the lower isthmus. Tradition still points to the time when, not more than 140 or 150 years ago, it was the only channel of direct communication between Newcastle and Carlisle. At this time the commerce was carried on by means of packhorses; and so deficient was the road in accommodation, that the carriers had to form their own encampments at their various resting-places. Dr. Bruce saw no remains of milecastles or turrets on the Antonine Wall—a circumstance not to be wondered at, as in Gordon's day only two or three were visible. It is worthy of observation, however, that he describes the milecastles as square watch-towers, and gives the dimensions of the sides at about 65 feet—which agrees pretty exactly with those of our Wall. Horsley, however, is of opinion that the series of *castella* and turrets was not so regular in the Scotch as in the English Wall. The number of stations on Graham's Dyke is about 18—which, as the length of the whole line is only about 36 miles, gives us one for every two miles. The average distance of the stations on the Southern Wall is four miles. The more exposed nature of Antonine's work probably suggested this difference. The remains of some of the stations are still very distinct. At Barr Hill, at

Kirkintilloch, and at Castle Hill, the footprints are boldly marked of imperial Rome. Barr Hill is near the centre of the line, and its summit is the highest between the two seas. It commands an extensive view of a very cold and wild and desolate region. The belt of country occupied by the Wall is on the whole flat, but a number of small basaltic hills seem to play around this central summit like the short and broken waves of an angry sea. Here, an immense swamp, called the Dollater Bog, to the north of the Wall, increased the security, though it did not improve the prospect, of the Roman soldier. The entrenchments of the camp are boldly marked on the summit of the hill, and remains of buildings within them are still to be seen. But the most remarkable feature of this part of the line is the fosse of the dyke. It is cut, in all its vast dimensions (40 feet broad and 35 deep), out of the solid trap rock. Even with gunpowder to aid us, this is a very formidable cutting. The stations on the line have been so placed as to command a distinct view of those on each side of them. Many of them command a view of two or three in each direction. Barr Hill Fort seems to have had the supervision of the whole—for both extremities of the line may hence be seen. From Castle Hill Fort, the western limit of the works, Kirkintilloch, the third fort in an eastern direction, is most plainly seen; while Dumbarton Rock, the Clyde as it begins to swell into an estuary, and the point where the Wall must have terminated, are as distinctly mapped in the western view; and spread out to the south are those huge hives of living men—Glasgow, Paisley, Renfrew, and Johnstone. Without dwelling further upon the remains, Dr. Bruce turned his attention to the nature of the country traversed by the Wall, and observed that the same circumstances which must have suggested the drawing of the southern barrier between the Tyne and the Solway, had no doubt dictated the selection of the line of country between the Forth and the Clyde for the erection of the northern rampart. Scotland here was narrower than in any other part. But while the Northumbrian Wall was north of the rivers, the Antonine Wall was on the south. While the former protected the fertile haughs through which our rivers flow, the latter relinquished to the foe the magnificent carse of Falkirk and other corn-producing tracts. The former was a line of military operations—the latter a fence. In the former, the stations generally projected beyond the Wall—in the latter they lay within it. Again, in the southern barrier the stations and milecastles had bold portals to the north—in the northern they were carefully closed. Hadrian was an

active and energetic man. Antoninus Pius mild and peaceful; and Lollius Urbicus, his commander in Britain, though able, seems to have been amiable. Hadrian would not give up an iota of his claims to all Britain in drawing his military line; but Antonine compounded for peace, and fixed a boundary. Such were the Doctor's conclusions; and our Scottish neighbours (he remarked in closing) would do well to cherish the remains of the Antonine Wall. It does more honour to their nation and their name than any other record they have. Some of them know its value. One or two I have already mentioned. Dr. Girdwood, of Falkirk, estimates its historic interest, and would yield to any visitor the valuable aid he kindly afforded me. Mr. Colquhoun, of Killermont, has some admirable portions of it upon his estate, and greatly facilitated my examination of it. Mr. John Buchanan, of the Western Bank of Scotland, Glasgow, may be denominated the guardian genius of the Northern Wall. For a long series of years he has made it the pleasing study of his leisure moments; and no private individual possesses so many and so valuable remains rescued from its ruins. I know not if there be another antiquary amongst the four hundred thousand inhabitants of Glasgow. He, however, is one. "Among the faithless, faithful only he!" (Applause.)

The Chairman conveyed the thanks of the Society to Dr. Bruce for his interesting paper, and the meeting broke up.



PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

VOL. I.

1856.

No. 22.

THE November meeting was held on Wednesday, the 5th, at the Castle of Newcastle, (JOHN HODGSON HINDE, Esq., in the chair).

DR. BRUCE, in the absence of the Senior Secretary (Dr. Charlton), read the minutes of the last meeting; and when, in the discharge of this duty, he came to the mention of Bewcastle Cross, there was an involuntary titter all round, and a jocose cry of "Hear, hear," with glances in the direction of Mr. White.

NEW MEMBER.

THE CHAIRMAN stated, that a new member, nominated by Mr. Longstaffe, stood for election — John Dangerfield, Esq., of Chancery-lane, London, solicitor. (Elected by acclamation.)

DONATIONS.

DR. BRUCE laid on the table several of the "Denham Tracts," presented by Mr. M. A. Denham, of Pierse-bridge; also, a pamphlet, forming one of the "Numismatic Crumbs," recommending that a medal be struck in commemoration of the Arctic explorations and the discovery of the N. W. passage.

JAMES THE SIXTH.

MR. FENWICK exhibited a copy of a rare engraving — a medallion comprising portraits of James the First, his Queen (Anne of Denmark), and their son, Prince Henry, who died in 1612, under strong suspicions of being poisoned by his father.

MR. CLAYTON: *De mortuis nil nisi bonum*. You know the old adage, Mr. Fenwick?

MR. FENWICK: Yes; but I don't hold with it. James was a vicious old coxcomb, and jealous of his own son.

HISTORY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

MR. FENWICK made an oral report on the projected completion of Hodgson's History of Northumberland. He had had an interview with Mr. Raine of Durham, who pleaded the advanced period of his life as his apology for not undertaking the work. It was impossible, he said, that he could now encounter such a task. From the father he had turned to the son —

who, also, begged to decline. If, he said, he had been settled in the district, he would have done what he could ; but as he might any day be removed to a distance—he knew not how soon—he must be excused for the present. If afterwards he should be more favourably situated, he would not object. Mr. Raine added, that Mr. Hodgson Hinde seemed to him to be Mr. Hodgson's most fitting successor.—(Mr. Clayton : No doubt of that.)—And he expressed a conviction that, on a fitting application, he might be prevailed upon to take the work in hand. He (Mr. Fenwick) sincerely hoped he would.

The CHAIRMAN : I really cannot. It seems to me that we had better complete the first volume, and make the work so far perfect. That will occupy us some time ; and circumstances may by and bye be more propitious for a second application to Mr. Raine the younger.

Mr. FENWICK : With my will they should be. If I were Bishop of Durham, I would give him the first good benefice that turned up in the diocese.

The CHAIRMAN : It would be a good deed.

Dr. BRUCE : By the time the first volume is completed, I think it probable our Chairman will have grown so fond of the work there will be no need to ask him to go on. (Laughter.)

The CHAIRMAN : I should be sorry if any notion of that kind were to go abroad. It is quite out of the question that I should undertake such a work.

DISCOVERY IN NEVILLE-STREET.

Dr. BRUCE read a letter from Mr. Edward Spoor, of Newcastle, bearing date the day of the meeting. He said :—"I have great pleasure in forwarding a few old things taking out of excavations for cellaring in Neville-street, where once stood the chapel, hospital, and almshouses. During the progress of the work, a large mass of masonry was turned up—evident traces of a building—in fact, we have as many stones preserved as would raise a pillar 4 or 5 feet high—in my opinion of Norman character. The original level appears to have been considerably below the present surface ; and it is between that level and the clay many of these things were taken out ; such as the two stone balls (are these Roman ?), part of a piscina, square tiles, and pieces of pottery. The cannon ball and brass tube (which I take to be part of a crossier), the vase or jug, the old spur, glass, and tobacco pipes (one of which has marks on)—these were all found in the loose soil and ashes which had been deposited there. It may be interesting to know that the original *well* (which is lined with hewn stone) has been preserved in the new cellar. The water is abundant.

In looking over Brand, I find he says that Bourne mentions the Spittal Almshouse stood opposite St. John's church, and on its site was raised a beautiful dwelling. Can these foundations be a portion of the almshouses, and the *crystal well* provided for the exhausted wayfarers who were wont to seek the bounty which these charitable institutions afforded? I am at a loss to account for the large quantity of bones and bullocks' horns which were found mixed in the top ashes. I believe this is not a solitary instance of such-like deposits. The accumulation of refuse in bygone days was not considered to be offensive to the eye, or any detriment to the health and sanitary conditions of the inhabitants occupying the adjoining dwellings. Hence we find public middens in the very centre of our town; and I believe the question remains to be proved whether, with all our boasted advantages—outside appearances—and complication of pent-up sewers, which lie like so many volcanoes beneath our feet, ready (as they are frequently proved to be) to strike down with deadly effect those intruders who from necessity are compelled to visit these foul abominations—I say, that, contrasting the popular belief with respect to underground drainage, and that of bygone days, when the natural course of the then burns and runners of water carried away, with atmospheric-purifying effects, all secondary matter, whether in point of health and susceptibility for disease we at the present day are improved by the adopted system of drainage. But I must now apologize for intruding upon your time in offering such remarks as these are—which were only intended to be by the way. If the articles are worthy of a place in our collections, I beg to place them at your disposal."

Mr. Spoor's letter gave rise to an interesting conversation. As to the stone balls, such, said Dr. BRUCE, were often found in Roman stations, having evidently been used as projectiles. He spoke only of the smaller ones—it was not often that any were found so large as the larger ball—(approaching the size of a Dutch cheese).—The CHAIRMAN said, stones like these were frequently found about the Border castles. He had seen them at Norham twice the size of the larger one.—Mr. CLAYTON: These are probably mediæval.—Dr. BRUCE feared they were not Roman. Certainly the cannon-ball was not.—Mr. CLAYTON: No! they smell of powder. (Laughter).—Dr. BRUCE: What are we to say of the pipes? Pipes are found in Roman stations.—The general opinion seemed to be (Dr. B. concurring), that the pipes, frequently found, if in no instance Roman, were often of higher antiquity than

the introduction of tobacco. The bowl, indeed, of the pipe presented by Mr. Spoor, was so small as to exclude any idea that it had been intended for tobacco-smoking.—With thanks to Mr. Spoor, the members passed to another subject.

A SCOTCH NOTE.

The CHAIRMAN exhibited a promissory note for a shilling Scots, bearing date Edinburgh, October 1, 176(7). The last figure of the year was illegible. It was a "flash note;" and as a paper currency was introduced into Scotland about the period of the date, and was an unpopular innovation, it was probably a satire in sympathy with the national humour. The Scotch, it was remarked, must have wonderfully altered since 1760, as they are now great admirers of "paper"—(except, we may add, in the pulpit).

MR. LONGSTAFFE IN LONDON.

Dr. BRUCE said, he believed they were all aware that their friend Mr. Longstaffe, the Chairman of the Printing Committee, was in London, where he would be remaining about three months. This was an opportunity which the society ought not to lose. During his stay, Mr. Longstaffe might be able to go, occasionally, to the Record Office; and he thought they ought to request Sir Francis Palgrave to give him free access to that great national depository. It was professional business that took Mr. Longstaffe to London, and he might not have much leisure time on hand; but he was quick in picking up important information; his odd moments would not be thrown away; and a single half-hour, employed by Mr. Longstaffe in the Record Office, might be of great value to that society. He had therefore much pleasure in moving that Sir Francis Palgrave be respectfully requested to give him free and gratuitous access to the Public Records. (Applause.)

Mr. FENWICK seconded the motion, and said he was quite sure Sir Francis would politely comply.

Mr. CLAYTON: Mr. Longstaffe will find Sir Francis in his snugery in Chancery-lane, very busy, and very happy to oblige him.

The motion was passed by acclamation.

THE ARCHÆOLOGIA ELIANA.

Dr. BRUCE referred to the appearance of Part III. of the *Archæologia*—the publication again anticipating by a day or two the appointed date. He had no doubt the work would continue to go on as satisfactorily in the future; and, in connection therewith, he had a suggestion to make. If a member entered the society at this period of the year, he enjoyed its privileges, up to the date of the annual meeting in February, gratuitously. Now, however, that the Tran-

sactions were published quarterly, it would be too much, he thought, that a quarterly part should also be gratuitously given; and he would propose that, if a member, entering at any period of the year, should pay for the whole year, he should have the whole of that year's Transactions; but if, entering at the present time of the year, he chose to accept the interval up to February without charge, he should be entitled to no portion of the year's Transactions.

The CHAIRMAN: The proposal is clearly equitable.

Mr. CLAYTON seconded its adoption, and the motion was passed.

DISCOVERY AT SHOTLEY-BRIDGE.

Dr. BRUCE read a letter from Mr. John Dixon, of the Engineer's Office, Consett Ironworks, dated October 13, 1856, and saying:—"I take the liberty of informing you of the discovery of a coffin, of some description or other, in a field near Shotley Bridge. I have visited the place, and enclose a sketch made on the spot as it appeared when I saw it. Some workmen were excavating sand, and came upon it about a foot beneath the surface. The only remains that we can ascertain to have been in it, are a few pieces of bone, barely recognizable as such, and now in the hands of Dr. Renton. I have not yet seen them. He tells me that one fragment resembles a portion of a skull, but that they are in such small pieces it is difficult to say what they are. I shall endeavour to get a piece—as, if the surface remains, I apprehend we shall be able to say whether they are human or not. Possibly it may never have been a human coffin—though from the paved bottom and the appearance of great age the stones possess, and also the bearing N.W. and S.E., I am inclined to think it must be one. The dry situation—a sloping hillside—would tend to preserve the remains of bones. I cannot hear of any urns, or the fragments of any, having been found in it. They may, if ever there were any, have been destroyed. The coffin may have been opened before, and rifled—say hundreds of years ago. It seems unaccountably short—as I believe the older ones are generally distinguished by their great size; but it may have been, and probably was, merely a receptacle for burnt remains, either in urns or not. The paving I mentioned had all disappeared when I saw it. As it consisted of small stones, they had doubtless been carried away. Not being an antiquarian, or skilled in antiquarian lore, I cannot do more than form an idea about it, but shall be glad to hear your opinion at any time you may find it convenient."—In a second letter, replying to inquiries, Mr. Dixon added, that a piece of flint occurred among

the *debris*, "which might possibly turn out to be part of an ancient weapon; and if so, might lead to some solution of the question."

In the conversation which took place on Mr. Dixon's obliging letters; Dr. BRUCE remarked that ancient British and later graves were not uncommonly as short as three feet. In rude times it would seem that a grave was made much shorter than the body—which was doubled up, and thrust in. He remembered that, when the Hare cairn at Otterburn was removed, he there saw such a grave as was described by Mr. Dixon, and brought away from the burial-place a human skull and the horns of a deer.

Mr. FENWICK was inclined to think, from the direction in which the Shotley Bridge grave was dug, that it was of Christian construction.

Dr. BRUCE, who had not at this time read to the meeting Mr. Dixon's letter, mentioning the piece of flint, inclined to the belief that the grave was British.

THE BLACK-GATE AND THE MUSEUM.

Dr. BRUCE recalled the attention of the members to the necessity of enlarging the space at their command for the accommodation and display of the Museum, either by the acquisition of the Black Gate or some other means. The Duke of Northumberland had recently spoken to Dr. Charlton and himself on this subject, at Alnwick. His Grace, who took a lively interest in whatever related to the Society and its welfare, generously intimated to them, that if the accommodations of the Museum were suitably enlarged, he would be disposed to place in their hands the whole of his Roman altars and inscribed stones. (Applause.) Were he (Dr. Bruce) the possessor of so large and fine a collection of Roman antiquities, he would be very loth to part with it; and he believed that the Duke had only brought himself to a willingness to make the sacrifice, that he might thereby stimulate them to enlarge their Museum. Was there any report from the deputation to the Finance Committee?

Mr. FENWICK said, the worthy Chairman had acted as the *Mercurius* of the deputation, and could state the result.

The CHAIRMAN said, nothing definite had been done. He believed, however, he might say that the Finance Committee were in general well-disposed in the matter; but if they could not get the Black Gate, they must turn their attention to the vacant space between that structure and the Castle.

It was suggested that it might be well to wait until the Finance Committee was remodelled, which would be on Monday next, and afterwards endeavour to effect an arrangement.

PAPER BY MR. KELL.

Dr. BRUCE read a paper which Mr. Kell, on his return from the Continent, had placed in his (the Secretary's) hands :—

Augsburg.

In the Maximilian or Städtische Museum at Augsburg are three Roman milestones, resembling in height, size, and form, that of Vindolana. Only one of them appears to be perfect :—the others have been set up to the same height. The following are the inscriptions on the two of which the entire inscriptions remain, although the second stone is broken off close to the top of the inscription :—

IMP . CAESAR .

L . SEPTIMVS . SEVERVS . PIVS .

PERTINAX . AVG . ARAB .

ADIAN . PARTHICVS . MAXIMVS . (*sic*)

PONTIFEX . MAX . TR . B . POT . VI .

IMP . XII . COS . II . P . P . PRO . COS . ET .

IMP . CAESAR . MARCVS . AVREL .

ANTONINVS . PIVS . TR . B .

POT . III . PRO . C . S . ET .

VIAS . ET . FONTES . REST .

A . CAMB . M . P .

XI .

(Here Mr. Kell gives variations occurring on the remaining milestones.)

The collection of Roman antiquities is very fine. It was commenced about twenty years ago, in a private house, and has been only three years in the Museum. The coins are fine and numerous. The rougher pottery is plentiful — particularly the lamps; and there are some moulds from Donawerth or Nordendorf, where there was a Roman pottery; and most of the lamps have the potter's name; but the collection of Samian ware is scanty. Mr. Rogers is the custos of the Museum.

Hannover.

In Hannover there has been recently formed a very interesting Museum, in a building erected for its reception, and admirably calculated for the purpose. There are some good pictures. The collection of natural history is extensive — particularly in minerals and geological specimens; and the antiquarian department is very interesting. It contains only one specimen of Samian ware, and that is a very fine dish. I attempted to read the potter's mark, and the best I could make of it (on account of the refraction of the light through the glass cover of the case) was OFFATRICA (in an oval); but I could not learn where it was found. Indeed, the inscription "*fundort unbekannt*" (where found unknown) was but two often ex-

hibited. The flint arrow-heads, of which there is a large collection, are much finer and larger than any I had previously seen—particularly those from "Danne-mark." There are two axeheads of freestone from Bouxtade of a very remarkable form and fine workmanship. The socket for the shaft is not in the middle, and it is so in each of the heads. Mr. Kemble has been resident in Hannover for five years; and I think I recognized the originals of many of his illustrations which attracted so much attention at the meeting of the Archaeological Institute at Edinburgh—particularly the funereal urns, of which the Museum contains a very large collection.

Mr. Kell's curious paper led to a discussion. Dr. Bruce first called attention to the absence of a name after the third "ET," the name of "Geta," the brother of Caracalla, by whom his death was contrived, having probably been erased, as on other monuments. In some cases, the blank was supplied by an elongation of titles. It was a remarkable illustration of the integrity of the Roman empire, to find this erasure alike in Rome, in Northumberland, and on the banks of the Danube.—Mr. KELL stated, that the custos of the Museum was suffering, at the time of his visit, from domestic affliction, but he was now in correspondence with him, and hoped to be able to throw further light on the subject by another meeting.—Mr. FENWICK inquired if the milestones were like the one at Chesterholm.—Mr. KELL: Precisely.—Dr. BRUCE said, these stones were peculiarly interesting. They were none of them, however, *in situ*. He had seen in Rome the first milestone of the Appian Way; but that was not *in situ*—it was in the Capitol. In Northumberland alone, of all the world, was there a Roman milestone *in situ*—the milestone of Chesterholm. He was aware that an able letter had appeared in the *Gateshead Observer*, bearing the signature of "R. R.," disputing that even this stone had remained unremoved from its original position. The writer quoted Horsley, who spoke of the stone as thrown down, and suggested that some good Samaritan, since Horsley's day, had put it up on end. But no such good Samaritan had existed in the district until our own times. Neglect, if not destruction, had been the rule as to all such remains. The evidence of Stukeley, too, militated against the expression in Horsley—who was probably tripping in this matter—as he (Dr. Bruce) himself was, when (as R. R. showed, in no unfriendly spirit,) he wrote "East" for "West." The evidence, too, of living witnesses, was opposed to the supposition that the stone was ever prostrate. "Tom of Codleygate" (laughter), a great and reliable local authority, had

never known or heard of the stone as thrown down ; and he (Dr. Bruce) must cling to his belief that one Roman milestone in the world—this of Chesterholm—remained *in situ*. — The CHAIRMAN remarked that Horsley was an accurate observer.—Dr. BRUCE : But liable to error.

As to the inscription on the Samian ware, dubiously referred to by Mr. Kell, Dr. BRUCE suggested that, if he had enjoyed a better opportunity of deciphering it, he would have found that it was "OF. PATRICI"—from the office or workshop of Patrick—a common mark on Samian vessels.

Mr. CLAYTON thought their travelled brother should have a vote of thanks for thinking of them in his absence.

Mr. M. WHEATLEY seconded the motion. (Carried by acclamation.)

THE BELLS OF ST. NICHOLAS TOWER.

Mr. VENTRESS read a paper on "The Bells of St. Nicholas, Newcastle," as follows :—

Deterred, probably, by exaggerated fears of dirt, danger, and fatigue, none of the topographers of Newcastle appear to have examined the bells of the parish church ; and their inscriptions are unnoticed in the histories of the town. Having recently taken careful rubbings of the legends on these bells, I am enabled to supply this remarkable omission.

Until the Corporation presented three additional bells in what Bourne (who died in 1732) terms "late years," the church possessed only five bells in the steeple. Of these five, three are inscribed in mediæval black letter, and are connected with saints.

1. One of them was named after St. Nicholas, the patron of the church, and bears a rhyme in Latin :—*+ Cunctis modulamina promans + Sum Nicholaius sonans*. ("Bearing tunes to all, I am sounding Nicholas.") The mark at the commencement, given here, is a merchant's or bellfounder's. It is composed of a cross saltire, surmounted by a plain cross.

2. Another bell bears the same mark, but is of superior workmanship. It exhibits two figures—a flower between them. The annunciation to the Virgin, to whom the bell is dedicated, is evidently intended to be represented. The legend is—*+ Mater. dia. me. sana. Virgo + Maria*. ("O, divine Mother, Mary the Virgin, heal me.") At Heighington, county Durham, is a bell of the same good workmanship, adorned with a figure of the Virgin and the arms of Neville, and bearing nearly the same legend. The second cross in our reading occupies the place of the mark.

3. The third bell of ancient date was that of St. Michael:—*Campana . Vocor . Micaelis . Dulcis . Sisto . Mella*. "I am called the sweet bell of Michael. I continue melodies.") Between each word is a circular device. On each of two large leaves or branches of a certain stem, which is surmounted by a cross, is perched a bird looking backwards. Round this subject is an illegible blackletter legend. On the top of the same bell is a shield repeated four times. Its bearings are a chevron between three vases or covered cups with handles and spouts. This coat does not occur among the enumerated arms of companies, but it may be certainly considered as allusive to the moulders or other workmen employed in some particular branch of bellfounding. On the bells of Scorton chapel, near Rievaulx, a similar device occurs twice in conjunction with the bells of the bellfounders. The smaller bell is old, though it is not that which was removed from Byland by Abbot Roger in 1146. On the dexter side of a crozier is a bell. On the sinister, a bell and double-handled vessel standing on three legs. Round this device runs the legend in the shape of a heater shield, informing us that John Copgraf made the bell. On the greater bell, dated 1676, a shield occurs thrice, with the initials P.W. under it. Three of the tripod cups (no chevron) are impaled with a chevron between three bells, the cups occupying the dexter portion of the shield.

4. There appears always to have been one bell more exclusively devoted to municipal purposes, called the COMMON, GREAT, or THIEF and REIVER BELL. The last name was applied to it in consequence of its taking the place of (or accompanying) the curfew or 8 o'clock bell on the occasion of each of the fairs of the town—at which, by a custom widely dispersed, none but the greatest malefactors were liable to arrest. In Germany, according to Fynes Moryson, "at the time of public fairs, after the sound of a bell, it is free for debtors, harlots, and banished people to enter the citie." Another special use of this bell, from which the name of Common Bell seems to be derived, was that of its being tolled to convene the burgesses, and other business. On the great annual election, it begins (says Brand) "at nine o'clock in the morning, and with little or no intermission continues to toll till three o'clock, when they begin to elect the mayor, &c. Its beginning so early was doubtless intended to call together the several companies to their respective meeting-houses, in order to choose the former and latter electors, &c. A popular notion prevails, that it is for the old mayor's dying, as they call his going out of office—the tolling, as it were, of his

passing bell." The great bell was also tolled at twelve o'clock at noon of Pancake or Shrove Tuesday, when a general holiday for the rest of the day commenced. Bourne quotes Carr's MSS. for the statement that this bell appears to have been cast in 1593. In October of that year, the Corporation paid "for two band ropes, one to the common bell, and another to the 8 o'clock bell, 3s. 4d. a piece." In October, 1595, (perhaps the date to be substituted for the 1593 of Bourne,) they paid "to William Bome, in consideration of a hauser which was spoiled in haylinge upp the common bell of Sainte Nichol church to steple, 20s." As soon, however, as 1615, according to Bourne, the "great bell called the common bell," weighing 3,120 or 3,130lb., was sent to Colchester to be new cast. Yet it is stated that it was cast again in 1622, and weighed 35 cwt. Certain it is that in 1754, when it was again sent to be recast, it weighed at the High Crane 32 cwt. 3 qrs. 14lb. good. It cracked—during a great improvement in the Newcastle school of bellringing. On February 7, 1754, a young society of ringers rang 2,520 changes of bob triples in 1 hour 36 minutes, being half the complete peal, which had never been performed on these bells before. To complete the whole peal was thought impossible, by reason of the bad hanging. On April 11, as the ringers were about halfway through a peal of grandsire triples, the great bell cracked, and on September 25 was taken down for transmission to London. About 10d. a pound was allowed for it, producing £153. The new bell cost 1s. 1d. per pound, amounting to £218 8s. It weighed 36cwt. or 4,032lb. It was landed on the quay from London on December 20, 1754, and was first rung on January 1, 1755. Mr. Lawlence, a noted bellhanger of London, was sent for by the magistrates. He hung all the bells so effectually that, notwithstanding the weight of the new tenor bell, a complete peal of bob triples was rung with the greatest ease in 3 hours 13 minutes and a quarter, on April 10. The inscription of the present bell is—"CUTHBERT SMITH, Esq., MAYOR. WILLIAM ROWELL, Esq., SHERIFF. 1754. THOMAS LESTER & THOMAS PARK."

5. One more bell of the old five remains to be noticed. It has the arms of Newcastle, supporters and crest, the tails of the seahorses being twisted in an unusual form. The legend is blundered, and to me is quite unintelligible. It runs on two lines thus:—

COURT . TO . THIS . HEIGHT . YOU . WHEN . THIS . TOWER .
 † 1668 . . I . H . . SEE . IT . WAS . BUILT . WHEN .

Such were the five bells of St. Nicholas up to 1717.

We have seen an entry mentioning the "9 a'clock bell," or curfew, as distinct from a common bell; and in 1594 the Corporation paid "the under clarks of Sainte Nichols' church to twinge the 6 a'clock bell for schollers in the morninge, 3s. 4d." This is the bell alluded to by Brand in his "Popular Antiquities," as "rung at six every morning, except Sundays and holidays, with a view, it should seem, of calling up the artisans to their daily employment"—and practically, here and elsewhere, this was doubtless its principal end.

The records of the various occasions on which these bells were rung, belong rather to the illustration of general history and the local feelings of the people, than to that of the bells. They do not, therefore, enter into this brief notice. It may, however, be in place to allude to the peculiar expression used by the Corporation official in stating his payment to the clerk for commemorating Queen Elizabeth's accession on the 17th of November. It is "for joie of our Majesties reign"—"Our Majesty" being his frequent designation of the Virgin Queen. The bells of St. Nicholas are muffled on the anniversary of King Charles the First's execution (1810)—a most unusual custom. Brand suggests that it probably dates from the Restoration, and may be accounted for by the singular loyalty of the King's town of Newcastle.

It remains to glance at the modern additions to the belfry. The three bells which had been added in Bourne's days, were, he says, given by the Corporation.

6, 7. Two of them read — RALPH. READ, Esq., MAYOR. FRANCIS JOHNSON, Esqr., SHERIFF. 1717. R. PHELPS LONDINI FECIT.

8. The third seems to have been recast—as it reads—THOMAS MEARS, LATE LESTER, PACK, AND CHAPMAN, LONDON, FECIT, 1791. The above eight bells, only, constitute the fine peal of St. Nicholas. But, above one of the bells of 1717, hangs the most noble bell of the steeple, and on it the hours are struck.

9. This bell was presented in pursuance of the will of Major George Anderson, of Newcastle, dated 17 April, 1824, proved 1831, which contained the following singular bequests for public purposes:—"I leave to the church of St. Andrew's, in the town of Newcastle upon Tyne, £100 for the purpose of repairing and ornamenting the tower thereof; and if that the tower aforesaid after being repaired and ornamented shall be found capable of bearing and admitting a spire of height of from 50 to 100ft. high, then in that case I leave it £400 more for that purpose. My wish is that it may be seen from Durham Cathedral

(laughter), and give an exterior dignity to the town of Newcastle. I leave to the church of St. John's, Newcastle, in Westgate-street, £200 for the purpose of creating a spire on the top of the tower thereof, of the height of 50 feet high—which said spire shall have my name and arms thereon, with the date thereof. I leave to the church of St. Nicholas, Newcastle, £500 for the purpose of purchasing a large bell for the clock to strike upon—which said bell shall have my name and arms thereon, with the date thereof, and the purpose for which it was given. These gifts above mentioned I trust the Reverend Vicar of Newcastle will see properly and correctly applied. But if that the Vicar of Newcastle and the Churchwardens of the aforesaid churches will not comply with the above conditions in the course of three years, then the aforesaid sums shall be forfeited, and become the property of my godson, George Anderson. I wish that my executors to my will see the bequests left to the churches before-mentioned correctly complied with, as they are intended to be of general *ornament, use, and benefit* to the town of Newcastle, and also an example to others to imitate of the Church of England—as I hold it in opinion it is the duty of every one to keep up the magnificence and dignity of the buildings erected to the Supreme Being.”

December 3, 1833, the bell bequeathed to the parish-church of St. Nicholas was christened “The Major,” and on the 10th hoisted into the belfry. It is hung some four or five feet above the first bell in the N.E. angle. *Inscription*:—“Purchased for the clock to strike upon, agreeably to the will of George Anderson, Esq., 1833. Cast at the foundry of Sir Robert Shaftoe Hawks & Co., by James Harrison, of Barton-upon-Humber, November 23, 1833.”

This original paper led to a brief conversation. Mr. Laurie, Mr. VENTRESS stated, had told him that “The Major” was a very imperfect bell, and that the tenor could be heard at twice the distance. Mr. Ventress exhibited a plan of the belfry, showing how the bells hung in relation to each other; also, rubbings of gutta-percha casts of the inscription.—Mr. FARWICK stated, that Major Anderson’s intentions as to church-towers not having being carried out, the bequests, so far, sunk into the residue. The charge of the repair of St. Nicholas’ tower, he added, was borne by the Corporation.—Mr. CLAYTON: In consideration of having the use of the bells for guild meetings.—Mr. ROBERT WHITE said he could account for the imperfections of “The Major.” The Harrison named in Mr. Ventress’s paper was a son of the celebrated chronometer-maker, who won the Govern-

ment prize of £20,000; but he blundered the bell. Bellmetal was a mixture, as everybody knew, of copper and tin. Harrison came to Mr. Watson's place in the Highbridge, and got about a hundred-weight of brass—a mixture of copper and zinc—to assist in casting the bell. The consequence was, with all the chipping and other expedients he could resort to, the sound was unsatisfactory:—the thing was blundered altogether.—Mr. CLAYTON said, they were all much obliged to Mr. Ventress, who had undergone such difficulties and discomforts for their instruction, and he begged to move a vote of thanks to that gentleman.—Mr. FENWICK seconded the motion. He could speak from experience of the difficulties he must have surmounted; for when a lad he had gone up to the lantern of St. Nicholas—a feat which he should not like to perform now. (Laughter.) The motion was carried by acclamation.

BORCOVICUS (HOUSESTEADS).

Mr. CLAYTON exhibited plans of the amphitheatre, &c., at Housesteads, exhibiting a recent discovery, which he was about to send to Mr. Maclauchlan, (now employed by the Duke of Northumberland in executing a survey of the Roman Wall); and with the permission of the Chairman, he would read a short paper on the subject:—

In the valley of the Knagburn, 371 feet East of the station of Borcovicus, has been recently discovered and explored an unexpected passage through the Roman Wall. It has been closed by double gates, similar to those of the stations; and there is a guard-room on each side. The width of the gateway, guarding the South of the passage, is 11 feet 3 inches. The width of the gateway, guarding the North of the passage, is 10 feet 6 inches. In the middle there is an upright stone, such as we find in the gateways of the stations, and in the streets of Pompeii. The pathways are on each side of this upright stone, and the thresholds have been much worn by the feet of the passenger. The two guard-chambers are of nearly equal dimensions—11 feet 9 inches by 6 feet 10 inches. The Roman Wall is here of the breadth of 6 feet 6 inches—and, on the removal of the debris, has been found standing in the vicinity of this gateway for the most part to the height of five courses of stones. Three of the courses, which have fallen down, have been replaced.

What was the object and the use of this pass through the Wall, so near to the station of Borcovicus? is a question not easily solved. It opens on the point or tongue of land North of the Wall, where that acute

observer and able surveyor, Mr. M'Lauchlan, pointed out an excavation which he supposed might be the remains of an amphitheatre. As all around this tongue is morass, and in Roman times was probably lake, the passage-way could have no other object than that of communicating with this tongue of land. The excavation which attracted the attention of Mr. M'Lauchlan is scarcely of sufficient dimensions to justify the title of amphitheatre, but a learned commentator observes, "that the little *amphitheatrum castrense* of the Romans was probably only intended for the soldiers of the guard, who amused themselves there with fights of gladiators."

The conjecture of Mr. M'Lauchlan has received countenance from the highest authority on matters relating to the Roman Wall (Dr. Bruce), and receives some confirmation from the recent discovery. The passage in question leads to no other place, and it is probable that through it the Roman soldiers found an easier access to their place of amusement than through the massive portals of the Northern outlet of the neighbouring fortress of Borcovicus. This passage-way has been used for foot-passengers only. There are no marks of carriages—no ruts of chariot wheels—which we meet with in the gateways of the stations; and the point at which it passes the Wall is only 85 feet distant from the excavation assumed to be the remains of an amphitheatre.

So little had the remains of the Roman Wall been explored in the days of Horsley — so little was then understood the extent of the intercourse with, and the command over, the country outside the Wall, held by the Roman legions, that Horsley tells us "he had not been able to discover any gates in the Wall, or passes through it, except just at the stations, or where the grand military ways have crossed it."

How different does the fact turn out to be! In each of the three milecastles which have been excavated within the last few years, have been found important passes through the Wall, and the remains of massive gates; and the presumption is, that at every milecastle was a pass through the Wall. In the locality in question we have three such passes within the space of half a mile — viz., at the Housesteads milecastle — at the station of Borcovicus — and in the valley of the Knagburn.

The plans now submitted to the society show the position of this passage and gateway as regards the station of Borcovicus—and the precise dimensions and details of construction, so far as they remain. Those plans have been prepared with a view to introducing this newly-discovered feature in the Roman Wall into the survey of Mr. M'Lauchlan.

During these excavations have been found coins of Claudius, Gothicus, and Constantius, a broken altar, and the usual relics of Roman occupation, fragments of Samian ware and Andernach millstones.

After a brief conversation on the paper—(the CHAIRMAN wondering why the Romans should have an amphitheatre outside (instead of inside) the station)—thanks were voted to Mr. Clayton.

PRAYERS FOR BENEFACTORS.

The Very Rev. Monsignor EYRE exhibited a singular document—one of a class not unfrequently heard of, but seldom seen—especially in connection with our own country. It was one of those letters of fellowship or aggregation given by religious houses to benefactors, awarding the prayers and other good works of the community to them and their posterity. The copy in his hand was given in 1469 to John Wormleigh, and Cecilia his wife, by the order of Friars Minors of England, and had been found in an old chest.

The CHAIRMAN proposed that the document, with Mr. Eyre's permission (which was cheerfully granted), should be printed in their Transactions, and that, if the illuminated initial (executed in gold and in colours), could be copied without too much cost, it should be done.—Agreed to.

THE SOCIETY'S SEAL.

As a volume of the Transactions will be ready for binding by the annual meeting, Mr. Pigg wished to have permission to provide, at his own cost, a stamp in imitation of the Society's seal, to be impressed on the cover. Mr. EYRE thought that, before such a step was taken, it might be well to consider whether the seal should not be changed. However much it might once have gratified the taste of the members, it must now be looked upon as barbarous—a judgment which took by surprise some of the older members, who had never dreamt that the seal was open to criticism. We cannot recollect, however, that Mr. P.'s proposal was approved.

With thanks to Mr. Eyre, and other contributors to the interest of the evening, not overlooking the Chairman, the proceedings came to a close.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

VOL. I.

1856.

No. 23.

THE December meeting was held on Wednesday, the 3d, (JOHN HODGSON HINDS, Esq., V.P. in the chair). There was a numerous attendance of members.

With the terrible Bewcastle letter fresh in their minds, there was an involuntary disposition to merriment when Mr. Robert White, unscathed by the rectorial pen, entered the room; and many jocose inquiries were made of the worthy bachelor, after the health of the *Myth* Whites and the other members of his family.

Dr. CHARLTON read the minutes of the November meeting.

The *Miscellanea Graphica* (from Lord Londesborough), the Transactions of the London and Middlesex Archæological Society (from the Society), and the Transactions of the Kilkenny Society (from the Society), were laid on the table, with a compliment to the peculiar activity of the Kilkenny archæologists.

Dr. CHARLTON read a note from Mr. Rippon, of Waterville, announcing the discovery of buried remains of ancient structures in Silloth Bay, where marine works are now in progress:—Mr. Rippon giving a reference to Hutchinson's allusion, in his History of Cumberland, to an extinct city. Dr. C. also exhibited an impression of a massive seal-ring, lately discovered in peatmoss near Carlisle, and now in the possession of Mr. Henry Perring of Harroby House. A sketch, too, of the graves recently discovered on the line of the Border Counties Railway, and of the urn found therein, was submitted by Dr. Charlton.

Mr. E. SPOON produced a letter from Mr. Howard, of Blackheath, communicating sketches of marks which he had observed on the oak sides of the Lollards' prison in Lambeth palace, when visiting that archiepiscopal mansion with the Surrey Archæological Society.

One or two other letters were read—the oldest of which was

A NOTE FROM THOMAS BEWICK.

Dr. BRUCE produced this missive. It was sent on the 21st of December, 1825, to Mr. M'Caslon, foreman of the *Courant* office, where the book on "Birds" was printed. "Be so good," said the author-artist, "as to keep both the Wild and the Tame Swan *pale*, as both birds are pure white—if all feathers are made to

appear—no matter how faint, as they will look ugly if they look anything dark."

A RELIC OF ROME.

Mr. JOHN FENWICK, on behalf of Mr. Grey, of Dilston, presented to the Society an inscribed stone, in a beautiful state of preservation, recently found in the Roman station at Corbridge—the lettering as sharp and distinct as if executed but yesterday. The inscription is :—

LEGIO VI
PIEFVEX

REFE

Mr. Fenwick took occasion to add, that Mr. Beaumont of Bywell was purchasing all the old houses in Hexham market-place, now obscuring the abbey, with a view to their removal.

SIR M. CONSTABLE AND FLODDEN FIELD.

Dr. CHARLTON read a letter addressed by Mr. T. Cape, of Bridlington, to Mr. W. H. Brockett, of Gateshead, accompanying a rubbing from the monument of Sir Marmaduke Constable in Flamborough church, taken for the Society in Newcastle. On a plate of copper, and in black-letter cut in relief, are the following lines (without date), which were copied into the *Gentleman's Magazine* in 1753 (page 456) with some slight inaccuracies :—

Here lieth Marmaduke Constable of Flaynborgh knight
Who made advento into France for the right of the same
Passed over with Kyng Edwarde the fourth that noble knight

And also with noble King Herre the sevinth of that name
He was also at Barwik at the winnyng of the same
And by Kyng Edward choosyn capteyn there first of any one
And rewllid & gourvnid ther his tyme without blame
But for all that as ye se he lieth under this stone

At Brankiston feld wher the Kyng of Scottys was slayne
He then beyng of the age of thre score and tene
With the gode Duke of Northefolke that journey he havye
tayne

And coragely avancid hymself among other ther & then
The kyng being in France with grete nombre of yngleschmen

He nothyng hedying his age there but jeopde hym as on
With his sonnes brothers servants & kynnsmen
But now as ye se he lyeth under this stone

But now all thes tryumphes are passed and set on syde
For all worldly joyes they will not long endure
They are sonne passed and away dothe glyde
And who that puttith his trust i' them I call hym most
unsure

For when deth strikith he sparith no creature
Nor gevith no warnyng but tekith them by one & one
And now he abydyth Godis mercy and hath none other
soure (succour)

For as ye se him here he lieth under this stone

I pray yow my kynsmen lovers and frendis all
To pray to oure Lord Jhesu to have marcy of my soull

We follow the orthography of the engraver, but give at full length the words which he abbreviates. Sir Marmaduke (says Mr. Cape) was born in the reign of Henry the Sixth, A.D. 1443; and attended Edward the Fourth into France, 1475, and Henry VII., 1492. By the former monarch he was appointed Governor of Berwick, 1482; and during the absence of Henry the Eighth in France, being then 70 years of age, he accompanied Sir Edmund Howard, afterwards Duke of Norfolk, to Flodden Field (Brankston Moor)—where, jointly with that nobleman, he commanded the third division of the English forces, (1513). The exact period of Sir Marmaduke's death is uncertain, but it is supposed to have happened not earlier than 1530, when he would be 87 years old. He lived in the reigns of six kings—Henry VI., Edward IV., Edward V., Richard III., Henry VII., and Henry VIII. In the possession of the Rev. Charles Constable, of Wassand, near Hornsea, is a letter from the last-named monarch "to our trustye and well-beloved Knight for our body, Marmaduke Constable the Elder, (called the Little)," "given under our signet at our Castill of Wyndeshore xxvi. day of November, 1514." Henry says:—

"Trustye and well-beloved, we grete you well, and understand, as well by the report of our right-trustye cousyn and counsailer the Duke of Norfolk as otherways, what acceptable service yee, amongs other, lately did unto us, by your valiant towardness in the assisting our good cousyn against our great enemy the late King of Scots, and how courageously yee, as a very herty-loving Knight, acquitted yourself for the overthrow of the said king and distrusting of his malice and power, to our great honour and the advancement of your no little fame and praise, for the which we have good cause to favour and thank you. And so we full hertily do, And assured ye may be that we shall in such effectual wise remember your said service in your reasonable pursuits, as ye shall have cause to think the same right well employed to your comfort and weal hereafter; and specially because yee (notwithstanding our license to you, granted by reason of your great age and impotency, to take your ease and liberty) did thus kindly and diligently, to your payne, serve us at this time, which requires large thanks and remembrance accordingly."

Mr. Cape, describing some of the more interesting features of the church in which Sir Marmaduke lies buried, mentions the curious fact that, suspended over the roodloft by a thread, is (November 27) a remnant of a bygone usage—two pieces of white paper, cut in the form of a pair of gloves. Formerly, such emblems of purity were hung over the seat where a deceased spinster had been wont to sit. "The custom is one of the few relics of symbolism so observable in the customs of this and other countries."—*MS.* In a tract of the sixteenth century, on "The Battle of Flodden Field," (reprinted by Hodgson of Newcastle

in the year 1822,) "Mayster Edmonde Howard, son to the Earl of Surrey," is said to have been "captain of the right wing;" and "old Sir Marmaduke Constable" to have been "captain of the left wing;" with Master William Percy, his son-in-law; William Constable, his brother; Sir Robert, Marmaduke, and William, his sons; Sir John Constable, of Holderness; with divers his kinsmen, allies, and other gentlemen of Yorkshire and Northumberland.

ANOTHER RELIC OF ROME IN BRITAIN.

Dr. CHARLTON read a short paper on the boss of a shield, found thirty years ago at Matfen, by some labourers who were making drains. Originally thought to be brass, it is now known to be yellow bronze—a material frequently used by the Romans in Britain. It is nearly $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter. The projecting portion itself—the umbo—is rather more than 4 inches in diameter, and it rises more than $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches from the plane. A similar boss, found about the year 1800, near Garstang, in Lancashire, and now in the British Museum, is figured in Whittaker's Richmondshire—a fact to which Dr. Charlton's attention was called by Mr. Albert Way. The Matfen boss hung many years in a farm-house, and underwent the periodical polishings to which her metallic vessels were subjected by the gudewife. An inscription, the existence of which was first doubted by Sir Walter Trevelyan, survives the rubbing. So far as the characters are decipherable, they dubiously give the words — "DON J.P. IOVINTI" (the last word distinct) — which may possibly mean that the shield was the gift of Julius Publius Jovintus. The name of "Jovantus" occurs in the list of potters' marks given by Mr. Thomas Wright. The spot where the boss was found is about two miles north from the Roman Wall, and the shield may have been lost in a skirmish by a defender of a barrier—the imperishable bronze alone remaining, to preserve to posterity the name of another of the warriors of Rome. It was dug up (Dr. Charlton stated) by the father of Mr. Henry Murton, of Gateshead.

The boss was examined by the members with great interest; and in reply to inquiries, Dr. CHARLTON stated that Mr. Murton was hesitating, he believed, whether to present it to the Society or the British Museum. He would probably give the Society the preference, when he knew that there was already such a boss in the Museum.

Mr. CLAYTON: And when he has duly considered, too, our superior merits. (Laughter.)

Votes of thanks were passed to donors, contributors of communications, and the Chairman; and the meeting broke up.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

Vol. I.

1857.

No. 24.

THE first meeting of the New Year was held on Wednesday, the 6th of January, (JOHN FENWICK, Esq., Treasurer, in the chair).

Dr. CHARLTON read the minutes of the previous meeting; and as he did so, he parenthetically remarked, when he came to the record relating to the ring found in peatmoss near Carlisle, that the inscribed characters were not Runes.

The CHAIRMAN stated that he had received from his friend Mr. Eyton a copy of the Transactions of the Cambrian Archaeological Society. He mentioned the circumstance with a view to suggest an overture for an interchange of publications with that society.

Mr. ROBERT WHITE exhibited lithographs of Neville's Cross and the Maiden's Bower, which will illustrate his paper on the Battle in the Transactions of the Society.

The CHAIRMAN remarked, that if the artist (Mr. Story) had not been present, he would have been tempted to pay him some compliments.

Dr. CHARLTON laid on the table a prospectus of a work on the Antiquities of Kertch. It was surprising, he said, how large a portion of these antiquities were Anglo-Saxon.

Dr. CHARLTON also produced a letter enclosed to him by the Rev. James Raine, jun., who said, when first he got hold of it, he almost thought the characters to be Oghams; but a closer inspection brought the epistle down to the days of good King George. (Laughter.) The Doctor, unfolding the letter, which was written in tall, upright characters, almost an inch in height, observed that it hardly came within the province of the Society; but as they happened to be without a paper that night, he would read it. It was in the handwriting, he said, of Vicar Ellison, and dated "Vicarage, Newcastle, September 24, 1795."—We do not give a copy of the letter. It is enough to say, that the Rev. Mr. Burgess, of Winston rectory, Darlington, having heard of a mariner for whose escape from French prison thanks had been offered up in the church of St. Nicholas, had written to request

particulars, and Mr. Ellison's letter was the reply. He said that, being in church alone, the sailor came in, and they met. The man, who gave his name, and the parish in Northumberland to which he belonged, stated that he had escaped from prison in France, and, after great hardships, reached his native land. He had made a vow to offer thanks in church, if ever he should return home; and he begged Mr. Ellison to publicly give thanks in his name. His request was complied with at evening service; and at the close, the mariner entered the vestry, and tendered an offering for the relief of the poor. Mr. Ellison, however, declined the gift—because there had been recently a gathering in the town for the poor and needy, and a general distribution; and the seaman's thank-offering, though considerable in comparison with his rank, would be almost nothing when divided as he wished. Mr. Ellison could remember that the stranger declared that in France he could find no trace of religion nor a single crumb of comfort; but he had forgotten his name and place of nativity. He could only say that he was a free burgess of Morpeth. He promised, however, to make inquiries at the approaching visitation;—he would question the clergy and churchwardens, to see if he could find out his visitor; and if so, he would get from him all the particulars of his escape and adventures.

The CHAIRMAN stated that the letter was not Vicar Ellison's, but the Rev. John Ellison's, the curate of St. Nicholas, and well known by the *sobriquet* of "Black Jock." Vicar Lushington was the incumbent; and as he was generally non-resident, the curate lived in the vicarage. He knew "Jock's" hand—and had reason to remember his fist—having got from it, when a lad, "a clout on the head." (Laughter.) He was playing, with other boys, on some posts near the church, when Colpitts the beadle, commonly called Silverhead, seized him by the neck, and brought him into the presence of "Black Jock." His crime having been stated, his ears were boxed, and he was told to go about his business. (Laughter.)

Dr. CHARLTON read a note from Mr. John Bell, of Gateshead, tendering for sale upwards of 30 volumes of collections, in print and manuscript, relating to Newcastle and the Tyne, the price put upon them being less than a pound a volume.—Referred to a Committee.

Some routine business was transacted, and the members separated. The general meeting will be held on the first Monday in February, and there will be no monthly meeting until March.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

VOL. I.

1857.

No. 25.

THE annual meeting was held on Monday, February at the Castle of Newcastle. The attendance was numerous.

Sir WILLIAM LAWSON, Bart., of Brough Hall, having been called to the chair, Mr. Robert White and Mr. Martin Dunn were commissioned to audit the accounts, and retired within one of the window-bays in the wall of the apartment, capacious enough to accommodate a small dinner-party. Meanwhile,

Dr. CHARLTON, Senior Secretary, read the Report of the Council, as follows:—

STATE OF THE SOCIETY.

The Council of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in presenting the 44th annual report, beg to congratulate the members on the continued prosperity of the Society. The improvement in the Society's prospects, which may be said to have commenced with its removal in 1848 into the present building, has suffered no abatement—the attendance at the monthly meetings, the accession of new members, and the character and number of the papers contributed, all attest the exertions of the members to maintain this, one of the earliest provincial institutions for the study of Archaeology, in all the vigour and activity that characterize the growth of younger societies of the kind.

PUBLICATION OF THE TRANSACTIONS.

The important change in the mode of publication, adopted at the last anniversary meeting, has, your Council would submit, been productive of many advantages to the Society. In place of the thin, broad-margined quarto parts, which at rare and uncertain intervals were issued in former years, each member of the Society now receives, punctually at the end of every three months, a well-printed and more portable octavo part, containing far more matter than under the former system. This day the Printing Committee have the honour of laying on the table the concluding part of the first volume of the new *Archæologia Æliana*; and your Council believe that, with its numerous illustrations, and the value of the papers it contains, this volume may be regarded as giving good hope of future success, beyond even what already has been achieved.

PUBLICATION OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

In addition to the papers contained in the quarterly parts, each member receives a copy of the proceedings of

the Society at the monthly meetings, so that the whole history of each meeting is duly preserved. Your Council have every reason to believe that this publication of their proceedings is most acceptable to the members, and that it tends, likewise, by being published in the local journal by whose Editor the proceedings are so ably reported, to keep up the interest of the public in the study of Archaeology and in the welfare of the Society.

CATHOLICITY OF THE SOCIETY.

It has been repeatedly urged against the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle, that its attention has been too exclusively devoted to the study of Roman antiquities. Your Council would refer to the now-completed annual volume for a refutation of this objection, and for proof how wide a range of research has been embraced in the papers recently read. In the present volume, two papers — viz., the Account of the Excavations at Bremenium in the second part, and the Illustrated Catalogue of Roman Antiquities in the fourth—are all that relate to this important branch of Archaeology; and to both of these papers your Council can refer with just pride and satisfaction. The important researches at Bremenium are accompanied by a lithographed plan of the excavated station: and the illustrated catalogue of Roman antiquities, the first of the kind that has been attempted in this country, will, they trust, be duly appreciated both by visitors to the Castle and by the archaeologists of all countries.

SAXON CROSSSES.

The present volume likewise contains interpretations, now for the first time published, of the Anglo-Saxon Runic inscriptions at Bewcastle, and of the bilingual inscription in Runic and in Romano-Saxon letters on a stone which has been for forty years in the possession of the Society. Both these inscriptions had hitherto baffled all the attempts of antiquaries to decipher them.

THE COUNTRY MEETING.

One of the papers of 1856 is invested with peculiar interest, from the circumstance of its having been read by its author, Mr. Robert White, on the scene of the event of which it treats. It was prepared for the annual country meeting of the Society; and those of the members who had the pleasure of hearing it read by Mr. White, with his characteristic animation and emphasis, on the spot presumed to have been occupied by King David on the memorable day which proved so adverse to his arms, will never rue, as the royal fugitive must have done, their instructive visit to the Field of Neville's Cross. Nor can your Council take leave of this subject without expressing their grateful sense of the obligations of the Society to Mr. Hodgson, the engineer, and Mr. Call, the contractor, of the Auckland Branch Railway, and to the Rev. James Raine, the librarian of Durham Cathedral, for those kind and hospitable attentions and services which conferred so many facilities and enjoyments on the country meeting of the members, and made it doubly valuable and agreeable.

MANUSCRIPT ANTIQUITIES.

Of local muniments, charters, and deeds, a very considerable number is to be found in this volume; and your Council are glad to state that the number of papers re-

maining for publication is large, and the subjects they treat of of much importance.

HISTORY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

The desire evinced by the public for the continuance, and, if possible, the completion of the History of Northumberland by the late Rev. John Hodgson, vicar of Hartburn, is now in the course of being realized. Two of the most active members of the society, Mr. John Hodgson Hinde and the Rev. Dr. Bruce, have jointly prepared the General History of British and Roman Northumberland; and your Council are enabled to state that the work, in a handsome quarto volume, similar to the volumes of Hodgson already published, is now in the press, and will shortly be issued to the public. The inquiries that have been made relative to this proposed publication, by parties at a distance, show that this is not merely an object of local interest, but that, from its forming a part of a most valuable county history, and from the high reputation of the writers engaged upon it, it will be most acceptable to the lovers of archæological science in all parts of the kingdom.

THE SOCIETY'S MUSEUM.

The necessity for increased accommodation for the Society's collections is every year more and more sensibly felt. Many of the more important inscriptions and altars are badly placed for want of room to display them to the best advantage; while, as regards light, it is almost impossible to read many of them, when the sunshine struggles with difficulty through the deeply-embayed windows of the Castle. A well-lighted apartment is therefore required, and must ere long be provided; and if it cannot be obtained within the Castle walls, it should, if possible, be in the immediate vicinity of that building. The recent noble offer of the Patron of the Society (His Grace the Duke of Northumberland), to transfer to the Society's care the collection of altars and inscriptions now preserved at Alnwick Castle, should be met by the Society in a spirit of corresponding liberality. The value of these inscriptions and altars is very great; and, when united to those already in the Society's possession, they would form a gallery of Roman Archæology such as cannot be found north of the Alps. It has been the wish of the Council to obtain a portion of ground in the immediate vicinity of the Castle, whereon to erect the proposed Lapidarian Gallery; but as the sites about the Black Gate, and leading to the High Level Bridge, are not as yet disposed of, your Council have been contented with communicating upon the subject with the Finance Committee of the Town Council, without attempting an immediate settlement of the question.

NEW MEMBERS.

On the occasion of the visit to Alnwick Castle of the Commendatore Luigi Canina, Conservator of the Museum of the Capitol in Rome, a special meeting of the Society was held, on the 23d of July last, at which Signor Canina was elected an honorary member of this Society. Your Council regret to add that Signor Canina died at Florence on his return to Italy from England.

During the past year, nine new members have joined the Society:—viz., W. B. Beaumont, Esq., M.P.; Messrs. J. Ventress, William Dodd, Edward Thompson, and Archibald

Dunn, Newcastle; Mr. Dangerfield, London; Mr. J. S. Abbott, Darlington; and Messrs. Robert Robson and St. John Crookes, Sunderland.

Dr. Charlton, having concluded the report, remarked that five of the new members resided at such a distance from Newcastle as must, he was assured, preclude their attendance at the Society's monthly meetings, and they had no doubt become members mainly on account of the Transactions—a publication which, when it became better known, would, he believed, induce many other gentlemen to join the Society. (Applause.) As an appendix to the report, the Doctor read a list of the fifteen papers brought before the Society in 1856, and also a catalogue of the numerous donations made to the Museum and Library since the last anniversary, including those received on the eve of the present meeting:—viz., an ancient horologe in a brass case, from the Rev. E. H. Adamson; a bullet found on Flodden Field, from the Very Rev. Monsignor Eyre; a mediæval cast in bronze of a horse and rider, from Mr. Robert Stokoe, of Hexham; and several valuable works, from Sir Walter C. Trevelyan, Bart.

Dr. BROWN begged to name an incident which strikingly illustrated the usefulness of the Society's operations. His own little paper on the Antonine Wall, as his friend Mr. John Buchanan, of Glasgow, informed him, was copied into a number of the newspapers published in that city, and stirred up certain of the inhabitants to the formation of an Archæological Society, now numbering forty members, with the Lord Provost as President. (Applause.)

Mr. JOHN FENWICK (Treasurer), the audit being concluded, presented his balance-sheet, which exhibited an expenditure in the year of £138 15s. 5d., being £29 5s. 9d. in excess of the receipts.

Mr. JOHN CLAYTON moved the adoption of the report and balance-sheet. Seconded by the Rev. JAMES RAINNE, sen., and adopted.

Mr. W. B. Scott and Mr. Robert Fisher were proposed as new members, and unanimously elected.

Dr. CHARLTON wished to state, in alleviation of the report of his friend the Treasurer on their excessive expenditure, that he had in hand the sum of £18, received in the past year for the admission of visitors to the Castle, being double the amount of the receipts of any previous year. (Applause.)

Mr. CLAYTON: A substantial mitigation of our expenses. (Laughter.)

Dr. CHARLTON handed round, for the inspection of the members, copies of Part IV. of the Transactions of the year—a publication, he said, of which the Society might feel justly proud.

Dr. BRUCE : And this, let me add, is the fourth time in one year that our quarterly part has issued from the press on the very day on which it was due. (Applause.) The present part completes the volume, and contains considerably more matter than was formerly packed into the quarto size.

The Rev. JAMES RAINE, jun., as a member of the Printing Committee, ascribed to the Chairman of that Committee, Mr Hylton Longstaffe, the editorial merit of the Transactions. Mr Longstaffe had prepared the papers for the printer, and also corrected the press ; and he (Mr. Raine) would now suggest to the Society the propriety of acting upon a decision come to by the Council, of remunerating that gentleman for his editorial services.

The TREASURER and Mr CLAYTON supported the suggestion.

Mr HENRY TURNER thought the Council had power themselves to make an arrangement with Mr. Longstaffe :—he doubted if, no notice having been given, a motion could be submitted and adopted at the present meeting. (A cry—"Notice has been given.") It does not appear in the circular convening the meeting.

Dr BRUCE spoke of the extreme labour bestowed upon the work by Mr. Longstaffe, and expressed his conviction that the periodical issue of their Transactions, edited so admirably, would lead to a great increase in the number of their members. The Society had been suffering for years from the slowness of its issues—from the small return which was made to members—distant members especially—only four thin volumes having been produced from 1813 to 1858.

A motion, founded upon Mr. Raine's suggestion, having been made and seconded, (£15 being named as the annual gratuity,)

The CHAIRMAN remarked that they ought to carry such a motion by acclamation, to prove to Mr. Longstaffe how deserving they felt him to be—he would not say of such remuneration, but of such acknowledgment as they could offer him for his services in connection with a work which redounded to his own honour and reflected credit on the Society. By placing the publication in the hands of a gentleman on whom they had implicit reliance, they best consulted their own reputation. It was a work for which Mr. Longstaffe was peculiarly fitted—a work of love in which he took peculiar delight ; and they were deeply indebted to him for the very able and careful manner in which their Transactions were edited.

The motion was unanimously adopted.

Mr. J. B. Falconar inquired if the Illustrated Catalogue of Roman Antiquities would be published

separately from the Transactions? He hoped it might be, for the convenience of visitors to the Castle.

Dr. BRUCE replied in the affirmative.

Dr. CHARLTON: Copies will be constantly on hand in the Porter's Lodge, for sale.

Several members being in arrears, (one, who has been six years a member, never having paid a farthing,) it was stated that, henceforward, members who were four years in arrears would be struck off the roll.

ANCIENT ORDINATION IN NEWCASTLE.

The Rev. JAMES RAINE, sen., (the routine business of the meeting being at an end,) rose and said, he had in his hand an account from Bishop Hatfield's register, of an ordination held in the church of St. Nicholas, Newcastle, in the year 1348, in the first week in Lent, which he should be happy to present to the Society. In those days, the Bishop of Durham was too much occupied with secular business to have time to act for himself in his spiritual capacity. His spiritual duties were generally performed by a suffragan bishop—whose name, in this instance, was given at the head of the document. It was a remarkable fact, and one which would probably surprise some of the members, that no fewer than 245 individuals were ordained on the occasion in question, comprising 134 acolytes, 65 subdeacons, 24 deacons, and 23 priests—the names of all of whom were given; and it would seem to have been the custom for persons going into holy orders to copy the example of the monks, and drop their own surnames, substituting the names of the places with which they had been more immediately connected before ordination, or of the places where they were born. In this register he found, as an adopted surname, the name of almost every place of any consequence in Northumberland and Durham. On this account, as on others, the document was peculiarly interesting. The candidates who were ordained upon a title specified on what title they were ordained, and the sum they were to receive for their services; and it would be found, on reading the register, that most of the nobility and gentry had domestic chaplains in their houses, and that the persons who were ordained to minor degrees were ordained to act in that capacity. Among others might be named Lords Neville of Raby, Hylton of Hylton, and Rokeby of Rokeby. He would leave the document with the Society, who might do with it what they thought proper. The early registers of the bishops abounded with information of this kind, and might be consulted with advantage for biographical materials. The subsequent history of a man whom they found to have been ordained might be traced up to the highest occupations of the State.

Among the number ordained in 1348 were regular clergy and monks of Tynemouth, Newminster, Brinkburn, Durham, Hartlepool, Blanchland, Hexham, Eggleston, Alnwick, and Sopwell in Lincolnshire; also, Augustines, Carmelites, Friars Preachers, and Friars Minors. Candidates came with letters dimissory from the Archbishop of York, and the Bishops of Carlisle, Lincoln, and Ely. In conclusion, Mr. Raine offered to go over the document at his leisure, and draw up a short paper upon it, to be published in the Transactions. (Applause.)

Dr. CHARLTON observed, that the minor orders could not act as chaplains—they must first be ordained as priests.

Mr. RAINE said, his own inference was a hasty one: they might be employed, not as chaplains, but as tutors.

The TREASURER moved the acceptance of the offer, with thanks.

Dr. CHARLTON seconded the motion. The document was one of great historical importance, and they ought to feel greatly obliged to Mr. Raine for his offer.

The CHAIRMAN observed, in putting the motion, that difficulties must arise in making such documents subservient to biographical research. When men were named after the places of their birth or residence, the investigator would not be able, in many instances, to identify a man—to know, for example, whether “John of Alnwick” spoken of here, was the “John of Alnwick” mentioned there.

The motion was carried by acclamation.

“THE MURAL CONTROVERSY.”

Dr. BRUCE rose to read a paper on the pamphlet of “A Cumbrian,” entitled — “Mural Controversy. — The Question, ‘Who built the Roman Wall?’ illustrated.” Having orally alluded, by way of introduction, to the extraordinary amount of attention which this pamphlet had received, not in antiquarian circles alone, but in the newspaper-press and in general society, and remarked that, had all men been antiquaries, or well-informed on antiquarian subjects, he could have been content to leave with them the question between himself and the author, and refrain from noticing the publication at all, the Doctor read his paper, in which he at once confessed that the preface to his work, written (as is usually the case) subsequently to the work itself, conflicted, to some extent, with what was already printed; but this conflict only arose from the circumstance that new excavations had led to new discoveries, inconsistent with a former conclusion; and, caring less for consistency than for truth, he had frankly stated the facts. We cannot follow the Doctor into his argument with “A

Cumbrian" (on whom he fixed both ignorance and error) : — the whole paper (of which a part only was read on Monday) will no doubt be published in the Society's Transactions. At the close, Dr. Bruce remarked : — "A Newcastle newspaper, the *Chronicle*, has falsely charged me with anonymously reviewing my reviewer in another local print, the *Express*, and no small measure of vituperation has in consequence been heaped upon me. I shall not condescend to take any further notice of its unjust and ungenerous proceedings." And as to what the author of the pamphlet had said of Mr. Roach Smith and Mr. Wright, the Doctor read a note of the 30th ult., which he had received from the former of these gentlemen : —

I have just received the book, and hasten to reply. It is evidently written with *malice prepense*, and is the greater compliment to you, that with every wish to assail your book, the "Historical and Topographical Description of the Roman Wall," he can only find one opinion in the work at all vulnerable. The "attack" is full of vulgarity, impudent assertion, and imputations of unworthy motives, that one would suppose it came from some unhappy man who had been discarded from college or turned out of his living, and was hired to write down something which had excited envy, "by hook or by crook." I have hardly had patience to get hastily through the pamphlet. It is utterly false that Mr. Roach Smith has changed his opinions: they are confirmed rather. I know how Mr. Smith may think! I never before knew that Mr. Wright wrote the editing part of *Stuart's Caledonia* (second edition). The manner in which the "Anonymous of Cumberland" speaks of one whose name will be illustrious when his will be less than it is now — a shadow — is impudent indeed. The review in the *Express* is good, but too lenient.

Dr. Bruce also read a passage from a letter addressed to him by Mr. Alexander, of Glasgow, the intimate friend of Stuart, the author of *Caledonia Romana* : —

This evening (January 30), I have the pleasure to own the receipt of (and to thank you for) the copy of the *Northern Express*, containing the article on the Mural question. I have seldom seen a more *slashing* critique. Whoever the pamphleteer is, of a verity he has caught a Tartar. Judging from the extracts (for I shall, in all probability, never see the contemptible original), the author must be a perfect blockhead. It is not worth *your* while to break a literary lance with him; and yet, some of the other journals should endorse the exposure which the *Express* has had the merit of giving to the world, were it for nothing more than the cause of historical truth.

The Rev. JAMES RAINN called attention to a note on page 5 of the pamphlet of "A Cumbrian," in which "arthritidos" was given — and with reiteration — as a Greek nominative, there being no such word in the Greek language. He had forgotten his Greek, or the word was wont to be "arthritris."

Dr. CHARLTON : It used to be.

Monsignor EYAN remarked that the error had been pointed out in the *Kepress*.

Mr. CLAYTON :—

Unhappy ! whom to beds of pain
Arthritic tyranny consigns.—(*Johnson*.)

The TREASURER expressed his gratification that Dr. Bruce had met the attack of "A Cumbrian" like a gentleman and a scholar, and scrupulously avoided descending to those personalities which disgraced the writer who resorted to them, and ought to have no place in historical or archaeological controversy.

Mr. HOWARD, of Corby Castle, inquired if any computation had been made of the number of men required to guard the Wall ?

Dr. BRUCE thought that 10,000 might garrison the Wall. What was Mr. Clayton's opinion ?

Mr. CLAYTON thought the number would be greater—from 12,000 to 15,000. There were eighteen stations, and a cohort in each of them. 800 was the ordinary number of a cohort ; but some of the stations had milliary cohorts—cohorts composed of 1,000 men,

Mr. HENRY TURNER made a few observations to the effect that we were hardly yet in a condition to decide the question, "Who built the Wall?" He was not convinced, so far, that Hadrian was the builder ; and he threw out several suggestions to Dr. Bruce and other competent inquirers, as to modes of solving the archaeological problem.

Mr. CLAYTON observed, that Hodgson first indicated the theory that Hadrian built the Wall—founding his suggestions principally on an inscribed stone in the possession of this Society, discovered in one of the milecastles. In testing this theory they must look mainly to the hill-country of Northumberland, which had been least disturbed by the operations of agriculture—comprising about ten miles of the Wall, between the Knagburn on the East and the river Tipple on the West. Now, in the Wall of Antonine, the inscriptions that were extant combined the names of the Emperor and his legate, Lollius Urbicus ; and so, the inscriptions discovered on the portion of the Wall now in question comprised the names of Hadrian and of his legate, Aulus Platorius Nepos. No such inscription had yet been found at Borecovicus ; but evidence had presented itself at that station that it was built before the time of Severus. Other facts were stated by Mr. Clayton, leading to the conclusion that Hadrian was the builder of the Wall.

Mr. H. TURNER remarked, in reference to what had fallen from Mr. Clayton, that it did not follow that the stations and the Wall were built at the same time.

Mr. CLAYTON admitted that, as to some of the

stations, this question might be raised; but there could be no doubt that the milecastles and the Wall were one work, and it was in the milecastles that the inscriptions to Hadrian had been discovered.

Mr. HOWARD remarked that Severus, active and vigilant a warrior as he was, would doubtless devote great attention to repairing and strengthening the Wall, wherever and whenever such mural works were necessary; and it was easy to conceive how both names might come to be associated with the structure, and how evidence might come down to us in support of both views of the question.

Dr. BAUCE said, it was admitted on all hands that Severus repaired and strengthened the Wall; and the masonry indicated that portions of the structure were of different periods.

A desultory conversation ensued, in which some stress was laid on the name, "Severus's Wall" — a circumstance, Dr. BAUCE allowed, of some weight; but to Amerigo Vespucci, who only followed in the wake of Columbus, was awarded the honour of giving his name to the newly-discovered continent; and "Cleopatra's Needle" was the name of a pillar with which Cleopatra had no other connection. Misnomers of this description were not unfrequent.

Mr. RAINB said, it was not his intention to take part in this controversy, for he was not competent to do so; but he had in his possession a treatise by Hodgson, written as far back as 1815, which it was his intention to publish with his forthcoming memoir of the author; and it would thence be seen how that great antiquary saw reason to modify his views, and to come at last to the conclusion that Hadrian, and Hadrian alone, was the builder of the Wall. (Hear, hear.)

The voting papers, handed in to the Chairman, were cast up, and the following members declared to be the

OFFICERS AND COUNCIL.

Patron.—The Duke of Northumberland.

President.—Sir John Edward Swinburne, Bart.

Treasurer.—John Fenwick, Esq.

Secretaries.—Dr. Charlton (M.D.) and Dr. Bruce, (LL.D.)

Council.—Rev. E. H. Adamson, Thomas Bell, William Dickson, John Dobson, Martin Dunn, William Kell, W. H. D. Longstaffe, Rev. James Raine, jun., E. ward Spoor, Matthew Wheatley, Robert White, William Woodman.

With a vote of thanks to the Chairman, moved by Mr. CLAYTON, seconded by Mr. FENWICK, and carried by acclamation, the proceedings of the meeting came to a close.

Although held at noonday, the room was lighted with gas — a brilliant witness to the truth set forth

in the report of the Council, that daylight is unequal to the task of sufficiently illuminating the interior of a keep whose massive walls occupy more than a moiety of its site.

THE SOCIETY'S SYMPOSIUM.

At four o'clock in the afternoon, the hall of assembly presented a total change of aspect. Some possessor of "Aladdin's Lamp" had effected a complete transformation. The table, made of an ancient oak surrendered by the bed of the Tyne, was prepared for a banquet. Viands covered the board. Dishes of various kinds—port and sherry, champagne, and Falernian wine—were there, enough to provoke appetite under the ribs of Death. In the chair sat Mr. CLAYTON, V.P., between Mr. Hodgson Hinde and Sir William Lawson. In the vice-chairs were the Secretaries, Drs. CHARLTON and BRUCE. Inside and outside of the oaken board, of horse-shoe magnet shape—and magnetic enough it was on Monday night—were other members of the Society; and from the soup and oysters to the cheese, the dinner disposed of did honour to the caterers and the cooks, and gave consummate contentment to the partakers. Nor must we overlook the music—which, as it ought to be, was ancient—the orchestra consisting of a couple of bagpipes. The Percy pipers were the performers—the two Greens, father and son—the father, piper to the Duchess Dowager of Northumberland, wearing the silver crescent on his arm; and the son, piper to the Duke of Northumberland, wearing His Grace's livery and badge, with the *Northumbrian* maud. The old gentleman, with nose appropriately Roman, bore on his venerable head the snows of eighty winters; and the music discoursed by the octogenarian piper and his son was such as, if the thing had been possible, would have made us in love with "the swollen bagpipes." They played, of course, on the *Northumbrian* small pipes, all their most antiquated tunes—the oldest on the list being "All the company's comin'," "The kye's come hame," "Maw hinnie sits ower ly'et up," "Bonnie at morn," "Wile him away," "Buttered Peas," "Cut and dry Dolly," and an air which, if we could have brought ourselves to associate stag hunting with bagpiping, we should have sworn to be "Old Towler." "Old Towler" it was:—and the air was played as a specimen of English melodies which the original *Northumbrian* pipes could not compass, but which can now be executed by the instrument. The royal toasts drew forth the national anthem; and "Rule Britannia" followed "The Army and Navy"—the CHAIRMAN, in proposing this last toast, glancing a jocose allusion to Mr. Cail on his right, as a distinguished officer of the "navvies."

The toast of the evening was, of course, "The Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne"—a Society, observed the CHAIRMAN, which could boast of having produced one of the greatest antiquaries of a past generation—Mr. Hodgson—and of possessing one of the greatest antiquaries of the present day—Dr. Bruce. (Applause.)

The toast of "The Secretaries" was responded to by Dr. CHARLTON.

The CHAIRMAN next gave the health of the Duke of Northumberland—who, he remarked, was their feudal chieftain, and very properly, therefore, their Patron also. (Applause.)

The younger Green now came forward, in his Percy costume, from the fenestral orchestra, and marched round and round the table, playing "Chevy Chase"—the masterpiece of the night; and so highly were the company gratified that a loud burst of applause rewarded the admirable performance.

The CHAIRMAN proposed the health of the President, Sir John Edward Swinburne, Bart. No other Society of Antiquaries, said he, could boast of possessing so ancient a President. It was but the other day that he received a letter from Sir John, in which incidents of long-past years were clearly and distinctly alluded to; and it bore the signature—"J. E. Swinburne, *ætatis* 95." (Applause.)

The next toast was "The Treasurer"—an officer, said the CHAIRMAN, to whom they were all literally indebted. (Laughter.)

The TREASURER, a member of the Society from the beginning, and also of a similar Society preceding it, returned thanks, and said he was happy to be able to inform them that since his balance-sheet was presented they had got out of his debt, and had a balance at their banker's. (Laughter and applause.)

Mr. HODGSON HINDE gave the health of the Chairman—which was drunk with great warmth.

The CHAIRMAN said, his friend Mr. Hodgson Hinde had spoken too highly of him as an antiquary. However little of a chicken in years, he was a chicken in archæology. (Laughter.) The figure was not his own, but Mr. Michael Angelo Taylor's, a former barrister of the northern circuit, who had once the misfortune to speak of himself as a chicken in law—and the phrase stuck to him ever afterwards. Thus it happened that on the occasion of a bar dinner, at which Taylor was present, and also Law, afterwards Lord Ellenborough, Ralph Carr, an irascible barrister, got into a quarrel with the company, and, rising from the table in anger, rushed from the room, exclaiming, with a parting glance from the door,

"From Law in the chair, down to Chicken Taylor, I despise you all!" (A roar of laughter.) He (the Chairman) need hardly add, that his own feeling towards the present company was of a diametrically opposite character. (Applause.)

"Dr. Bruce" was next toasted — with an allusion to his recent completion of the "Illustrated Catalogue of Roman Antiquities."

Dr. BRUCE said, there was no work of his to which he attached more importance than this catalogue. He was proud to think that the collection catalogued was the work of an association of private individuals — with no State aid — no pecuniary assistance beyond their own annual guineas. Of themselves they had brought together a collection of antiquities, illustrating one of the most important and interesting periods in the history of their country, the like of which nowhere else existed in the world. (Applause.) He often went, he confessed, to the British Museum, for the pleasure of beholding its poverty in inscriptions relating to the Romano-British period. (Hear, hear.) And he came back to the Newcastle Museum to make himself proud in beholding the difference. Of one of the inscribed stones now in their possession, Hodgson had said that it was the most important monument of antiquity relating to the history of this country; and yet, had it not been for the founders of this Society, it might long ago have been brayed into sand. (Hear, hear.) In conclusion, Dr. Bruce apprised the members that they were indebted to Mr. Clayton and Mr. Roach Smith for revising the proofs of the catalogue.

The CHAIRMAN said he had now to propose the health of a distinguished Yorkshire antiquary, the enlightened proprietor of the Roman station of Cataractonium, Sir William Lawson. (Applause.)

Sir WILLIAM LAWSON said, it was quite enough that they had conferred upon him the high and unexpected honour of making him their Chairman at the morning meeting: — he knew not how to acknowledge the additional compliment which had now been paid to him. He loved antiquaries and antiquities. He had been an antiquary from his childhood. When a boy at school, not more than twelve years old, he had a schoolfellow who possessed a Roman coin — a brass of Hadrian. He would have spent it, but the old woman who sold sweetmeats to the boys looked upon it with suspicion. (Laughter.) So, on one of those days called "tart days," he (Sir William) bought the coin, and thus laid the first foundation of his collection of antiquities. (Laughter and applause.) The Chairman had alluded to his other Roman treasure — the

station of Cataractonium—where doubtless many rare antiquities lay buried ; but how to get the leave of his tenant to reach them, he knew not, for it was covered over with the very finest pasture within a distance of thirty miles. The foundations of the station lay four feet below the surface ; and if you dug a trench of that depth, and came to the spot the next morning, you would see the roots of the grass hanging down to the bottom, looking like nothing so much as a white wig. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) Down to this depth went the roots of this fine pasture of 30 acres, because they always found moisture enough for their support ; and underneath lay the remains of the Roman station—which became in time a Saxon town.—And with such pleasant and instructive discourse Sir William went on for some minutes longer—but not nearly so long as the company could have wished.

The CHAIRMAN proposed the health of Mr. Hodgson Hinde, to whom their gratitude was due (he said) for past services and future favours. (Laughter.) He had brought many valuable papers before the Society, and had undertaken to continue Hodgson's History of Northumberland.—(Applause—with the "Keel Row" on the bagpipes—whose "linked sweetness" was so "long drawn out," that a wag at one elbow expressed his suspicion that "the end of the tune was cut off," and a wag at the other ventured to hope that the "*keel* would come hame" with the ebb tide.)

Mr. HODGSON HINDE apologized to the company for having so long delayed to return thanks, but said he had been loth to interrupt the harmony of his friends behind him. (Laughter.) Mr. Hinde explained the exact measure of his intentions as to the History of Northumberland, and pointed out how, he thought, the Society might compass the full completion of Hodgson's great work. Of his own share of the labour, he could only say that he would do it, if not as he would, as he could. (Applause.)

As we came away we left the Chairman proposing the health of Mr. Kell and the Music Committee—who certainly made one of the most practical reports which it was ever our pleasure to hear, when they brought two capital pipers before their constituents ; and those visitors to the Castle, who yielded Dr. Charlton £18 in 1866, and who occasionally ask Governor Gibson "if he ever sees anything," had they got admission on Monday night, when Piper Green was playing "Chevy Chase" round the table, would both have "*heard and seen something*"—and "*something to their advantage*," too.



PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

VOL. I.

1857.

No. 26.

On Wednesday, the 4th of March, the monthly meeting was held in the Castle of Newcastle, (JOHN HODGSON HINDS, Esq., V.P., in the chair).

NEW MEMBERS.

The minutes having been read, the unusual occurrence took place of the election of five new members in one night, viz. :—The Rev. J. A. Blackett Ord, of Whitfield Hall; and Messrs. David Mossman, T. L. Gregson, Thomas Oliver, and C. D. Barker, of Newcastle.

DONATIONS.

The CHAIRMAN called attention to a series of nine volumes of a periodical work, entitled "The Present State of Europe," published at the latter end of the seventeenth century, and the precursor of the well-known "Annual Register." The volumes were a gift to the library from Sir Walter Trevelyan, to whose liberality the members were already so greatly indebted.

Thanks were voted to Sir Walter by acclamation—the Treasurer (Mr. FENWICK) remarking that he was one of their most liberal friends.

Dr. CHARLTON presented, from Colonel Tucker, a couple (though not a pair) of spurs—of great weight, and with terrific revets. He doubted if they were ancient: possibly they were of modern South American origin.

Thanks were voted to Colonel Tucker.

Mr. VENTRESS presented, from Mr. Peel, an old spinning wheel and knock-wheel—the latter for winding the thread when spun. These wheels had been 105 years in the possession of one family at Workington, in Cumberland.

Thanks were voted to Mr. Peel.

NEWCASTLE EIGHTY YEARS AGO.

The TREASURER said that, in looking over some old letters in his possession, he had fallen in with one written to the notorious Robinson [Stoney] Bowes, of Gibside, by Gilpin Gorst, of Staindrop. It was dated

August 18, 1777, and addressed to Mr. Bowes in Grosvenor-square, London. As showing how the members of the Corporation of Newcastle were formerly tethered by the mouth, and throwing light on the local politics of the last century, it was curious, and might interest the society. The writer said :—

The purchase of the Benwell estate does not strike me as the undertaking of a madman. On the contrary, I look upon it as a judicious, well-concerted scheme, and highly conducive to your interest at Newcastle. The purchase of it, and your appearance at Gilsdale, will effectually silence a prevailing rumour that you are so immersed in debt as not to be able to show your face. (Laughter.) Harry Mills was with me yesterday, and says it now begins to be suspected by Sir John Trevelyan's friends that he does not mean to offer himself again for Newcastle. It is affirmed he is going to dispark Roadley, and lay it out in farms. You may depend upon it, as a fact not to be controverted, that Sir John does not at present receive sixty pounds a-year from Sir Walter Blackett's fortune. I saw Mr. Colpitts (steward) on Thursday last, and desired he would send you a buck to town as soon he possibly could, agreeable to your instructions in a former letter to me. All your Newcastle friends have been served with venison : — at least none that were mentioned in your letters, either to Colpitts or me, have been neglected. And, indeed, I do not think there can be a more successful battery played off against a corporation than one plentifully served with venison and claret. (Great laughter.) I saw Clark, your gamekeeper, the other day, who told me he believed Mr. Lyon did not mean to accept the buck you had ordered him some time ago. But such is the meanness of that fellow, that I will lay 5 pounds to 5 shillings he does accept it. (Laughter.)

HISTORY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

The CHAIRMAN exhibited a specimen chapter, from the press of Messrs. Pigg, of the introductory volume of the History of Northumberland. Could Dr. Bruce say when the second chapter, for which they were to be indebted to his pen, would be ready ?

Dr. BRUCE said, he hoped to have it on the table, in print, at their next meeting.

The CHAIRMAN : In that case, I see no reason why we may not have the first volume ready by the month of May ; and we shall have to decide whether to publish the volume at once, or in two parts.

The TREASURER said, judging by the specimen sheet, the volume would do honour to its printers.

MANX RUNES.

Dr. CHARLTON submitted a prospectus of a volume by the Rev. J. G. Cumming, of the Grammar School, Lichfield, on the Runic Crosses of the Isle of Man, to be printed anastatically.

It was resolved that the Society be added to the list of subscribers. The Chairman also added his own name to the roll.

THE BLACK GATE.

On the suggestion of the CHAIRMAN, the Senior Secretary (Dr. Charlton) was requested to write to the Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Corporation of Newcastle, respectfully inquiring the result of their application on the subject of the Black Gate.

THE MURAL CONTROVERSY.

Dr. BRUCE read the second and concluding part of his able paper in reply to the pamphlet of "A Cumbrian," in which he vindicated himself, to the satisfaction of the meeting, from the aspersions cast upon his literary character, and strengthened the argument in favour of "the Ælian hypothesis."

The CHAIRMAN complimented the Doctor on his paper, and said it would have been of more interest if there had really been any controversy remaining on the question at issue. (Hear, hear.)

THE BANNER OF SAINT OUTHBERT.

Mr. HYLTON LONGSTAFFE read a paper on "The Banner of Saint Outhbert," first exhibiting a sketch of the lost relic, founded on extant descriptions. We give a copy of the paper :—

No relic of the saintly Bishop of Lindisfarne was so much mixed up with public affairs as the celebrated ensign which was supposed to return never with defeat in its train—"THE BANNER OF SAINT OUTHBERT." Its history has not been very minutely attended to, and it has generally been supposed to have originated at Neville's Cross.

This notion rests on the authority of the *Rites and Monuments* of Durham—a work of incalculable value in its pictures of what remained in the church at the Dissolution, but of no very high credit in its versions of ancient events. That this book gives a tolerably-correct idea of the appearance of the banner, cannot be doubted; and as it is important that we should have the object in our mind's eye, I will take its description from the *Rites* first.

It is prefaced by a statement that the night before the battle, Prior Fossum received by vision a command to take "the holle corporax cloth, which was within the corporax wherewith St. Outhbert did cover the chalice when he used to say masse, and put the same holy relique, like unto a banner" (var. banner-cloth), "upon a spear point," and to repair to the Red Hills, and there to remain with the relic during the whole of the battle. Accordingly, he and the monks sallied forth, and knelt at the Red Hills in prayer for their countrymen's victory, a great multitude of Scots "running and pressinge by them, both one waie and other, with intention to have spoiled them; but yet they had no power or suffraunce to comyt any violence or force unto such holle persons, so occupied in praiers."

"Shortly after," continues the account, "the said prior caused a goodly and sumptuous banner to be maid, and, with pippes of silver, and to be put on a staffe, being fyve yardes longe, and a device to take of and on the said pipes at pleasure, and to be kept in a chyste in the ferretre, when they weare taken down; which banner was shewed and carried in the said abbey on festival and principall daies.

On the highte of the overmoste pipe was a faire pretie crosse of silver, and a wand of silver, having a fyne wroughte knopp of silver at either end, that went overthwart the banner cloth, whereunto the banner cloth was fastened and tyed; which wand was of the bignes of a man's fynger; and at either end of the saide wande there was a fyne silver bell. The wand was fast by the myddle to the banner staffe, hard under the crosse. The banner clothe was a yard brode and five quarters deape, and the nether part of it was indented in five parts, and frenged, and maid fast withall with read silke and gold. And also the said banner cloth was maid of read velvett, of both aydes most sumptuously introduced and wrought with flowers of grene silke and gold. And in the mydes of the said banner cloth was the sayde holle relique and corporax cloth inclosed and placed therein; which corporax cloth was covered over with white velvet, half a yard square every way, having a red cross of read velvett on both sides over the same holle relique," (here the writer seems to return to the banner as a whole,) "most artificialle and cunygile compiled and framed, being fynely fringed about the edge and scirts with frenge of read silke and golde, and three litle fyne silver bells fast to the scirts of the said banner cloth, like unto sackring bells, and, so sumptuously furnished and absolutely perfitted, was dedicated to holle Saint Cuthbert, of intent and purpose that the same should be always after presented and carried to any battell, as occasion should serve; and which was never caryed or shewed at any battell, but, by the especiall grace of God Almighty, it brought home the victorie. Which banner cloth, after the dissolution of the abbey, fell into the possession of one Deane Whittingham, whose wife, called Katherine, being a Freanche woman," (sister of John Calvin,) "as is most credably reported by those who weare eye-witnesses, did most injuriously burne and consume the same in her fire, in the notable contempt and disgrace of all aunycnt and goodly reliques."

This is a very circumstantial account; and an equally minute one follows of the cross of stone called "Nevill's Crosse."

That the descriptions of these objects are true—that the corporax cloth was at the battle of Durham (perhaps near Maydes' Bower, as afterwards described)—and the cross of stone was erected in consequence of the victory—I by no means deny. But as there was already a Neville's Crosse—so, also, there was already a Banner of St. Cuthbert—one of such consequence as to render it a matter of certainty that it would not be wanting on the field of fight. There may have been some repairs to it afterwards—it had acquired a new value—its silver fittings, possibly its bells and its staff, might be new; but I need hardly point out to you that here is a banner as obviously older than the battle, as the stone cross of Neville, with crests and other marks of full Gothic, was obviously of the period of the great event. In fact, it is of the identical design which appears in the Conqueror's standard in the Bayeux tapestry—on Stephen's great seal—and in one of the saintly banners on the celebrated standard which gave name to the Battle of the Standard. Some writers have made the banner of St. Cuthbert to be present at that encounter—a mistake set down with much probability, by Mr. Surtees, to the credit

of a passage in *Leland's Collectanea*, read with a stop in the wrong place: — "Procedentes versus Alverton in campo quodam de feudo *Sancti Cuthberti*, *Standard* id est malum navis erexerunt, vexillum S. Petri et S. Joannis de Beverlac et S. Wilfridi Ripun in eo suspendentes, et corpus Domini superimponentes." This standard was, like St. Outhbert's, surmounted by a cross; and in it the host was enclosed.

Had the banner of St. Outhbert been of a late date, it would, in all probability, have contained the arms which were found for him when the use of founders' arms became general in monasteries. "These," says the Visitation of 1590, "ben the armes of the monastery of Durham, which ys founded by the Bysshop of Durham in the honor of St. Outhbert; and these armis present ys the armes of St. Outhbert—asure, a cross flory or, between four lions rampant argent"—insignia frequently used by the bishops contemporaneously with their other coat with the plain cross—which apparently alluded to St. Oswald. In both, the lions have, in modern times, been altered from silver to gold.

There is, besides, the express authority of one historian, who wrote soon after the battle of Neville's Cross, in antagonism to the romantic details of the *Rites*. All the other authorities are silent. I allude to Knighton, who places the presence of the monks upon the bell-tower of their church upon a firmer footing than the semi-traditional account of their position near Maids' Bower. He speaks expressly to the fact of their singing the *Te Deum* on seeing the victory from the summit. He also speaks of the special faith of the English in the sign of the cross, which was borne with other emblems before the army. That cross may reasonably be supposed to have surmounted the banner of St. Outhbert; for it is out of all reason to exclude from such a scene the standard which had so often accompanied the English to the North, and fluttered near their kings; and the glory, which the monks placed in their relic in connection with Neville's Cross, no doubt had arisen in fact, though the details of their picture were rubbed away by time, and fancifully renewed after the lapse of two centuries. The story, indeed, bears a suspicious resemblance to one in *Fordun's Scottish chronicle* (l. 278), which, whatever be its credit, shows pretty clearly that the banner of St. Outhbert was a well-known thing for ages before the battle of Neville's Cross. It runs to the effect that when, in 1098, Edgar, the heir of Scotland, was about to assert his right to the crown against Dovenald, he was astonished by a vision of St. Outhbert, who bade the youth take his banner (*vexillum*) from the monastery of Durham; and when it was elevated, he himself would rise in his aid, and his enemies should flee before him. The youth told the vision to his uncle, Edgar Atheling, and committed himself and his friends to God and the protection of St. Outhbert. His injunctions were obeyed; and, "*Sancti Cuthberti vexillo levato*," an English soldier, Robert Fitz-Godwin, rushed against the enemy, with two soldiers only in his company, inaugurated the flight of the enemy, and gained a bloodless victory. Not unmindful of his patron, the new king gave to the monks of Durham his land of Coldingham, and to the bishop of the same place, and his successors, the noble town of Berwick. The bishop (Flambard) had not grace to keep the

gift. While Robert Fitz-Godwin, by license of his king, was building a castle in Lothian on land given him by Edgar, he was seized by neighbours and the barons of Durham (*baronibus Dunelmensibus*) by the bishop's instigation. Edgar was at the English court, and not only was the means of taking Robert back to Scotland in liberty and honour, but immediately resumed his gift.

During Edward the First's wars with Scotland, we have frequent mention of his use of consecrated banners, and that of St. Cuthbert appears in the grave records of the realm. On October 13, 24 Edward I. (1296), the king makes one of his cheap grants of Scotch livings to his clerk Gilbert de Grymmesby, who bore the banner of St. John of Beverley. He was to have the first vacant church in Scotland producing 20 marks or pounds a-year. (Rymer, ii., 732.) The monks of Durham, a month before, had made more advantageous terms, knowing the old adage, "A bird in the hand," &c. On the 16th of September, the king, when at Berwick, had granted to their church £40 per annum out of the royal exchequer at Berwick, until some appropriation should be made of equal value out of the churches of Scotland. The expenditure of this yearly sum was directed to be for the maintenance of solemn festivals of the monks on the two anniversaries of St. Cuthbert—viz., on the principal feast (i.e. that in March), and on the feast of his translation (September), on which days 3,000 poor were to receive a penny each. A priest was to say the mass of the same saint, in the place called "*La Galileya*," every day; while near the high altar, while mass was celebrating, two great waxlights, each of 20lb, were to burn before his feretory; and—what is more to our purpose—two smaller lights before the banner of St. Cuthbert on Sundays, and the feasts of the Apostles, and other principal feasts, during the celebration of matins and mass at the high altar. (Rymer ii. 730.) We can hardly doubt that in all this we have the consideration for the loan of the banner. Like that of Beverley it was borne by an ecclesiastic; and in the wardrobe account of 28 Edward I. (1299-1300), p. 169, we have a payment at Wigeton of £2 13s. 4d. to "Sir (*Dompne*) William de Gretham, monk of Durham, following the king *cum vexillo Sancti Cuthberti* in the Scotch war this present year, by gift of the king, to buy him a habit." So, also, in the 29th year (1300-1301), there is paid to "Sir William de Gretham, monk of Durham, following the king *cum vexillo Sancti Cuthberti* in the war of Scotland this present year, for his expenses from July 3 to August 24, both inclusive, for staying 53 days in the king's army, and for his expenses for 4 days following, in returning to Durham by leave of the king."

In 1309, in Edward the Second's days, we find this William de Gretham, formerly monk at Durham, and then Prior of Goldingham, quarrelling with his superior, the Prior of Durham, and going to the king at the parliament at Stamford, vainly trusting in his supposed favour to himself, because, says Graystones, "he was known to the king and court, for he had borne the banner (*vexillum*) of St. Cuthbert with the king in the wars of Scotland."

This seems to be the proper place for the mode of the carriage of the banner, as given in the *Rites*. It was in the keeping of the Master of the Feretory and Decree (Vice)

Prior; and "yt was thought to be one of the goodliest reliques that are in England, and yt was not borne but of principall daies, when ther was a general procession, as Easter daie, the Assention daie, Whitsonday, Corpus Christi daie, and Sancte Outhbert's daie. And at other festivall daies it was sett up at the east end of the shrine, because it was so chargable (weighty). Also, where so ever yt was borne, yt was the Clarke of the Fereture's office to wayte upon yt, with his surplice on, with a faire reade paynted staffe, with a forke or clove on the upper end of the staffe—which clove was lyned with softe silke and softe downe in under the silke, for not hurtinge or brusing of the pipes of the banner, being of sylver, to talke it downe and raise yt up againe, for the weightenes thereof [And there was also a stronge girdle of white leather, that he that did bear Saint Outhbert's banner did wear it when it was carryed abroad; and also it was made fast unto the said girdle with two pieces of white leather; and at either end of the said two pieces of white leather, a sockett of horn was made fast to them, that the end of the banner-staff might be put into it, for to ease him that did carry the said banner of Saint Outhbert, it was so chargeable and heavy. There were four men always appointed to wait upon it, beside the clerk and he that bare it.]"

I refer to the *Rites* for the details. In the procession of Holy Thursday, the banner was borne foremost. On Corpus Christi day, it met a shrine from Saint Nicholas's church, which being carried into the abbey, solemn service was done before it, and *Te Deum* solemnly sung and played on the organs. On this day, the trades had all their banners, with torches, in a very grand procession. I mention this great day in Durham more particularly, because of a supposition that the singing of *Te Deum* by the cathedral choir on May 29, for some years previously to 1811, had a reference to the song of *Te Deum* at the battle of Neville's Cross. There is no mention in the *Rites* of any annual or special *Te Deum*, except that of Corpus Christi day, which was in a very different season to the October anniversary of Neville's Cross. The custom seems to have been disused before and revived again. The statement about Neville's Cross may be sustained, but the custom certainly was, in 1776, understood to allude to the great doings on Corpus Christi day, which frequently fell on May 29. The reason for perpetuating it on that day, and so paying a triple debt, are obvious.

In the above year (1776). John Ogle, of Durham, thus annotates Sanderson's account of the Corpus Christi procession:—"This custom of going with the banners of the different trades of the city to the abbey church, annually on the 29th of May, when the singing boys sung an anthem on the top of the steeple, was continued to about the year 1770." I need hardly remark, that singing, and procession of all the banners that the churches and trades could muster, were not confined on Corpus Christi day to the ancient city of Durham.

But I may add one more reason for a *Te Deum* on Corpus Christi day there. In 1429, the central tower was fired by

* The words in brackets are not in the Norton Roll, and are supplied from a copy in Hunter's MSS. at the Hermitage, apparently from Mrs. Milner's MS., mentioned by Mr. Baine as not traced. It contains much that only occurred in Davies, but is far more genuine.

lightning during the night before this great feast, to the infinite peril of the whole pile. It was extinguished in the afternoon, and the whole multitude of monks and spectators devoutly sang the *Te Deum*. (Raine's *Saint Outhbert*, 149.)

In 1355, nine years after the struggle at Neville's Cross, the burnar of Durham monastery paid "the expenses of Sir William de Maaham, the ferrarer towards Scotland with the banner of Saint Outhbert, in the suite of our lord the king, with a pipe of wine, and a tent bought for the same;" and those "of William de Cheker at Newcastle with the banner of St. Outhbert, to be caried to our lord the king." Thus the banner witnessed the recovery of Berwick and the "Burnt Candlemas."

In 1383, "a cup of silver gilt, the gift of the Countess of Kent, (kept) along with the banner of St. Outhbert," lay upon the first or highest step or shelf south of the shrine. The shrinekeeper also had "a red coffer, containing the banner of St. Oswald." This was possibly a mere relic, like the part of St. Oswald's coat of mail, and equally genuine; or it might contain the arms ascribed to that saint.

Two years later, in 1385, there is a payment of 20d. for "the expenses of the standard towards Scotland," in Richard the Second's expedition. The banner had no chance of victory, for the Scots were too few to fight.

1389-90.—Paid to the bearer of St. Outhbert's banner (in one of the processions), 6d.

In 1397-8, Alan Bower was fined for non-attendance; and Mr. Raine explains that by an ancient custom, which probably originated when the prior was *ex officio* archdeacon of the diocese, all rectors, vicars, and parochial curates were bound to appear at Durham twice a-year, and be present at the prior's visitation of his appropriate churches, in the church of St. Oswald's, clad in their copes and surplices; and, moreover, they were to be attended by their respective parish-clerks, bearing each *the banner of his church*, "in sign of subjection, and in honour of the church of Durham." When this numerous body was gathered together, the banner of St. Outhbert took the lead, and the whole assemblage moved in procession to the church aforesaid.

1398-99.—To a chaplain carrying the banner of St. Outhbert for two years, 2s.

1400-1401.—To John Knowte, goldsmith, for making a cross for the banner of St. Outhbert (that at the top of the banner), for hooks for the shrine, and for repairing a cup belonging to the refectory, 4s.

For a belt bought for carrying the banner, and for expenses incurred twice at Newcastle, and towards the march with the banner of St. Outhbert, by order of the lord king and prior, 8s. (This was in Henry the Fourth's invasion of Scotland, which was remarkable for its lenity, arising affectedly from gratitude for old hospitality to his father, but rather from domestic dangers, and a wish for the friendship of Scotland.)

1403-1404.—To a priest carrying the banner of Saint Outhbert, 12s.

1406-1407.—Received from the banner, 4s. 3d., (in the procession as above). Received of many who were absent from procession at Pentecost, 8s. 10d.

1407-1408.—Received from the banners, 6s. 9d.

1411-1412.—Received from the banner in Whitsunweek, 7s. 1d. For repairing the cup for the banner of Saint

Cuthbert, 10d. (The cup was the socket fixed to the carrier's girdle, in which socket the foot of the banner-staff rested. This is Mr. Raine's explanation.)

1417-18.—The state of the office of *feretrar*.—Five pypes of silver, with a cross of silver gilt for the banner of St. Cuthbert, with two silver bells. Two poles for carrying the banner of St. Cuthbert in procession and in time of war—(this seems to be a different arrangement to that given by the *Rites*)—with a *cover of hide* containing the said banner.

1422-23.—Received from the processions in Whitsun-week, 5s. 8d. Received for the fines of rectors and vicars not appearing in the procession, 4s. To the apparitor of our lord bishop for calling the clergy in Whitsun-week, 6d.

1446-47.—To John Binchester, carrying the banner of St. Cuthbert, 6d.

1480-81.—For *painting the staff* of St. Cuthbert's banner, 10d.

On the coronation of Richard the Third in the chapter-house at York—his second coronation—the keeper of the wardrobe was directed to furnish, *inter alia*, banners of the Holy Trinity, Our Lady, Saint George, Saint Edward, Saint Cuthbert, and the king's arms. There is much to show the leaning of Richard III. to the county wherein Barnard Castle stood. One of the stalls in his collegiate church of Middleham was dedicated to St. Cuthbert.

In 1513-14, Sir John Forster was paid 16d. for carrying the banner of St. Cuthbert, and the rather large sum of 13s. 4d. was paid for its reparation; but the occasion was one of great glory to the faded relic. Lord Surrey was on his march to the red field of Flodden; and on hearing mass at Durham, appointed with the prior—(or “prayed the prayer of that place,” as the editions of the old poem of Flodden Field absurdly have it)—“Saint Cuthbert's banner for to bear.” The banner which had witnessed the fight of Neville's Cross was accordingly borne in the foreward or first line, commanded by the earl's son, Lord Thomas Howard, Admiral of England, in which was Sir William Bulmer with the power of the bishopric.

Saint Cuthbert's banner with the byshop's men bolde,

In the vauntgard forward fast did hye,

That royal relyke more precious than golde,

And Sir William Bowmer nere stood it by.*

“The sayd banner was at the wynnyng of Brankston (Flodden) Feilde, and dyd bring home with it the Kinge of Scottes banner, and dyvers other noble mens auntyentes of Scots, and that was loste that day; and did sett them up at Sancte Cuthbert's fereture, where they dyd stande and hynged unto the suppression of the howse.” (*Rites*.)

In 1523, the banner was again out against Scotland; and in 1523 witnessed Albany's flight from Wark, the Admiral's army marching—

With the noble powre
Of my Lorde Cardynall,
As an hooste royall,
After the auncient manner,
With Sainct Cutberdes banner,
And Sainct William's also.†

The Admiral had been advised of Albany's attack upon Wark when he was at Holy Island, and he immediately

* *Mirror for Magistrates*.

† Dyce's *Skelton*, li. 70.

sent letters "to my Lord Cardynellis company, my Lord of Northumbreland, my Lord of Westmereland, at Sainte Outhbertes baner, lying at Anwike and thereabouts, to mete me at Barner woode, v. myles from Werk, on Mondaye, whoo soo dede." (Notes to Skelton, li. 377.)

I need scarcely remind you that my Lord Cardinal Wolsey was then Bishop of Durham, as well as Archbishop of York. He would have the banner of Saint William in the latter capacity.

We now come to the last sad appearance of the banner of St. Outhbert — its share in the fatal Pilgrimage of Grace. It was perhaps only out in the first rising; and so, if not victorious, was not unsuccessful; but the sequel of the history is melancholy, and the appearance of the banner might not tend to allay suspicions of the loyalty of men high in station at Durham. Of the fact, I found abundant proof in the State Paper Office, among the various depositions made by Aske himself. After the surrender of Pomfret Castle by Lord Darcy, "the centre (he says) daly assembled of all partes, and the said Aske tried out the men, and then after came in the Lord Nevill, Latymer, and Lumley, and ten thousand men with them, and above, with the banner and (var. or) armys of Seint Outhbert." And again: — "The sayd Aske sayeth that they liij." (apparently himself, Robert Bowes, Lord Darcy, and Sir Richard Constable,) "were together aboutes thre or liij. several tymes. The furst tyme was when those of the Bischopreke came with the banner of *Seint Outhbert* to Pomfret, with the Lord Neville, Latymer, and Lumley; and it was there spokyn and agreyd upon that the banner of *Seint Outhbert* should be in the vayward in which bend the sayd Robert Bowes was in." (Chapter House Records, first series, 1401.) This arrangement was carried out; for Aske says again: — "The harrold came to the host at Doncaster, then being in two wards: — that was, in the vayward being with *Seint Outhbert* banner, and accompanied with the Lord Nevill, Lumley, Sir Lord Latymer, Sir Thomas Hilton, Sir Thomas Percy, and all the bendes of Bischopreke, Cleveland, and parte of Rich-mondshir and in the second ward the Lord Darcy," &c.

Connected with this coming of St. Outhbert's banner, is a circumstance which will be interesting to those who may pay attention to St. Outhbert's cross. Aske, in the Tower, April 11, 28 Henry VIII., deposed thus: — "The Lord Darcy gaf him a crose with the v. woundes in it; albeit who yt was the furst inventor of that bage Aske cannot say; but, as he remembereth, that bage with the *blake crose* came furst with them of *Seint Outhbert* banner. But he saythe the cause why al men wore the sayd v. woundes, or else the bage of Jhs., was for this cause. Mr. Bowes, before our furst meeting at Doncaster, scrymaged with his company with the scowres of the Duke of Northfolk host, and then one of Mr. Bowes's own servants rane at another of his own fellows, because he had a crose on his bage," (evidently confounding it with St. George's cross); and "went he had been on the partle of the Duke host, and ther with after killyd his own fellow, and for that chance there was a cry al men to have the bage of Jhs. or the fyve woundes on him, both before and hynd them, and ther to his knowlage was al the men that was slayne or hurt of eyther parte during al the tyme of busyness." On the arrival of the pardon, Aske

renounced the name of Capitane, "and, in the presence of all the said lordes, pulled of his bage and crosses with v. woundes, and in semblable maner dyd all the lordes ther, and all other ther present, saying all these wordes — 'We will all wer no bage nor figur but the bage of our sovereyng lord.'"

Thirty-three years, and once more this joint and luckless cognizance flouted in the North with mere disastrous effects. In the rising which blotted out the main lines of Percy and of Neville from the rolls of nobility and honour,

The Norton's ancient had the cross,

With the five woundes Our Lord did bear.

And in this earlier rebellion the badge was to aid in sending the white hairs of Lord Darcy to the scaffold: but not before, while upbraiding Thomas Cromwell for ignoring his pardon, he had promised the favourite a similar fate. There is something so curious in the ingenuity with which the interrogatories are framed on this point, evidently by Henry himself, that I may be excused the digression to introduce this unpublished detail: — "Why did you give badges of the fyve woundes of Christ! — Was not that badge of v. woundes your badge, my Lord Darcy, when you were in Spayne! — Wer those badges new-made, or were the same whiche ye gave in Spayne! — Could you not have disposed the said badges afore this insurrection! — Whether kept ye thaim styll for that purpose! — If they were newe made, who made and embrodered them — when and in what place — for what intent! — If ye were sodenly takin of the commons, whether it is like that than ye had leisir to make suche badges! — Did you cause your souldiours and servants, within Pomfrett Castell or without, to were those badges in the king's part, afore ye were joyned with the rebellys! — Why brought you forth those badges when ye were joyned with the rebelles, rather than afore, when ye shewed yourself to stand for the kinges part!"

The result of the rebellion and the new tone of the times alike seem to have divested the banner of St. Cuthbert of its ancient renown, and we hear of its glories no more.

In Wilfrid Holmes's metrical account of the Pilgrimage, the king, in his answer to the rebels, is made to enumerate the objects of local faith, which (he says), "thanked be God, were spied." Among them we find "*Saint Cuthbert's standard* of Duresme, to make their foes to flee."

It is not probable that it again preceded an army to the field; but it does not seem to have been destroyed immediately. In one part of the *Rites*, indeed, it is stated by Davies and Mrs. Milner's MS., that "at the suppression of the house the aforesaid banner of St. Cuthbert, and all the antients of the nobleman of Scotland, as principally the King of Scotts banner, and divers noblemen's antients, of Scotland, were shortly after clearly defaced, to the intent there should be no memory of the said battle, and of their antients being spoiled, which were at the said battel at Brankesfield (Flodden), that there should be no remembrance at least of them within the monastical church of Durham." But it elsewhere in the same work appears that the banner of the saint existed at least 23 years after the suppression; "which banner cloth (thus it reads), after the dissolution of the abbey, fell into the possession of one Deane Whittingham, whose wife called Katherine, being a

Freanche woman, as is most credably reported by those which were eye-witnesses, did most injuriously burne and consume the same in her fire, in the notable contempt and disgrace of all auneyent and goodly reliques." Whittingham was dean from 1563, and the banner was probably destroyed before 1569, as I do not remember to have seen mention of it during the Rising of the North. It was a thing of mighty age and renown, and might well have been spared for the satisfaction of the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries.

Mr. FENWICK said, Mr. Longstaffe had added a capital codicil to Mr. White's paper on "The Battle of Neville's Cross."

Dr. CHARLTON: It is an interesting addition to our Transactions, and full of research.

The CHAIRMAN said a few words of compliment, and the meeting broke up.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

VOL. I.

1857.

No. 27.

THE April meeting was held on Wednesday, the 1st of the month, (JOHN HODGSON HINDS, Esq., in the chair).

DONATIONS.

DR. CHARLTON, having read the minutes, submitted several donations. Mr. Rippon, of Waterville, had sent some fragments of the mosaic pavement of the Necropolis of Athens; Sir Walter Trevelyan had made a present of the "Registrum Episcopatus Brechinensis," &c., in three volumes quarto, printed at Aberdeen, and published by the Spalding Society; and the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, and the Kilkenny Archaeological Society, had sent their most recent Proceedings.

THE CHAIRMAN moved a vote of thanks to the donors. Sir Walter Trevelyan's was a munificent donation, and demanded their most grateful acknowledgments. (Applause.)

MR. JOHN FENWICK seconded the motion, which was carried by acclamation; and he then laid on the table, as a present from Mr. Salmon, that gentleman's lecture on "South Shields."

LINDISFARNE ABBEY.

DR. BRUCE produced a most interesting relic of antiquity—an inscription on a plate of lead, dated 1215, which had been found at Lindisfarne, in the progress of the Government operations for the preservation of the ruins. It purported to record the transfer of the bodies of three of the monks—Sylvester, Robert, and Helias—from the garden to the church; and Her Majesty's Commissioners of Woods and Forests, deeming the Castle of Newcastle to be the most fitting depository of such a relic, had presented it to the Society of Antiquaries. (Applause.)

THE ROMAN WALL.

DR. BRUCE read a note from Mr. Albert Way, occasionally interjecting a remark or two. Enough to say, that Mr. M'Lauchlan's survey of the Roman Wall, executed at the sole cost of His Grace the Duke

of Northumberland, will be ready for publication in a few months. He has been pressed to give his judgment as an engineer, apart from historical evidence, on the question between Severus and Hadrian, but hesitates to do so, as being beyond his province. It is probable, however, that he may yet be induced to do so.

A ROLL OF PRAYERS.

Dr. CHARLTON exhibited, from Ushaw College, a remarkable illuminated manuscript in Latin and English—a vellum roll of prayers, a few inches broad, and several yards in length. From internal evidence, it had evidently been written in the reign of Henry the Seventh, and been the property of his son, Prince Henry, afterwards Henry the Eighth. It bore the inscription—"Master Thomas, I pray you pray for me, your loving master, Prince Henry." Dr. Charlton read some of the prayers—one of which, placed by the side of a woman in travail, would operate, it seemed, aesthetically, like our modern chloroform; and others were specifics for various diseases. He proposed to read a paper on the roll at a future meeting.

MATERIALS FOR THE HISTORY OF GATESHEAD.

Mr. HYLTON LONGSTAFFE reported, on behalf of a special committee, that they had examined the Gateshead collections of Mr. John Bell, consisting of several volumes, which had been offered for sale to the Society. There was one volume which it would be well to have; but Mr. Bell would not dispose of it separately, and they could not recommend the purchase of the whole set. Mr. L. exhibited Hegge's manuscript "Legend of St. Cuthbert," from the library of the late Miss Lambton, of Biddick; and proceeded to read a paper on

ST. CUTHBERT'S CROSS.

At the close of my paper on the Banner of St. Cuthbert, some conversation took place upon the probable form of the red cross upon it, and the subject of Saint Cuthbert's Cross generally. Had this been a mere question of a saint's emblem, it might have passed; but as it really is as deeply connected with the social history of Durham, as the red cross of St. George is with England, I think I ought to have gone further, and inquired into the subject of St. Cuthbert's cross.

The subject is confessedly obscure. There is the same absence of the badge of a cross in the composition of the arms of the tenants of the Church, as in the arms of the See and Monastery in similar circumstances. The early MSS. respecting St. Cuthbert, such as that at Brough, lend no assistance; and even the well-authenticated ecclesiastical symbol of St. Cuthbert—the head of St. Oswald in his hand—is wanting in these remains. The only mention of St. Cuthbert's cross, as such, is in the Rites and Monuments, where

It is said that every person accepting the protection of the sanctuary at Durham was "to have a gowne of blacke cloth maid with a cross of yallowe cloth, called *Sante Cuthbert's Cross*, sett on his left shoulder of his arme, to the intent that every one might see that there was a frellige graunted by God and Sante Cuthbert."

It does not follow from this, *per se*, that there was any general use of the cross; but there is other evidence of the existence of such a badge.

St. Cuthbert's banner, in form and device, was not strictly a banner; but rather, as it is sometimes called, a standard. A banner-proper contained only the arms of the owner: a standard, on the other hand, displayed only his devices and badges. Now, St. Cuthbert's standard did not present the arms of the Church, but a red cross; and though it was older than the science of heraldry, it was not so as respected badges and devices; and even if that were not so, it would in time be in the nature of a badge. Badges were not identical with arms—as witness the Ragged Staff of Beauchamp; and it would have been a strange thing if so powerful a fee as the palatinate were without this adjunct of a badge. *Prima facie*, the red cross of the banner occupied that position; and we find the tenants of the bishoprick, coming with it to the Pilgrimage of Grace, wearing *black crosses*. Thus we have crosses, red, black, and yellow:—the distinction from other crosses must therefore have been in the shape of that of St. Cuthbert.

Such a device would change its shape in the course of architectural variety; and possibly the cross patee, which, in blue, is ascribed as the personal coat of Bishops Pudsey and Dudley, and appears on the breast of a penny of Richard II. struck at Durham, was eventually the settled shape. This view is confirmed by the fact that in Mr. Raine's beautiful little church at Durham, there are three timbs of a red cross of this very shape in ancient glass.

I must now go back into the early annals of the Church. There lay upon the body of St. Cuthbert, at its discovery in 1827, a small and beautiful Saxon cross of the patee form, golden and set with garnets, which either was hidden from view at the translation of 1104, or, like the sapphire ring and met-wand of gold, found at the Dissolution of monasteries, was, from forgetfulness or ignorance, omitted in the narration of the Froissart of Durham historians—who wrote some 70 years after the event—Reginald. With the other relics of the Saxon period, and the ring, it had survived the visit of Government officials; and (more favoured than the ring) it also survived that of relic-collectors. At the angles of the cross a knob occurs—a feature not uncommon in Saxon MSS; but, altogether, the cross is of unusual contour—more curved in all its parts than is ordinary. Its Saxon date is indubitable; and that it was, or was considered to be, a personal relic of the saint, is highly probable, from a circumstance next to be noticed. The Priory of Durham formed a singular exception, in its seal, to establishments of very inferior importance. From its foundation to its dissolution, it used one of the greatest simplicity—a cross surrounded by a legend in letters almost Saxon, and evidently not later than the foundation, "— SIGILLVM CVDBERTI PRESVLIS ECTI." The language of the seal is peculiar; and the form of the cross, in the matrix now in

the possession of the Dean and Chapter, so similar to that found on the body of the saint, that attention to the fact was drawn by Mr. Raine. The cross is conventionalized, as might have been expected; and the squarish form of the intersection, produced by the knobs above mentioned, is an actual square in the seal. Monsignore Eyre remarks that the cross is not directly called the *cross*, but the *seal* of St. Cuthbert; and this circumstance, with the occurrence of a single inner line between the legend and the field in his cut, induced me to make inquiries whether the matrix were really of one piece; for I began to suspect (as we now know that seals were used in Saxon times) that the centre was passed off as the very seal used by St. Cuthbert. I found that this line did not exist in the matrix, and that the latter is solid. Nevertheless the line had its origin in truth, and I must now say how.

At what time this matrix was fabricated—whether before or after the Dissolution—I do not know, but it certainly is not the seal with which the charters—at all events the earlier ones—that bear its device are sealed. It is a copy—and not a very literate one. The copier was not a native of China, nor did he understand the characters of the legend. The keynote of difference is, that the top of the initial letter of *Cuthberti* is omitted; and the lettering is taller and ruder, and less spirited and characteristic, than that of the period of William. But the cross has suffered the most remarkable alteration. The arms have been flattened and equalized; and the centre boss has been squared and flattened from a sort of quatrefoil boss, which bears much greater resemblance to the cross found on the body. The original has been inaccurately engraved in Hutchinson and Surtees from impressions; and the modern matrix is given by Mr. Raine; and, with the addition of the inner line from the original, it also appears in Monsignore Eyre's work on St. Cuthbert.

This line must now be noticed. It is but an irregular circle, and cuts more into the legend in some places than others. It is formed by the ground of the legend standing at a higher level than the field, presenting something of the appearance of the old pennies of George III., and affording a certain protection to the cross. I have no doubt whatever, from the setting, that the interior of the seal is of greater antiquity than the legend, old as the latter is—and that it was, or was thought to be, or was put forth as, the seal of Cuthbert himself. Every one has heard of the Roman head of Jupiter, which, by a similar addition of a legend, passed muster as that of Saint Oswald on the reverse of the Durham seal. I do not know, however, why the cross may not be Cuthbert's, or of very high antiquity; and I may add, that I do not think it was copied from the pendant gold cross, though it resembles it in shape. From the lowest limb being the longest, I should suppose it was taken from a standing cross—possibly the very one that Cuthbert erected at Farne Island—and which, again, he might copy from the gold ornament he wore, or from that set up by Bishop Ethelwold his successor, which was precious enough to accompany the saint in his wanderings.

I am confirmed in this idea by another interesting seal of more modern date—of the 13th century perhaps—one of the church of St. Giles in Durham, which belonged to

Keyper Hospital : — "SIGILLV' SANCTI EGIDII DUNELMIE." Exactly the same cross again appears ; but, in consequence of the pointed oval in which it is contained, the lower limb is considerably more lengthened. Another cross appears on a third seal (SIGILLVM SANCTI EGIDII) — the patriarchal cross of two transverse bars, such as appears on the seal of Bishop Beke as patriarch of Jerusalem, to whom it probably refers. In the former seal, the cross has no particular allusion to St. Giles—though it had to the place—Durham ; and as the banner of St. Cuthbert was already in existence, its cross was doubtless the same.

The legend surrounding the Priory seal is cut completely down to the interior setting ; and this appearance may either have been effected by cutting the border down further than was anticipated — or, after the setting, by running the graver against it — as it would of course project in the matrix.

The central knob was very common in the crosses of Saxon times, as may be seen on the edge of a Roman slab from Jarrow church, in which it must have formed part of a cross carved against the wall—and on the Hartlepool gravestones. It occurs on the coinage of Henry II. The seal of St. Giles brings it down at Durham to the 13th century ; but there is one more occurrence of it, in connection with St. Cuthbert, of a still later date. It is a large slab of English marble, which lay in the ruined chapel of Bishop Farnham of Gateshead, dedicated to St. Edmund and St. Cuthbert, confessors. The cross had been of brass, but the metal had long disappeared.

This is all I can say upon an obscure subject. My suspicions that the cross descended to the ordinary patee form, may probably be without firm foundation ; for the use of the knobbed cross for a seal down to the Dissolution was continuous.

I am indebted to Mr. Trueman, of Durham, for permission to copy from his electrotype impressions all the seals mentioned in this paper.

Thanks were given to Mr. Longstaffe for his interesting paper.

ANNUAL COUNTRY MEETING.

Dr. BRUCE took the opinion of the members as to a country excursion ; and it was resolved to visit Bam-brough in July, and possibly Lindisfarne also.

The meeting then broke up.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

VOL. I.

1857.

No. 28.

THE May meeting was held on Wednesday, the 6th of the month, (JOHN HODGSON HINDE, Esq., V.P., in the chair).

DONATIONS.

DR. CHARLTON, after reading the minutes, laid on the table, as a donation from the Rev. J. M. Treherne, of Glamorganshire, a lithograph (printed for private distribution) of a mural monument erected in Rome to the memory of his relative, Sir Edward Carne, of Llandough Castle. Also, the concluding numbers (11 and 12) of Lord Londesborough's *Miscellanea Graphica*.

DR. BRUCE remarked that the members would agree with him that this was a fitting opportunity of acknowledging the kindness and liberality of his lordship. Lord Londesborough had a warm side towards the Newcastle Society, and he had great pleasure in moving a vote of thanks to him for his magnificent work, now brought to a close. (Applause.)

MR. JOHN CLAYTON seconded the motion, and it was carried by acclamation.

DR. BRUCE placed before the members, as a donation, the first part of the first volume of the Surrey Archaeological Society; and it was resolved that the first volume of the *Archæologia Eliana*, new series, be presented to the donors.

MEMORIAL OF "THE EXPLOSION."

MR. HYLTON LONGSTAFFE stated that Mr. Kell proposed, with the permission of the Society, to erect in the Castle a memorial of the Gateshead explosion of 1854. On that occasion, his family tombstone, standing in St. Mary's churchyard, was broken into fifty pieces; and he would have them cemented together, for erection in the Castle.

DR. BRUCE approved the proposal. He never brought a stranger to the Castle without showing him, as a remarkable curiosity, the iron bar of the great entrance-door, bent by the explosion on the other

side of the Tyne — an explosion which broke open every door in the Castle.

The proposal was accepted.

NEW MEMBER.

Mr. Matthew Thompson, architect, was elected a member of the Society.

THE ROMAN WALL.

The CHAIRMAN read the following letter, addressed to himself, from the Rector of Bewcastle :—

Bewcastle Rectory, May 6, 1857.

DEAR SIR, — I take the liberty of forwarding to you, by this day's post, some rubbings of the Roman inscription at Caeme Crag, Cumberland. I shall esteem it a favour if you will present them to the Society of Antiquaries at Newcastle at your earliest convenience.

I have marked the large sheet by way of showing the mode in which I trace the letters. The dotted lines show where the traces are not distinct. The small sheets refer to the two lines of my version which have been objected to by Dr. Bruce.

The rubbings are not of the most perfect character possible, but they are as good as I was able to make them without assistance. If I had had two persons along with me to hold the paper steady at each side, I might possibly have made them better. They are sufficiently good, however, to show that I have grounds for the version which I have offered.

The letter V is nearly perfect, visible to the eye, and traceable by the finger. The peculiar form of the loop is quite enough to convince me that this letter never could have been the letter E. The second letter S is imperfect; yet the present marks on the stone are, in my opinion, quite enough to prove that the letter S must have been here, and that no other letter could have occupied the vacancy. The ligatures are small and far from distinct; yet the eye may see, and the finger can trace, most of them; and the rubbings give faint impressions of them. The marks S V — V E V S are enough to show that the word could not have been "Severus" alone. These marks are distinct. In the second line the letter M. alone is sufficient to show that this word could not have been "Alexander." The rubbings give the letter M. sufficiently in each case, so as to leave no doubt on this word. The form of the letter V is the same as that in the line above it. The rubbings also give traces of the letter T., and part of the O.

From the rubbings you will perceive that there is no such crowding and wedging of the letters as Dr Bruce described.

I wrote the name of the crag and some observations in the corner, but tore them off again to save postage.

I have the honour to be,

Yours very respectfully,

JOHN MAUGHAN.

The rubbings were handed round, and underwent some scrutiny. There were eyes not a few that could not extract "Severus Imperator" from the Rector's mystic scroll.

THE COUNTRY EXCURSION.

Dr. BRUCE brought under consideration the coming excursion, having Holy Island as its goal. The abbey of Lindisfarne was a ruin of extreme historical and antiquarian interest, and had latterly received much attention, through Mr. Salvin, from Her Majesty's Government—at the instance, he believed, of the Duke of Northumberland. He thought it was due to the Government that they should pay it a visit; and the tide would suit, he understood, about the end of June. Would the members limit their excursion to Lindisfarne, or include Bamburgh Castle?

This question brought about a conversation, which ended in leaving the Castle and Farne Islands for another trip, and fixing the 29th of June for the excursion to Lindisfarne—the Chairman and a dozen other gentlemen expressing their intention to be of the party.

INVASION OF NORMANDY.

Dr. BRUCE stated, that an archaeological excursion of longer duration was projected, in which, he believed, any member of the Newcastle Society would be allowed to join. An invasion of Normandy had been planned by the Sussex Archaeological Institute. A steamer was to sail from Newhaven; and if a landing were effected at Dieppe, a week would be spent in ransacking Normandy. Master Lower, he hoped, would be the Master Wace of the enterprise, and indite a poem thereupon; and the facts of the invasion would be pictorially handed down to posterity by the facile fingers of certain Lewes Matildas. (Laughter.)

ANCIENT ROLL OF PRAYERS.

Dr. CHARLTON read a paper, of which we give an extract, on the roll exhibited at the April meeting.

This relic came into the library of Ushaw College from Liverpool, along with other antiquities. To many of the prayers, indulgences and temporal benefits are attached—set forth, in almost all instances, in red ink. The style of the illumination fixes the age of the roll, independently of the internal evidence. That it belonged to Prince Henry, afterwards Henry the Eighth, is evident from his autograph; and from the introduction of the Tudor rose and other emblems of his race, we may infer that it was especially written for him. The illuminations are most elaborate; but antimony or lead having been freely employed in the flesh tints, the face, head, &c., in many of the figures, have become black. The roll is about eleven feet long by five inches broad, and is formed of five slips of parchment united by silk thread. Such rolls, instead of pages, were not uncommon in former times, as we see from the obituary rolls still preserved at Durham. The illuminations are much defaced at the commencement. The first prayer is for victory over enemies, and is followed by the initial verses of three of the Psalms:—"Deus in nomine," (liv.);

"Deus misereatur nostri," (lxvii.); and "Miserere mei Deus," (li.). A prayer follows for deliverance from dangers and for remission of sins. Both of these prayers—and, indeed, all the prayers in the roll—are in Latin. The second illumination represents the crucifixion; and directions are given in English to look successively on the feet, sides, hands, and head of our Saviour, and repeat certain prayers. At the top of the second piece of parchment is the following important autograph:—"Willyam Thomas, I pray you pray for me, your lovyng master, Prynce Henry." Beneath is an illumination representing Our Lord seated in the sepulchre, with bleeding wounds:—the figures well-executed, and not discoloured; with the words, written (as are all the English words) in red ink, "To all them that before this ymage of pyte deuowtelysey v. pater noster, v. ave Maria, and i. credo, shall have vii. c. xii. yere and xi. days of pardon graunted be S. Gregory and other holy men. *Oracio.*" Then come seven prayers addressed to our Lord in his sacred passion, with a representation of the crucifixion—one of the largest and best illuminations in the roll. On the left side is written:—"This cros, xv. tymes moten, is the length of Our Lord ihv crist; and that day that ye bare it upon you, ther shal no euyl spirit have power of you on lande ne on water, ne litynyne be hurt, ne dye in dedely synne w'owte confession, ne with fyre be brent, ne water be drowned; and it shal breke yo'r enemys power and eneres your worldely goodes; and iff a woman be in travell off chylde, ley this on her body, and she shal be deluyerd withowte paryl, the childe crystendom, the moder purificacion. St. Julitt desired these petitions of Our Lord." A Latin prayer implores of God various graces and favours through the intercession of SS. Ciricus and Julitta. Julitta suffered martyrdom, with her infant son, Cyr or Cyrique, in the reign of Dioclesian. The crown of thorns is illuminated below, with the nails of the passion passing through, piercing the feet, hands, and heart of the Saviour; and these words are written:—"Pope Innocent hath graunted to euery man and woman that berith upon them the length of these nails, saying dally v. pater n'r, v. ave maria, and i. credo, shall haue vii. giftes. The first is, he shal not dye no soden deth. The second is, he shal not be slayne with the sword ne knife. The iii. is, he shal not be poysoned. The iiij., his enemys shal not ou'come him. The v. is, he shal haue sufficient goodes to his lyves ende. The vi. is, he shal not dye w'oute all the sacraments of holy church. The vii. is, he shal be defendid fro' al euell spirites, pestilens, fleuers, and all other infirmities on lande and on water." Five prayers to the wounds of Our Lord follow. The subjects of succeeding illuminations are the Blessed Virgin and Child; St. Michael conquering the Evil Spirit; St. Herasimus of Campania, with two executioners winding out his bowels on to a reel, represented in bold defiance of perspective; St. Christopher, with the child Jesus on his shoulders; St. Anthony (well-drawn), with an invocation against "St. Anthony's fire" (the erysipelas of our own day); the Martyrdom of St. Pantaleon of the Greek Church, who seems to have been invoked against fevers; and St. Armyl or Armagil (perhaps the same as the famous St. Arnoul of Brittany), holding a dragon, which he seems to

have vanquished. Beneath this concluding illumination is written: — "He that prayth hartly to God and to Sent Armyl shal be delyuerd fro' all these sekenes under writen. That is to say, of all soirtes aches, aguis, * * * ffewers, and pocke, and many other infirmities, as it appereth in his life and legende, the which was brought out of Britaigne at ynstans off the Kyng owre Soueryne Lord Harry the viith." The prayer follows—and the roll closes. Such rolls are rare in this country. In Italy several illuminated bede-rolls still exist in various collections. This one, however, is of undoubted English origin; and the illuminations, though faded and blackened by age, are by no means of inferior character.

AN ANTIQUARIAN PUZZLE.

Dr. CHARLTON proceeded to call the attention of the members to another curious relic of antiquity, recently discovered at Richmond, Yorkshire, and kindly placed in the hands of the Society by Sir William Lawson, of Brough Hall. On the 9th of March last, from the debris and rubbish cast out of the castle-yard, while levelling the ground preparatory to the erection of barracks, some one picked up, on the banks of the Swale, a small leaden box, and hoping (like *Bassanio*) to find a treasure therein, he broke it open with a stone. The box had been made fast by soldering; and under the lid had been a plate of thick, greenish glass—reduced to fragments by the violence of the finder. The lead was about one-tenth of an inch thick, and the box $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ broad, and about an inch deep. It contained four rude leaden crucifixes, and a quantity of fine greyish calcareous powder. The crucifixes had all been cast in different moulds. Each bore the figure of Our Lord—with objects on the reverse, not decipherable as characters. The earth, examined by a powerful microscope, presented no traces of animal matter, but seemed to consist of clay, with fragments of heavy spar or gypsum—more probably sulphate of lime than barytes. From what part of the castle the box came, could not be ascertained; but the site of the chapel was much disturbed during the excavations, and in all probability the relic had been deposited with human remains long since wasted away. It was supposed, at first, that the box contained human ashes; but this supposition gave way on examination; and, moreover, it was discountenanced by the fact of four crosses (and not one only) having been found. Dr. Charlton quoted Chaucer, "Pierce Ploughman's Vision," Erasmus, and Roach Smith, and concluded with a suggestion that the box had belonged to some pilgrim, who had received the crucifixes at Judæan shrines, and brought them home with earth of the Holy Land. No higher privilege could be accorded than that of burial, in the Campo Santo at Pisa, in earth brought

specially from Jerusalem ; and (asked Dr. Charlton) may we not imagine that, next to interment in the sacred earth itself, the devout pilgrim valued the possession of a small quantity of that soil which had been watered by the blood of Christ, and wished it to be interred with him in the grave ?

Mr. ROBERT WHITE suggested that the crosses might have been struck—not cast.

Mr. LONGSTAFFE thought that the “characters” were possibly some of them talismanic.

Dr. CHARLTON : They have an Oriental cast.

In reply to an observation, Monsignore EYRE said the characters could not be Greek, or the crosses would have been Greek. They were Latin crosses.

Mr. W. B. SCOTT thought the fragments of glass, pure and polished, had a modern aspect.

Dr. CHARLTON replied, that ancient glass, exposed to the atmosphere, was corroded ; but this had been protected from the air. (The box, we may state parenthetically, had been coated with bitumen.)

One or two of the members suspected the box to have been got up ; but the circumstances, Dr. C. observed, seemed to exclude such suspicions ; and Mr. LONGSTAFFE stated that several pilgrims’ tokens in lead had been found on the banks of the Swale, in the same neighbourhood.

BISHOP BEK.

Mr. DEES, by the kind permission of the owner, exhibited and described a charter of our “magnanimous bishop,” who was at the time Patriarch of Jerusalem. The date was February 9, 1308—the third year of his patriarchate, and the 26th of his consecration as bishop. The deed comprised various lands at and near Nettleworth, and contained a sweeping right of common for John Spicer, the grantee, in all the common lands of the see near Chester-le-Street and Durham, with an equally extensive power for the bishops of Durham to deprive him of it by “approval,” or bringing it into enclosed cultivation, by grants such as the present.

Mr. LONGSTAFFE remarked that every alienation of the demesne lands of the see was most important in connection with the social history of the county of Durham. He trusted that the owner would confer a further obligation by allowing the Society to print such parts of the document as were of consequence. It was anterior to the evidences given by Mr. Surtees under Nettleworth, and, in fact, was the creation of a new freehold.

VISIT TO GILURNUM, BOROVOVICUS, ETC.

Dr. BRUCE, at the call of the Chairman, read a paper which he had prepared for the present meeting :

Having during Easter visited some portions of the Roman Wall in the company of our Vice-President, Mr. Clayton, the Society will perhaps allow me to make some extracts from my note book.

The most easterly part of the Wall which we examined was the point at which the North Tyne Railway crosses it. The workmen informed us that in making their cutting they fell in with some stones of the Wall, but no solid masonry. The most remarkable fact developed by their operations was the discovery of an urn and several human bones in the vicinity of the place where the *via militaris*, which accompanied the Wall, is supposed to have been. Several fragments of Samian ware accompanied these remains, clearly showing that they belong to the Roman era. A little further investigation may show that, as at Brementum and at Rome itself, a series of interments took place along the line of way approaching the station. We examined the mounds of vallum at the point where they were cut through by the railway. One, and in some places two layers of burnt matter, were noticed at the base of these earthen walls. This may have been occasioned by the burning of the timber which encumbered the place before the vallum was raised, or it may have been the result of the domestic operations of the soldiers encamped upon the spot. The ashes, seemingly, of wood, had in some instances begun to assume the appearance of fossil coal, having formed themselves into trapezoidal masses.

In this immediate vicinity one of the beneficial results of the survey recently completed by Mr. M'Lauchlan is to be seen. Horsley was aware that there must have been a milecastle near the eastern bank of the North Tyne; but he seems not to have known its exact position. Mr. M'Lauchlan, guided by his measurements, first pointed it out. It is in the field east of the one in which the railway crosses the Wall. When we saw it the grass was just beginning to spring; and no one who is accustomed to the peculiar form of the mural mile-towers could fail to pronounce the discovery of Mr. M'Lauchlan to be a genuine one. It is, however, very remarkable that the traces of the building should be at all recognizable on ground which has been under the plough for centuries.

At Cilurnum, my own attention, in antiquarian matters, was chiefly devoted to the deciphering and copying of the numerous Roman inscriptions which are preserved in the museum there. One circumstance struck me which I had not noticed before — the occurrence on a centurial stone of a character resembling the Runic C. The character resembles our modern capital K, with the greater part of the lower left-hand limb struck off. The Romans did not use the letter K, except in the word *Kalendar*, which they borrowed from the Greeks. If I am right in my conjecture, the inscription will read *Centuria Calpurniant*, the century of Calpurnianus. The stone was found in the Wall between Cilurnum and Procolitia. Now, it would be nothing surprising if a Batavian soldier from Procolitia should prefer the Runic to the Roman form of the letter C, in inscribing the name of his centurion. I am the more interested in the circumstance I have just named — for on an altar discovered at Old Carlisle the same character occurs twice, and I can only decipher the inscription upon the supposition of its being a C.

At Borcovicus, considerable progress has been made with the excavations since I was last there. The Wall between the recently-discovered turret on the east side of the Knagburn and the station has been cleared of its rubbish, and the fallen stones replaced; and we have in consequence a piece of wall giving us a grander idea of what the whole structure once was, than any other remaining portion of it. The interior of the north wall of the station has been entirely cleared—and the whole of the north gateway, the very existence of which was doubted by every one a few years ago, completely displayed. The north wall of the station is entirely independent of the great wall, though it is of about the same thickness as it, and composed of stones of the same size and character. The gateway through this wall is constructed upon the same plan as the others previously explored. A few years ago, no one supposed that a gateway would be found upon that side of the station fronting the enemy:—but here it is, opening its double portal boldly to the foe. The extent to which some of the stones in the lowest course of the gateway have been worn, shows that it has been much frequented. Like the other gateways of the station, it would seem that it had been partially closed up in adverse times; and a second floor in the guard chambers, at a higher level than the first, show that reparations had taken place in them, which were so hastily or so carelessly executed as not to allow of the remains of former dilapidations being removed. It is surprising to see how constantly, in all the buildings of the Wall, these proofs of the vigorous onslaught of the Caledonians (probably in the time of Commodus), and of the declining power of Rome, occur. I noticed, on a stone used in the construction of one of the gateway chambers, traces of the letters I. O. M. This had doubtless been part of an altar dedicated to the service of Jupiter, the best and greatest; but since Jupiter did not choose to keep off the troublesome Scots, his altar must help to fill up the breach caused by them. The thickness of the wall for a few yards to the west of the north gateway attracted our attention. The ordinary thickness of the wall of the station is six feet, but here it was ten feet. The increased thickness had been occasioned by a wall being built inside the main one, and the interval between the two filled up by stones puddled amongst clay. The question which we put to ourselves was, Why had this additional width been given to this part of the wall? The only answer which we could devise was, that here the ballistæ, or engines for projecting stones or weapons, were planted. This opinion we grounded upon the existence of similar arrangements in the west wall of the station at Bremenium—on the outside of which an inscription was lately discovered, recording the reërection of a *ballistarium*. No sooner had we come to a conclusion upon this point, than the thought occurred that if it were correct some stones prepared for the use of the catapults might be found. We at once detected two or three in the vicinity. They were not, however, of the circular form which we had noticed elsewhere, but of a conical character. On measuring the most characteristic one, I found its greatest thickness to be one foot and its length one foot 8 inches. It resembles in form a sugar loaf. Its weight might be about a hundredweight

and a half. On returning to Chesters, I noticed, in the antiquarian repository there, another of these ballista balls, which (as I had no idea of its use) had quite escaped my attention previously. It will be a curious thing if further investigation should confirm, as I have little doubt it will, the opinion we then formed, that the Romans, centuries ago, were aware of the advantage of the conical over the globular ball. Immediately to the west of what we took to be the ballista ruin, the wall of the station was reduced to its ordinary size, but was built in a loose and unworkman-like manner. Here, doubtless, was the proof of a breach having been made in the wall, which the necessities of war required to be built up with great haste. Two of the arrangements of the station, immediately within the north gateway, are worthy of notice. One of them is a large trough, seven feet long and four feet two inches wide. It is formed of flagstones which have been fitted together by the aid of grooves at their ends. What can have been the use of it? Some wag, I am told, has remarked that it must have been intended to wash the Scotch prisoners in (laughter), as they were brought to the station. I am strongly of opinion that the present trough has been formed out of a larger one, and that it has resembled, in its form and uses, chambers the remains of which I have seen at Bremenium and Cilurnum, and have described in my paper upon Bremenium. I cannot help thinking that these receptacles have been intended for the salting and preservation of the stores of animal food which it would be necessary to lay up in the station. Another of the arrangements of the station which we noticed was a circular hearth, five feet in diameter, formed of three courses of Roman tiles. A considerable quantity of ashes was upon it and in its neighbourhood, as well as the scoræ of iron. We conceived that it might be the scene of the labours of some son of Vulcan. Altogether, the excavations at Borcovicus, so far as they have proceeded, are of the most interesting character, and bid fair as they advance to render this the most attractive spot on this side the Alps. It is a somewhat remarkable circumstance that no altar or sculptured stone has been found during the last year. Very few coins, indeed, have been discovered. It is hoped that when the excavator gets more into the interior of the station, a store of these interesting memorials may be obtained.

Next to Borcovicus, Amboglanna is the most interesting station on the Wall. No excavations have taken place there, since the east gateway was cleared out by Mr. Potter in 1850, and described by him in the last quarto volume of our Transactions. Each fresh visit to the spot, however, enables the antiquary more thoroughly to appreciate the grandeur of the remains, and the service which Mr. Potter has done to Archaeology by displaying them. There is an altar lying within the station the reading of which has been a puzzle for more than a century. The most approved reading, hitherto, has been

S I G N I S

E T H E R C [V L I C O H. I.]

Æ L [I A D A C O R U M].

(To the Standards and to Hercules, the First Cohort of Dacians, surnamed the Ælian.) The standards of a legion

were made objects of divine worship; but still, they could scarcely stand so high in the mythology of a Roman soldier as Hercules. Had the reading been correct, *Herculi* would certainly have preceded *Signis*. We examined this altar carefully. First of all we noticed that the face of its capital had been chiselled off, to allow of its adaptation to some building. On this face, doubtless, was inscribed the name of the deity to whom it was devoted. A large part of the altars found at Amboglanna have been dedicated to Jupiter; and on the capital of this altar it is highly probable the letters I. O. M. were originally inscribed. This leaves the letters and parts of letters which still remain to be applied to the dedicators solely; and I have no doubt that a reading which Mr. Clayton suggested is the true one:—"Signifer et Millites Cohortis Primæ *Æliæ Dacorum*," (dedicated to Jupiter, the best and greatest, by the Standardbearer and Soldiers of the First Cohort of Dacians, styled the *Ælian*). This reading is at all events consistent with the nature of things, and is in no way inconsistent with any letter or stroke that can now be discovered upon the face of the altar.

Built up in the east angle of the south front of the farmhouse here, is an altar of considerable size, dedicated to Jupiter. As its lettering is rude, it would be difficult to read it under any circumstances; but lying upon its side as it is, at a considerable elevation above the ground, and having such an exposure as renders its letters destitute of shade during the greater part of the day, the satisfactory deciphering of it is quite out of the question. It seems to have been stuck in its present position for the very purpose of tantalizing antiquaries. And yet, this very altar, two hundred and fifty years ago, attracted the attention of Camden, and his version of its inscription was transferred to the pages of Gruter. Early in the last century, Horsley copied and engraved it. Notwithstanding these marks of attention, the altar continues to this hour exposed to all the variations of temperature in the humid climate of Birdswald. This, surely, has been an oversight on the part of us antiquaries of the North of England. Could not a society be formed in Carlisle to look after the antiquities of Cumberland?

At Birdswald, the farm-tenant, Mr. Boustead, showed us a centurial stone which he had discovered the day before in a stone fence to the north of the Wall. Not anticipating our coming, he had been kind enough to send me an accurate drawing of it as soon as he found it. It is an agreeable circumstance to find the farmers along the Wall so careful, in the present day, of the inscribed remains which come to light. This inscription is—

► H O R T

E N S I A

N A

The century of Hortensius (erected this).—In the field near to that in which the station of Birdswald is (proceeding westward), the remains of a mural turret may be discerned. They are small, but are sufficiently distinct to indicate their purpose. The walls are nearly twenty feet distant from one another (inside measurement), and have been tied into the great wall. The front or southern wall of the chamber has entirely disappeared:—a little digging might, however,

discover its foundations. The extreme rarity of these turrets (four of which were placed between each millicastle) renders these remains worthy of observation.

Combe Crag, about a mile and a half from Birdswald, next attracted our attention. The extremely beautiful scenery of the Irthing in this part of its course renders a visit to the crag at all times desirable; but the recent publication of Mr. Maughan's reading of the inscription on the face of this ancient quarry, gave additional zest to our stroll. Mr. Maughan thinks that the chief inscription on the rock (for there are sundry scratches upon it) is to the following effect:—

L . S E P . S E V E R U S
I M P E R A T O R
A V G V S T V S

And is to be read thus:—Lucius Septimius Severus Imperator Augustus. We examined the rock very carefully, and the only letters and fragments of letters that we could make out were the following:—

S I ' V R V S
A I ;
I V S T V S

From anything that we saw upon the rock, we could not say, with even an approach to certainty, that anyone of the words which our excellent friend the Rector of Bewcastle discerned, was really there. The inscription is a comparatively insignificant and unimportant one. It spreads over a space of only $16\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 10 inches; the letters are very rudely formed; and it is, from its general shabbiness, a poor tribute of respect to an Emperor. Even granting that the inscription records the name of Severus, it does but prove that the last time that part of the quarry was used was in the days of that Emperor.

On leaving the crag, we made our way to Harehill, where a piece of the Wall stands which once was the highest on the whole line. Its worthy owner, Mr. John Holmes, preserves it with all the care his predecessors have done; but a storm a few years ago overthrew an ash tree which grew upon its top, and brought down a portion of its summit. Even though this accident had not happened, the interesting fragment at Harehill would have had to yield the palm of preëminence to a piece of the Wall which has recently been excavated by Mr. Clayton at the Housesteads millicastle. The Wall here stands at least half a foot higher than the piece at Harehill did in Hutton's days, and has its facing stones perfect on both sides; while, unfortunately, the fragment at Harehill has them on neither. Harehill is worth visiting. The fragment of the Wall is interesting, and the scenery is exceedingly pretty. Mr. Holmes kindly took us to see what seems to be a turret in the Wall, which he had discovered about two years ago, and to which my attention was first drawn by Mr. M'Lauchlan. It is about a quarter of a mile beyond Harehill. The turret is a rectangular building, formed of well-squared stones, but smaller than those used in the Wall. It projects nearly three feet beyond the Wall to the northward. Its southern wall has not been explored. It is quite independent of the Wall. Its length is 14ft. 6in. inside measurement. When discovered it was full of black ashes, which induced Mr.

Holmes to conceive that the building had been a "smiddy." Whatever it may have been, the discovery is an important one; for with the exception of the Knagburn turret, discovered last year, and described by Mr. Clayton himself, and the slight remains of the one near to Birdoswald, these are all that are at present known to be existing of the turrets along the line of the Roman Wall:—and they have all been recently discovered.

In concluding this extract from my note book, I have to apologize for the slightness of the information I have communicated. My feeling, however, is, that our Society prizes the grandest of all the remains the Romans have left us in this country, and that every crumb of information respecting it will be valued by the members. (Applause.)

With the customary votes of thanks, this interesting meeting came to a close.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

VOL. I.

1857.

No. 29.

THE June meeting was held on Wednesday, the 3d of the month, in the Castle of Newcastle, (JOHN HODGSON HINDS, Esq., in the chair).

Dr. BRUCE read the minutes.

BATTLE OF OTTERBURN.

THE CHAIRMAN said, the members would be gratified to hear that he held in his hand a copy of a work to which they had for some time been looking forward with anxious interest—the History of the Battle of Otterburn, by their friend and associate, Mr. Robert White. It was a handsome large-paper copy, and presented “with the author’s best wishes.” (Applause.)

Dr. BRUCE said, they must all feel raised on the ladder of fame by this successful effort of Mr. White.

The Trevelyan Papers, Proceedings of the Liverpool Archæological Society, the *Archæological Journal*, and two engravings presented by Mr. Robson—(Newcastle from the S.E., and Durham from the S.W., by Buck), were laid upon the table.

NEW MEMBERS, ETC.

THE Rev. JAMES RAINE nominated Mr. R. W. Hodgson, son of the historian of Northumberland, as a new member.

THE CHAIRMAN said, he had great pleasure in seconding the motion. It must be very satisfactory to the members to have amongst them a son of one of the original founders of the society, and one, too, whose name shed so much lustre on its annals. (Applause.)

The nomination was confirmed without the ceremony of a vote; and the Rev. W. Farmery, of Derwent-place, and Mr. Joseph Shephard, of Carlisle-street, Newcastle, were also elected members.

Mr. ROBERT WHITE read a note from Mr. David Laing, of Edinburgh, gratefully thanking the Society for putting his name on the free list of the Transactions, and expressing a hope that he might one day

have an opportunity of more substantially acknowledging the obligation.

THE COUNTRY MEETING.

The CHAIRMAN and Dr. BRUCE brought before the meeting the subject of the excursion to Holy Island, fixed for Monday, June 29, and apprised the members of the arrangements. The railway-company, it appeared, had consented to grant return-tickets at a fare and a sixth. The pilgrims to breakfast at Beal and lunch on the island.

TRIP TO NORMANDY.

Dr. BRUCE stated that the excursion of the Sussex Archæological Society, to which he drew attention at the May meeting, was fixed to take place in the week commencing June 22. The principal places visited would be Rouen, Caen, and Bayeux; and intending invaders must communicate with the Rev. W. Powell, of Newick, Uckfield.

FAMILY OF GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Mr. HYLTON LONGSTAFFE brought before the meeting a copy of a curious and interesting letter, found among the papers of a deceased barrister, addressed to Washington Smirk, of Butterknowle Colliery, October, 1836:—

DEAR BROTHER,—I write this to inform you of our decent, the papers I have seen, and what my dear mother told me respecting it. Our grandfather's name was Thomas Washington, brother to General George Washington, of North America. Our grandfather was a planter of Virginia, Nevis, and St. Kitts, and that he traded in his own vessel to England. The ports he used were Liverpool and Newcastle. The last ship he came to Newcastle in was the *Duke of Argyle*. He died suddenly, at Gateshead, without a will, leaving our grandmother with three daughters, Mary, Sarah, and Hannah, who at her death were taken by Alderman Baker, Alderman Peareth, and Alderman Vernal, each one with a promise of bringing them up according to their decent, but were made servants of, and they remained so until marriage. Our grandmother's name was Mary Smith, a native of Alnwick, Northumberland. She had an annuity from N...wick [partially illegible] estate for her life; but how that was left I do not know. Mr. William Peareth never let the sisters rest until he got the papers from them to do them justice, but he never would confess with them after. He sent them to America. A gentleman belonging to Burn Hall, near Durham, told our aunt Mary he had seen a letter wrote by the General's own hand concerning three orphan sisters, a sum of £20,000 for them. Mr. Peareth would never confess anything after that, which caused my father to go to London. He could make nothing out, but that the money came, received by who they would not say; and having no one to advise him, came home and would never see after it again; so it was lost. I read myself, in the Newcastle paper, put in by a Mr. Wilson, of Newcastle, son of Rector Wilson, that the niece of General Washington called upon him, and he presented her with £5

as a token of respect; and that person was aunt Mary. I have to inform you Rector Wilson married our father and mother in the year of our Lord 1780, the 23d of May, at Washington church, near Usworth. Our mother was up mostly at Usworth Hall.

Our father Edward Smirk was respectfully decended from the Wylams family. The Miss Pearreths always looked upon Aunt Mary's son, and always gave him whenever he went on our mother's account; but we never went. They are all dead but an old lady, the last time I heard of them. My dear mother many a time has sat and wept when she looked at her sons and daughters, to think how they were wronged. She always committed her case to the God of her salvation, and she used to say He would always avenge the case of the innocent. Our hairs are numbered, and a sparrow cannot fall to the ground without his permission. I know what I have said to be truth.

So, dear brother, farewell.

SARAH ADDISON.

The seal (Mr. Longstaffe stated) was a crest — a demi-lion holding a cross patee fitchee. Motto, "Labor omnia vincit."

Mr. WHITE remarked that the letter was a very important contribution to local history. He had read an article in the *Quarterly Review* claiming the Washington family for Northamptonshire.

Mr. LONGSTAFFE said, the Washingtons were connected both with Northamptonshire and Lancashire, and had a knighthood in the family. The General's ancestry went out to America about 1657, in the persons of two brothers, John and Laurence, whose names occur as younger sons in the English pedigree at that period. The traditions of the American branch gave the North of England as their former home. The family had removed from Washington, county Durham, the cradle of the race, at a remote period; and the marriage of Thomas Washington there, in 1780, may only be a coincidence; but, as the bride came from Alnwick, it was perhaps connected with sentiment. Mr. Longstaffe had paid no particular attention to the family. The letter, however, was so suggestive and interesting, that he produced it to elicit further information.

THE ROMAN WALL.

Dr. BAUGH was about to read an extract from a letter addressed to him by Mr. Robert Robson, of Sunderland, when the Chairman (who had seen it already) interrupted him, remarking that it was really so interesting he had better read the whole. Dr. Bruce did so. We must, however, while concurring with the Chairman, give but a summary of the communication. Starting from a report of the Society's proceedings in November, 1846, given in the *Gateshead Observer*, Mr. Robson expressed his conviction,

founded on personal observation, that the Roman milestone near Chesterholm, referred to therein, remains *in situ*, and has never been thrown down. The stone, he suggested, should be enclosed within a low wall and palisades, for protection from injury, with a tablet "informing the passer-by that this Roman mile-pillar, according to an inscription upon it (which, though now no longer legible, has been preserved by Horsley), was erected by the Emperor Hadrian, born for the good of the Republic." So much for the milestone. Passing to the cause of Horsley's death, the remembrance of which had passed away, Mr. Robson showed, from Hodgson's own pages, that he was probably in error in using the word "linger," and quoted positive evidence of the suddenness of the event. To *Notes and Queries*, January 14, 1854, Sir Henry Ellis communicated a letter addressed to Dr. Cary, Bishop of Clonfert, April 24, 1732, by Dr. John Ward, Professor of Gresham College, in which it was stated that Horsley died soon after he had finished his *Britannia Romana*, and before its publication. "When it was hoped that the credit of this book might have been of some service to him and his large family, he was suddenly and unexpectedly taken off by an apoplexy."

Dying so suddenly (Mr. Robson continued), do you think that there would be an inquest held upon the body? and if so, are the coroner's papers preserved? and where?—[The Chairman shook his head hopelessly.]—They might be the means of clearing up the mystery that seems to hang over the number of his family, which, according to the Rev. W. Turner, consisted of an only daughter (Mrs. Holliday), whilst in Nichols's *Lit. Anec.* allusion is made to another daughter (Mrs. Randall); Hodgson, from Horsley's own papers, speaks of a son (*Mem.* pp. 37-8); and, lastly, Professor Ward, who of course had the best means of information, intimates that he had a *large family*.*

Poor Horsley! Often have I wandered through Morpeth churchyard trying to find out whether any "frail memorial" marked the spot where his mortal remains were buried—but without the slightest success. If I mistake not, the names of one or two "sextons of this parish" have been carefully carved, not upon tombstones that would in time be liable "to become flagging for its footpaths," but upon the wall of the church itself, so as to endure as long as that fabric stands, denoting the number of years each held that important office. But no such tribute appears to have been paid to the memory of Mr. Horsley; or if any such "frail memorial" ever existed, it has probably shared the fate suggested by Mr. Hodgson (*Mem.* p. 144), by order, or at the hands of, some of the narrow-minded powers that be at Morpeth, who perhaps considered the name of the grave-diggers more important to hand down to posterity, than

* George, son of John Horsley, late of Morpeth, Northumberland, clerk, apprenticed to Samuel Halliwell, 23 Dec., 1732, for 7 years.—*Barber Chirurgeons' Books*.—W.H.D.L.

that of the great author of the *Brit. Rom.*, who was only a poor unassuming Dissenting Minister. If such were the case, how greatly they are deceived.

A conversation ensued as to the family and birth-place of Horsley; and Mr. RAINE, on a suggestion thrown out by the Chairman, promised to ascertain if his will were at Durham.

A CELLARER OF THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY.

Mr. RAINE read extracts, which had been made during the progress of Mr. Surtees's history, from the accounts of John Barley, cellarer of the convent of Durham. Date, 1424. John disbursed weekly 6s. 6d. for 660 red herrings—(that is, $6\frac{1}{2}$ long hundreds, of 120 to the hundred). He also bought white herrings. "Dog-draves" occurred among his purchases—an item unknown to the accounts of other monasteries. — [It was suggested that codfish from the Doggerbank, dried, was meant.] — "Fishes of Iceland" also occurred, (Iceland being the great emporium of *stock-fish*). Salmon the monks had all the year round. There was no "close time." Bywell was the chief source of supply; and there was a case on record of four salmon slipping from the hands of the bearer in crossing the Derwent, and being no more seen. For a pound of rice John Barley paid a penny; and for 3 lbs. of almonds, 7½d. The total disbursements of a month were £23 3. 5½d.

In reply to inquiries, Mr. R. said, the number of monks would be about 70; with also a few novices. Visitors and officers, not a few, must be added. Such of the novices as distinguished themselves were sent to the universities. Where the novices and their master sat there was a device by which the lads could be overlooked without their knowledge. Then, as now, boys were not always minding their lessons when they ought to be; and the eyehole remained to this day, through which the master, unobserved, could overlook his pupils, and see if they were intent on their duties.

COLDINGHAM PRIORY.

The Very Rev. Mons. EYRE read a letter which he had received from an intelligent artisan:—

Berwick-on-Tweed, 11th May, 1857.

REV. SIR,—As I know you take some interest in ecclesiastical architecture, and also in antiquarian matters, I have taken the liberty to trouble you at present with some account of the old priory of Coldingham. We have at present a house painting there, and I am down at the old ruins whenever I am out at the job. You are perhaps aware that they have been making alterations in what remains of the priory, and which has been used as the parish church for two or three hundred years. I think they have done the work tolerably well—except that, in rebuilding the west end, they have merely repeated the east end. They are both now

similar. I think it is to be deplored that they did not make some variation. But the inside, now, is remarkably fine. The north side and east end (which are original) can hardly be surpassed. They have stripped all the old galleries away, and there is little to obstruct the view. The restorations which have been made are very carefully done; and I think that if you could see it, you would be much pleased with it. They have laid bare, on the outside, the foundations of the south transept. There is, in some parts, four or five feet of the wall and pillars standing. There are also the bases of the pillars of the centre tower. They have levelled the ground in the churchyard. Indeed, that is not finished yet. In doing all this, they have found some curious cut stones, &c.; but the most remarkable discovery was made last week. In clearing away some of the rubbish and *debris* where the great tower had been, they came on the tombs of two of the priors. They lie nearly side by side. The one wanted the top cover to the grave, but the other is most perfect, and the inscription on it runs down the centre—"ERNALDUS PRIOR."

The graves are built with thin stones set on edge; the stones perhaps 6 or 8 inches thick; with one large stone for the head, cut out as they usually are in stone coffins for the head and shoulders. The body seemed to have been enwrapped in something that had the appearance of leather; but perhaps it is some sort of woollen, steeped in pitch or wax. The bones were not disturbed. They closed them again very carefully.

My object in writing this to you, Sir, is to ask the question, Can you tell me anything of the priors of Coldingham, or when Prior Ernald lived? and whether there was more than one of that name? The letters are tolerably well cut, and are incised on the stone:—does that lead to the period about which he died?

I fear that you will scarcely make out this scrawl of mine,

I am, Sir, your most obedient Servant,

The Very Rev. Charles Eyre.

J. D. EVANS.

Mr. RAINE observed, that one very important fact was stated in this letter. He referred to the statement that the stone was "cut out for the head and shoulders"—a practice hitherto supposed not to be of older date than the reign of Edward the First; and yet, Prior Ernaldus died before 1212.

"A PAPER—OF TOBACCO."

Dr. BRUCE said, when the circular convening the meeting was issued, there was no paper in prospect, and he had therefore written a short one, not anticipating the many interesting communications that would be made, and which had filled up the meeting so agreeably. His paper was on the subject of the clay-pipes occasionally found in situations where we should only expect to find remains of a time long anterior to that of Sir Walter Raleigh. To this subject his attention had been turned, within the last few days, by a letter received by the Treasurer (Mr. Fenwick) from a mutual friend—Dr. Daniel Wilson, of Toronto. The Doctor wrote:—"What says he

(Dr. Bruce) to the Roman tobacco-pipes now ! Tell him I have got a crow to pluck with him for that. I get quoted from his pages, and held responsible for much more than I ever thought, said, or meant to say. Let him look-out for a missive from the land of tobacco." The passage referred to, in his (Dr. Bruce's) second edition of "The Roman Wall," had, curiously enough, and vexatiously enough, been more quoted and translated, perhaps, than any other. It asked if smoking pipes must be numbered among Roman remains—such pipes, (some of the ordinary size, others of pigmy dimensions, with intermediate sizes,) having been found in Roman stations, in close association with remains of undoubted Roman origin. Dr. Wilson was quoted on the subject, where, in his *Archæology of Scotland*, he speaks of "Celtic," "Elfin," or "Dane's" pipes, occasionally found under circumstances raising the supposition that tobacco was only introduced as a superior substitute for older narcotics. Dr. Bruce produced several specimens—one, a tiny bowl, dug from a depth of ten feet, in 1854, at the back of the Assembly Rooms of Newcastle, where, when a sewer under the Vicarage House was in course of construction, he was on the look-out for remains of the Roman Wall. In the Antwerp Museum, such pipes were exhibited as Roman antiquities ; and some were found in 1853 near the foundations of the Wall of Roman London, when laid bare in 1853. Still, to Dr. Wilson's Transatlantic inquiry, "What says he to the Roman tobacco pipes now ?" he had to reply, that he feared they were but mediæval, and, moreover, of a late date. He would briefly state the grounds of this conclusion :—1. They were only met with, here and there, in connection with Roman remains ; while, in every Roman station, all the kinds of pottery used by the Romans were invariably found. — 2. No traces of the practice of smoking presented themselves in classic authors.—3. Ancient herbals contained no notice of any vegetable used for smoking with pipes. — 4. These old pipes, laid together, exhibited a regular gradation in size, from the fairy bowl to the pipe of the present day. — 5. Elfin pipes were found, some few years ago, at Hoylake, in Cheshire, on the site where the troops of William III. were encamped previous to their embarkation for Ireland ; on the battle-field of Boyne at Dundalk ; and in other parts of Ireland where William's troops were quartered. — "With respect," said one of his (Dr. Bruce's) reviewers, "to the little tobacco pipe bowls, we may observe that their comparative diminutive size may be well explained by the fact that, in the time of Queen Elizabeth, tobacco was

sold at five guineas the ounce, and that, in after-times, those who indulged in the expensive luxury of smoking tobacco, were accustomed, in buying it, to throw five-shilling pieces into the opposite scale." He (Dr. Bruce) feared, then, that the Elfin pipes—the Fairy pipes—the Danes' pipes—must be placed in the same category with — "Severus's Wall." (Laughter and applause.)

At the conclusion of the paper, of which we have given but a "whiff," Mr. RAINN said, he thought Dr. Bruce might now take for his motto, "*Ex fumo dare lucem.*" (Laughter.)

Mr. E. Spoon stated that he had seen turned up, in building operations, hundreds of pipes together, smaller than any of those on the table, near the town-walls of Newcastle.

With a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the proceedings came to a close. The next meeting at the Castle will be held in August, the country excursion taking the place of the intramural meeting of July.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE

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No. 30.

EXCURSION TO HOLY ISLAND.

THE country meeting of 1857 was appointed to be held on Monday, the 29th of June, on the classic ground of Holy Island—the site of the first temple reared for Christian worship between the Frith of Forth and the Tees—the most ancient portion of the see of Lindisfarne—the “inch” which expanded into the goodly “ell” of the “patrimony of St. Cuthbert”—a patch of Earth which Nature knows not whether to give to sea or land, and twice-a-day irresolutely gives alternately to each—a fragment of our empire whose history is imperishably linked with that of Colmekill, the “sacred storehouse” of our Shakspeare; and, as Dr. Johnson has remarked, in words which repetition has made familiar to the ear, that “the man is not to be envied whose patriotism would not gain force upon the plain of Marathon, or whose piety would not grow warmer among the ruins of Iona;” so patriot and Christian may well repair with interest to “Cuthbert’s islet grey,” and, musing by church and priory, find sermons in stones which preach of the conquest of a Pagan empire, and the establishment of Christianity on its foundation.

On Monday morning, shortly after 6 o’clock, several members of the society, bound for the sacred shrine, assembled at the Central Railway Station in Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The sultry summer weather of the month was gone; and with the fag-end of June had come the east wind and rain. But all the arrangements for the trip were made. Some few members had gone on before. Mr. Hodgson Hinde had hospitably undertaken to entertain the tourists at luncheon in the fortress of the isle. To be deterred by a shower of rain, and disappoint him of his guests, would be unhandsome. Tickets were therefore taken for Beal, 59 miles away; and the stout-hearted antiquaries started from Newcastle in a pelting storm. At Morpeth and at Alnwick, members were taken up whose resolution was equally unshaken; and the

largest apartment of the railway-station at Beal was found scrimply sufficient to hold the breakfast-party that sat down to table with good appetite for the meal.

Breakfast over, the pilgrims must continue their journey, not by steam and rail, but by a more ancient and appropriate mode of travel—such as St. Cuthbert himself adopted a thousand years ago. Two carts awaited the antiquaries, with plank and straw; and through the village of Beal they rumbled and shook over as rough a road as ever the monks of Lindisfarne anathematized, until they came to a highway of unknown antiquity. Picture our archaeologists, now struggling through the sea—and, anon, over its deserted bed—their pilots guided by a line of posts—some partially submerged—the posts, that is—not the pilots—others wholly visible above the mud—one or two comforting the eye with the “notice,” not superfluous or unwelcome, that drowning need not be dreaded so long as they were free from water. All this while, an eastward wind bearing down upon the voyagers, who strove in vain to shut out the storm with alpaca, silk, and gingham. It was a scene for Bewick.

Wistfully the eyes of the travellers “glanced athwart the gloomy flats.” Peering from under their umbrellas, they were “out of sight of land,” and in peril of foundering in a sea of mud. It will be some time before the caravan can cross the desert, and make the green island beyond:—let us employ the interval in a backward glimpse of its history.

It was in the seventh century that Oswald, king of Northumbria—(king, that is, of the land stretching from the Forth to the Humber)—a convert from heathenism—laid the foundation of the see of Lindisfarne. On his own conversion, he looked to Scotland—to Iona—for a missionary that should do the same good work on Bernician subjects. Iona was then the university of North Britain—the centre of learning and religion. Its history, however, is about as mythical and muddy as the road over which we are travelling. We have met with Episcopalian writers who declare its early story to be all fable, first put into form by Fordun—in this case literally the “*Father of Scottish History*,” a fable caught up by the Presbyterians of Scotland, as enabling them to carry back their church polity to a period antecedent to episcopal ordination in the land; while, on the other hand, there are authors beyond the Tweed who not only give you a day—the eve of Pentecost, 563—the commencement of Christian history in Iona, but, with a charming facility, trace back the predecessors of St. Columba and his monks—the Druids—right up to Noah and the ark.

Unembarrassed by any very decided opinion of our own, we are free to choose between the two schools; and, being Presbyterian more than Episcopalian, we make choice of the older (which has also the attraction of being the more romantic) story of the two.

Collum, whose name has been Latinized into Columba, landed on Iona in the year 563, on the eve of Pentecost, at the age of 42. So says the precise historian. The Druid reign was thus brought to an end on the island, and that of the Culdees began. The Culdees would seem to have been Bible Christians—men of a missionary spirit, and of an order more collegiate than monastic. They gave great attention to the young; and the biographer of Columba, the Abbot Adamnan, relates that when he visited his flock, and only the older children were brought out to him, he would say, "Have you not some that are younger than these?" A clue may be found, we think, to the whole character of this early apostle of Christianity, in the incident of the fair-haired Hector, who, when brought out by his parents, "no sooner saw the saint than he ran up to him, and laid his head in his bosom." If the whole hundred and fifteen saints, his immediate followers (of whom there is a full catalogue extant), were equally loveable, we may readily believe, with the blindest admirers of the Culdees, in the influence which they exercised over the young, and in the inroads which they made upon the hearts of their parents. As, however, St. Cuthbert is claimed, by an Irish chronicler, as a pupil of Columba, whose death is assigned to the close of the sixth century, we must not too unreservedly accept all that we read about the Culdees.

It was in 635—37 years after Columba had gone to his rest—that King Oswald, having gained a battle over his enemies under the banner of the Cross, sent to King Donald of Scotland for a Christian missionary to evangelize the Bernicians—the inhabitants of his northern province:—those of the southern (Deira) having already embraced Christianity. Adam of Winton, closing the life of this Scottish monarch, metrically informs us:—

In Icolmkill there lies he,

And there thir verses men may see:

And then follows an inscription in the strain of compliment common to all epitaphs. Poor Donald slipped into Loch Tay when fishing, and was drowned. A king's life must then have been a "hazardous risk." Donald's successor was strangled by a jealous wife—the same fate which subsequently befel the third Fergus—who reigned between two kings,

one of whom died of an arrow, and the other of the sharper and more protracted pangs of the gout. Donald, therefore, had an easier death than many of his royal brethren. In response to his brother of Northumbria, he caused Corman, a monk of Iona, to embark from the Western Isles of Scotland for our eastern coast. His mission was unsuccessful. He returned home in disgust, and stigmatized the Northumbrians as barbarous and unconvertible. On hearing Corman's report, Aidan rebuked him—imputed his failure to his folly—to his want of tact and judgment in perplexing the Pagans with abstruse and difficult doctrines, instead of teaching them the rudiments of religion. He should have given them "the milk of the word," and he had plied them with mysteries and controversies:—an error which did not die with Corman.

The Abbot Segenius next sent Aidan to the court of King Oswald, about the year 637. All Northumbria was thrown open to Aidan's choice; and he chose, as a place of residence for himself and his brethren, the isle, or the semi-isle, which we are now painfully approaching. It afforded seclusion and security—it was of the same area as his own Iona—it lay under the shadow of the royal residence:—these considerations may have weighed with the pious and gentle Aidan. A bleak, uninhabited island, would seem to be a strange selection; but the Bishop—(if so we must call him)—was as wise as he was good, and in this as in other matters doubtless acted with sagacity—with an adaptation of means to ends. He sought out the most intelligent young people of the district, and had them educated for missionary work. He preached to the people by word and deed, and found them docile and intelligent—as the Northumbrians still are. Intractable to Corman, they were (as Bacon phrases it) maniable to Aidan:—who was personally assisted by Oswald in his labours. Oswald lived at Bamburgh, in "a great castle on a craggy rock." "We are told," says trusting Thomas Kirk in 1677, "it was built before our Saviour's time;" which is true enough of the rock, if not of the castle. Aidan preached—and, when his tongue was unintelligible, Oswald interpreted; and thus, between them, they shed the light of the Gospel on heathen minds. With great success, Aidan laboured for twelve or fourteen years, and was then translated to his reward.

Three other bishops from Iona succeeded Aidan—one of whom (Colman) got into controversy with Wilfrid on the Easter and other questions, and was worsted—whereupon he quitted Northumbria, and retired to his home in the Hebrides.

Tuda, the fourth bishop, died, with most of his flock, by pestilence; and troublous times succeeded—ending in the succession of Eata, one of Aidan's pupils. Lindisfarne was now dismembered. Daira was formed into a separate see. Bernicia, the other province of Northumbria, remained to Eata; and afterwards Eata suffered translation to Hexham, and made way in Holy Isle for Cuthbert, the monk of Melrose, whose odour of sanctity has overpowered the fragrance of the whole line of Lindisfarne.

Cuthbert, the sixth bishop, if we reject the legend of Columba, had no connection with Iona. He was, apparently, of native extraction; and he was of the Southern Church, before whose rising glory the waning star of the Culdees paled its fires. In the time of Cuthbert, we read of the Abbot Adamnan of Iona (already named), that he twice visited Northumbria—(on one occasion, at least, coming to Jarrow)—to negotiate the release of captives and the restoration of plunder; and he went back infected with the Easter and other heresies, and promoted schisms among the Culdees—which were exasperated by Egbert, a Saxon monk, afterwards sent from Jarrow to Iona—paving the way for the ultimate triumph of Rome in the Hebrides:—where now, on an islet inhabited by a few fishermen, may be seen the impressive spectacle of ecclesiastical and monastic remains—tombs of the royal and noble, priestly and learned dead—in marvellous profusion:—relics of the past not to be viewed unmoved by the thoughtful visitor of Iona, reflecting that—

————— the dead who rot

Around the fragments of her towers sublime
Once taught the world, and sway'd the realms of thought,
And ruled the warriors of each northern clime.

“The song has ceased, but its sound is still in our ears.”

To Cuthbert followed, at Lindisfarne, a succession of ten bishops, stretching down to the ninth century—in which (875), Eardulph, the sixteenth and last bishop, fled from Holy Island, 240 years from the date of its occupation by Aidan. Iona and the Holy Isle were at this period alike ravaged by the Scandinavian pirates—as wasting as famine and pestilence, which followed in their train. Eardulph and his brethren, driven out from their sanctuary, wandered to and fro with the body of St. Cuthbert; and the Holy Island knew them no more. How the saint settled down at Chester-le-Street for a century and more—and how, again banished by the Danes, he found his final resting-place at Durham—everybody knows.

And now, from *terra limosa*, having got to *terra firma*, we go on with our carts, over the rugged road

of Holy Island, to its chief and only town—which, if the priory had its own, would not have one stone left upon another.

Mr. Lilburn, of the Royal Navy, received the dismounting society; and his local knowledge, and the courtesy with which it was placed at the service of the members, rendered his attentions invaluable.

The inn was first visited, and then the parish-church—a structure dating farther back than 1145—with round and pointed arches, and alterations and additions of various periods, down even to the eighteenth century, in which the Early English structure attained the climax of a beltry. Within the altar rails lie the remains of Sir William Reed, a valiant soldier, whose services were well rewarded by Queen Elizabeth; but in 1604 he died, leaving behind him all the substantial proofs of her gratitude and favour; and on his tomb is written the old moral:—

Contra vim mortis,

Non est medicamen in hortis.

From the roof hang crownly relics:—garlands, says the sexton, suspended over the heads of new-married couples in days of yore:—“emblems of deceased youth and virginity (says Raine)—the hapless females whom they commemorate falling away into dust below:”—“*coronæ*, for lights,” whispers an unromantic antiquary in our ear—reducing them to the category of circus-chandeliers.

The parish church has a register commencing in 1578—the entries prior to 1600 being copies, only, of the original. Among the baptisms, the registrar has ungallantly noted where wedlock was wanting, and named the “supposed” fathers. Early on the roll occurs the historic name of Lilburn; and the sexton whispers that the Lilburns are the oldest family in the island, mention being made of them in “the books,” as his predecessor had informed him, nine hundred years ago. What “books,” he cannot say.

Within a few yards of the church stand the remains of the priory, built near the close of the eleventh century, by Edward, a monk of Durham, on the site of the first Christian church of the see. It was on the eve of this new foundation that the settlement took the name of Holy Island, “in consequence of the sacred blood which had been shed upon it by the Danes.”

“We live, now, in happier times,” ejaculates a young antiquary:—“the Church of Durham is no longer spoiled by the Danes.” Ah! yes! the Danes have ceased from troubling; but are there not, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners?

The priory has long been in ruins. The community

was dissolved in 1536-37 (at which period they appear to have been upwards of a century without the Holy Scriptures); and in 1551, Sir Robert Bowes, making a report to the Marquis of Dorset, warden of the marches, speaks of an adjacent brew-house, the S.E. wall of which "standethe upon propes like to fall." "A piece of the priory," he adds, "was the last yeare, in a greate winde, broke downe by p'cell of the imbattilment of the same house, that fell thereupon." The remains of the "brewhouse" are now called "the palace."

Through the liberality of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, restorations have been made, under the direction of Mr. Salvin and superintendence of Mr. Dick, to such an extent as may arrest the progress of decay and destruction. Portions that had fallen down have been reconstructed from the original materials. Stones have been reclaimed, from gate-posts and houses, to perfect an arch or a pillar; and if the whole edifice were restored (which would be but an idle work), we should have a miniature copy, to a considerable extent, of the cathedral of Durham—the parent and prototype of the priory of Holy Isle.

One fragment, apparently, of the Saxon church of Lindisfarne, survives—a carved stone, built into the wall of a staircase—though Sir Walter Scott, in prose and verse, dubs the whole priory Saxon.

On the sea-shore, near the ruins, the travellers picked up "St. Cuthbert's beads"—the *entrochi* or "wheelstones" (insulated vertebrae) of fossil encrinites.

—On a rock by Lindisfarne
Saint Cuthbert sits, and toils to frame
The sea-born beads that bear his name.

Those "beads" are not "told," but sold, by the present juveniles of the island; and undoubtedly they are among its highest antiquities.

The "oldest house in the town" (quarried out of the priory) was visited—and also a dwelling known as "The Knocker," and "The Rails," from its exclusive possession of those aristocratic distinctions.

The time of luncheon was drawing nigh, and now the company strolled towards "the castle"—"the forte of Biblawe," as Sir Robert Bowes names it—perched on a picturesque rock. Its age slightly exceeds three centuries; and one of the most sprightly passages in its history bears the memorable date of 1715, when it was besieged by two mariners, who put to flight an army of Falstaffian proportions, and took the fortress in the name of the Pretender. It is a very pretty story; and the Rev. James Raine, in his "History of North Durham," shows little respect for popular traditions in stripping it of its ornaments.

The fort, it appears, was then in charge of Samuel Philipeon, master gunner, who amused his leisure by haircutting and shaving; and into the "harborowe" of Holy Island, which is "sufficient for a greate navie of shippes," mariners were wont to put in, not only for shelter, but a shave. On the 10th of October, Lancelot Errington, master of a Newcastle brigantine, landed on the island, with his nephew Mark, and employed the governor to remove his beard. There was nobody at home but Sam and his wife; and Lance and his nephew sily "took the castle," and held it—till they were kicked out. Such seem to be the short facts; but the *Newcastle Courant*, then in its hot youth, doubtless told a far different story of the siege. Errington was a keen partisan of the Stuarts—kept the Salutation inn at the head of the Flesh-market in Newcastle—(a noted house for Jacobites and "London riders")—and took so warm an interest in the cause of Prince Charlie, that the battle of Culloden (although he was not there) killed him—he could not survive the news.

The force from Newcastle, that took the fort on Monday, explored the interior, including the bomb-proof chamber, and then mounted the battlements, whence they had a view of all the cultivated portion of the island—the fertility of the soil being attested by the abundance of the crops—to which, however unpalatable for the excursionists, the rain was welcome enough. "Sea-view" there was little or none—and of the sun not a gleam was visible all day. Two son-beams, however, brightened the inner sanctuary of the castle—the wife of a coast-guardsmen (who was at the Baltic Sea during the war) having lately blessed him with twins—two bouncing boys. Singularly enough, when the party arrived at the inn in the morning, their attention was attracted by a cradle of unusual width; and as some new archaeological fact might be discovered by an examination, they approached the domestic ark—in which twin-children were accommodated. And here, again, at Her Majesty's fort, another pair turned up! No danger of the depopulation of Holy Island! The *ichthyophagi* are a prolific race; and we make Mr. Doubleday a present, for his next edition, of this new illustration of "The True Law of Population."

Between 1 and 2 o'clock, the party, about 20 in number, sat down to table in a room whose double windows spoke of outer storms, demanding unwonted securities for inner comfort. Mr. Hodgson Hinde, V.P., sat at the head of the table, supported by the Rev. Dixon Clark, Mr. Woodman, Mr. Hood, Mr. Salvin, Mr. Clayton, V.P., Mr. Thomas Hodgson,

Mr. Oliver (architect), and the incumbent of Kylce (— the vice-chair being allotted to Dr. Bruce (Junior Secretary), with Mr. Forster, of Alnwick, and Mr. Boak, of Holy Island, on his right, and the Rev. James Everett, of Newcastle, and Mr. Ald. R. W. Hodgson, of Gatehead, on his left. The products of the Holy Isle comprised roast beef and lamb, codfish and lobster salad, gooseberry tart and plumpudding, champagne and madeira, with other creature comforts, which, if indigenous to the soil, must really have made the lives of the old monks pretty endurable, and may shake the theory of Mr. Doubleday. At the close of the repast,

The CHAIRMAN said, it was not his intention to invest their meeting with the formality of a round of toasts, but, assembled as they were in one of Her Majesty's fortresses, it would not be becoming to omit the customary compliment to the Crown. He would therefore call upon his friends to drink the health of Her Majesty the Queen! (Applause.)

Mr. CLAYTON said, there was one other toast which must also be given. They were assembled, there, as members of the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries, and there was one gentleman to whom that society was deeply indebted for long and numerous services, and to whom such of the members as had that day braved the elements, to visit this northern shrine of St. Guthbert, owed peculiar obligations for attentions and hospitalities which conferred ease and comfort on their visit to Lindisfarne. (Applause.) He was sure, therefore, that the company would all cordially join with him in drinking the health of Mr. Hodgson Hinde. (Cheers.)

The CHAIRMAN, after returning thanks to Mr. Clayton and his friends, proceeded to say, that a similar visit was paid to Holy Island about two centuries ago, when Sir William Brereton came thither as the leader of an archaeological party. On that occasion, the visitors fell into the hands of Captain Rugg, the governor of this fort — (the "dainty little fort," as Sir William termed it) — who was as famous for his generous and free entertainment of strangers, as for his great bottle-nose (laughter) — which was the largest Sir William Brereton had ever seen. In these Temperance days (continued the Chairman) bottle-noses had gone out (laughter), and there were young gentlemen present who had probably never seen such a thing in their lives; but he could remember bottle-noses not a few, some of which were considered by their wearers as rather ornamental than otherwise. (Laughter.) The present governor of the fort, whom he had the pleasure of seeing at the other end of the table, could boast of no such ornament;

but if, in this particular feature, he bore no resemblance to his predecessor, Capt. Rugg, he had been equally ready to throw open the fort for the comfort of the company now assembled within its walls. (Applause.) Mr. Boak had rendered him (the Chairman) the kindest assistance on the present occasion, actively promoting every endeavour agreeably to accommodate the members; and, for his own part, he felt not the less thankful to him for his hospitality, because he had not the recommendation of a bottle-nose. (Laughter.) He had great satisfaction in proposing the health of his kind coadjutor, Mr. Boak. (Applause.)

Mr. BOAK, of the Coast-Guard (chief-boatman in charge), who happens to have a very handsome Temperance nose, rose to return thanks, and was much cheered. He was, he said, a plain seafaring man, of few words, and could only thank the Chairman and company for the kind manner in which they had drunk his health and acknowledged his services. (Applause.)

[The predecessor of Mr. Boak, Captain Rugg, resuscitated by the Chairman, has been fortunate in his chroniclers. Blakhal, in his "Brieffe Narrative" (1643), seconds Sir William Brereton's effort to immortalize him. He vouches for his being "a notable good fellow—as his great red nose, full of pimples, did give testimony." He served both King and Parliament in the civil war of the seventeenth century, and each alike got into his debt by neglecting quarter day. "Wantinge his M'ties pay full xvi. monethes," said he, "I have pawned and sold what I had." The "nose" must have suffered martyrdom; but the gay old cavalier "made himseife merrie with a mischeife" which would have "made some men mad;" and setting forth his needy plight to the Government in "a pleasant versifying veine," he describes himself as

The great commander of the gormorants,
The geese and ganders of these hallowed lands,
Where Lindisfarne and Holy Iland stands:—

closing his petition to the Crown with the benediction:

May that greate God that houlds the Devell in fetters,
Blesse good King Charles, myseife, and you my debtors.

With these materials, and the aid of a little imagination, the reader may summon "Robin Rugg" before him, with his "great red nose."]

The CHAIRMAN said, the kindness of his friend Mr. Clayton had led him to confer a compliment that ought not to have had precedence over the toast which he now proposed to give. They were honoured that day with the company of a gentleman who had served Her Majesty on the wave; and he would now

call upon the assembly to drink the health of "The Army and Navy," coupled with the name of Mr. Lilburn. (Cheers.)

Mr. LILBURN responded, and expressed his regret that archaeological visits to Holy Island were so few and far between.

The CHAIRMAN said, they must never separate without drinking a toast which must be considered as the toast of the day — "Prosperity to the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries." (Applause.) Although the weather had proved unfavourable for their present country meeting, they had been enabled to add to their stores of information, and were especially indebted to Mr. Salvin for explaining the details of the church and priory. He was sorry that Mr. Raine was not also present. In a communication which he had received from that gentleman, he begged him to express his regret to the members that severe indisposition must deprive him of the pleasure of being with them. He was happy, however, that they were not deprived of the satisfaction of Mr. Clayton's company — a gentleman to whom they owed great obligations, and whose name, on the list of their Vice-Presidents, conferred so much lustre on the society. With the name of Mr. Clayton he would give "Long Life and Prosperity to the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries." (Cheers.)

Mr. CLAYTON returned thanks, and proposed the health of Dr. Bruce, their Junior Secretary, whose labours had exalted and extended the fame of the society, and who would add to their laurels by further triumphs in the literature of archæology. (Cheers.)

Dr. BRUCE, when he had returned thanks, and paid due honour to the memory of antiquaries into whose labours he had entered, referred to the recent visit of the Sussex Archæological Society to Normandy. He had the pleasure of participating in the excursion, and of visiting several of the museums of France. He found, there, Roman remains in great perfection — remains of Roman luxury with which they had nothing in the Castle of Newcastle to compare; but in literary wealth — in inscribed Roman stones — no French museum was so rich as their own. What they wanted most was room — accommodation for their treasures — space for the exhibition of them to advantage. In the towns of France there were spacious libraries and museums open to the public, which were an honour to the nation, and presented features which might be copied at home with advantage. At Dieppe he had the pleasure of meeting that distinguished archæologist, the Abbe Cochet, who was familiar with the labours of the Newcastle Society, and, in speaking

of it, exclaimed with animation, "Une Société tres active! tres ardente!! tres bonne!!!" (Laughter and applause.) It was pleasant to hear the oldest of the provincial Societies of Antiquaries of the kingdom thus spoken of abroad; and now, again thanking the company for the kind manner in which his health had been drunk, he would only add an expression of pity for absent members, who had been deterred by the storm from attending this most agreeable meeting. (Applause.)

The CHAIRMAN proposed, in complimentary terms, the health of Mr. Salvin, (who returned thanks).

The CHAIRMAN said, there was one member of their society who took a warm interest in the preservation of the priory, and to whom it was greatly owing that the works carried on with that object had been undertaken. He referred to the noble Patron, His Grace the Duke of Northumberland—whose health he had now the honour to propose. (Prolonged cheers.)

The CHAIRMAN said, it was but seldom that a public body took in hand such works as the conservation of the priory of Lindisfarne. It was the more honourable, therefore, to Her Majesty's Commissioners of Woods and Forests, that so commendable a project had been undertaken at their expense. It did them infinite credit; and, from the enlightened and liberal spirit which they had manifested, he had no doubt they would enlarge the grant, and enable Mr. Salvin to complete the work.

Dr. BRUCE suggested that a memorial should be sent to the Board on the subject; and the CHAIRMAN thought the suggestion worthy of consideration by the society.

Mr. CLAYTON, as one of the oldest members of the society, had, he said, a lively recollection of one amongst them now no more, who was distinguished by his great learning, sagacity, and industry. He was now gone; but he had left behind him a son, who was present at this table, and also a member of their society. He was happy to see the son of the Rev. John Hodgson (applause) taking an interest in antiquarian pursuits. The pursuit—the successful pursuit—of commerce, had not left him leisure for those studies which occupied so much of the attention of the deceased. But he was one of their members—he took an interest in antiquarian research—and, as the worthy son of a worthy sire, he had great pleasure in proposing the very good health of Mr. Wellington Hodgson. (Cheers.)

Mr. HOBSON returned thanks. If anything were needed to enhance the pleasure which he already experienced as a member of the present company, it had amply been supplied by the kind assurance that his

late respected father still lived in the grateful memory of the society. (Applause.)

The CHAIRMAN alluded to the writings of Mr. Raine—the author of one of the most interesting books that ever illustrated archæological history—and proposed the health, the better health, of the reverend gentleman. (Cheers.)

Dr. BRUCE remarked, that the first volume of Mr. Raine's "Memoirs of the Rev. John Hodgson" was announced for publication in August. With such a subject and such a biographer, the book must necessarily be one of great interest and value; and it would no doubt be eagerly sought after—more especially by antiquaries. The time was at hand (the Doctor continued) when the company must break up, and set their faces homewards. He would therefore propose the parting toast—with congratulations to the members on the success of this, their third country meeting. They had visited the Roman Wall—they had assembled on the field of Neville's Cross—and now they had journeyed to this Holy Land. He thought they could not do better than continue these excursions, so extremely agreeable, and so full of interest and information. It was originally proposed that Bamburgh Castle should be combined with Holy Island in the present year; but Bamburgh and the Isle, it was finally decided, were each sufficient for a day; and next year, perhaps, they might make Bamburgh their place of meeting. To their next merry meeting—merry and wise—whether at Bamburgh or elsewhere—let them now drink—and then depart for home.

The toast was drunk with cheers; leave was taken of Governor Boak and his "dainty tort;" the company clambered into their vehicles; and soon they were jolting onward to the close of this *magna carta* meeting of the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries. The mainland was gained—the train was caught—members dropped off by the way—and the residue reached Newcastle by half-past 8 o'clock, damp, but delighted with the transactions of the day.

There was but one blot—the absence, to wit, of an appropriate paper from some competent pen. Another year, we hope, this omission will not occur.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

Vol. I.

1857.

No. 31.

THE monthly meeting was held on Wednesday August 5, at the Castle of Newcastle, (JOHN HODGSON HINDE, Esq., V.P., in the chair).

Dr. CHARLTON read the minutes.

The Rev. Richard Croft, of Hillingdon, Essex, (formerly of Hartburn, Northumberland,) was elected a member of the Society.

The CHAIRMAN called attention to the donations of the month, including two noble parts, or volumes, of the *Archæologia* of the Society of Antiquaries in London; the "Canadian Journal of Industry, Science, and Art;" Proceedings of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club; and the Transactions of the Kilkenny Archæological Society — "one (said the Chairman) of the most industrious of all the archæological societies."

Dr. CHARLTON: I know none that surpasses it.

ARCHÆOLOGIA ALIANA.

Part VI. of the *Archæologia Aliana*, edited by Mr. Hylton Longstaffe, of Gateshead, lay upon the table. Sustaining the character for punctuality which has been won by the "New Series," it made its appearance on Saturday, the 1st of August, setting an example which comets and other periodicals may copy to advantage. Its contents are:—

Roll of Prayers belonging to Henry VIII. when Prince.—

(Dr. Charlton.)

Leaden Box and Crosses from Richmond.—(Ditto.)

Umbo of a Roman Shield found near Matfen.—(Ditto.)

Banner and Cross of St. Cuthbert, with engraving.—(By the Editor.)

St. Cuthbert's Ring, with engraving.—(Very Rev. Monsignore Eyre.)

Tenures of Middleton St. George, and some Account of the House of Killinghall, with engraving.—(By the Editor.)

Bishop Beck's Charter of Lands at Nettleworth.—(Ditto.)

The Killinghall paper connects with the county of Durham that famous Lord Mayor of London, the first (and last) to apply the mace (no "bauble" in his hands) to knocking a man down and quelling an

insurrection. Here, too, we have an illustration of the old adage, "The jointured widow long survives." Widow Dodsworth, born about 1598, was "snapped up" by Colonel Chaytor, an impoverished loyalist, to keep himself alive. But she could not ward off from her lord the stroke of death for ever; and the month of October, 1664, found her again in weeds:—full of years (being aged 65), and full, also, of means. The century came to an end, and still the old lady was chargeable on the Croft estate—while the head of the house of Chaytor, the poor baronet of Fleet prison, was pawning and redeeming "an old ancestral ring," which he called "Old Clervaux." In 1703, having lived in three centuries, she thought it time to make her will, though still in "health of body, and of sound, good, and perfect memory;" and five months thereafter she died—no doubt strengthening thereby the superstition that will-making shortens the testator's days. Widow Chaytor would have proved an awkward bride for the French lover who, some short time ago, being bound by will to marry before a certain day, and not to marry the girl he loved, married an old lady of 85, that he might soon be at liberty to make a more pleasant match. Mrs. Chaytor would have made an old maid of the waiting sweet-heart.

WILL OF LADY JULIA BLACKETT.

Dr. CHARLTON read a copy of a will made by Lady Blackett early in the eighteenth century, with prefatory notes by Sir Walter Calverley Trevelyan, Bart., of Wallington:—

Julia, only daughter of Sir Christopher Conyers, of Horden, Durham, in 1684 married Sir William Blackett, Bart., of Newcastle and Wallington. He died in 1705, and she remarried with Sir William Thomson, Recorder of London, and one of the Barons of the Exchequer. Her mother was Julia, daughter of Richard Viscount Lumley.

Her eldest daughter, Julia, married, 1706, Sir William Calverley, of Calverley, and was mother of Sir Walter Calverley Blackett, of Wallington, (grandson, Walter Calverley, of this will). His daughter Julia (granddaughter, Julia Calverley,) married, 1733, Sir George Trevelyan, of Nettlecombe.

Her fifth daughter, Isabella, in 1743, married David, Earl of Buchan.

Her youngest daughter, Anne, married, first, John Trenchard, Esq., of Abbots Leigh, Somerset; and, secondly, Thomas Gordon, Esq., translator of Tacitus, &c., and joint-author with his friend Trenchard of *Cato's Letters*, &c.

Her fourth daughter, Frances, married, 1729, the Hon. Robert Bruce, eldest son of Charles, Lord Bruce.

Her second daughter, Elizabeth, married William Marshall, Esq., eldest son of Sir John Marshall, Knight, of Reavley, Huntingdon.

It appears from this will that the testator bore the name

of her first husband after her second marriage, unless it should be a mistake of the transcriber of this, an old copy, on paper; but the name *Julia Blackett* being repeated in the attestation of the witnesses, would show that this could not be the case.

Wallington, July 9, 1857.

W. C. TREVELYAN.

(COPY.)

In the name of God, Amen, I make this my last will and testament.

First, I make my husband, Sir William Thomson, sole executor thereof, to whome I devise all my estate, real and personall, whatever, except the legacys following, viz. :—

I devise to my daughter Calverley all my gold in my gold purse imbroyderd with pearle. I all so give her my gilt cup and salver, my nett bed, my first wedding ring, my dear mother's wedding ring, and my grandmother Lumley's wedding ring sett with diamonds, and all the toys belonging to my watch, and my eaglestone.

To my grandson Wallter Calverley I give my gold watch.

To my granddaughter Julia Calverley I give my diamond earrings with French pearle drops; and my gold chain for my watch, with hookes to it for toys.

I devise to my daughter Isabella Blackett my best diamond earrings and necklace, with the diamond buckle to buckle it; as also my pearle necklace, my gold chain and hoke for my watch, my gold snuff-box, and my common prayer-book with gold clasps and plates, my gold cup, my silver philligrine cabenett and perfumeing pan, my tow (two) glass with silver frames, and my two silver soonces, and my three dozen silver counters in a silver box, and my diamond buckle for my girdle, she paying my husband, Sir William Thompson, five hundred pounds out of it in a year after my death; and in case shee should not accept this my devise, then my diamond necklace to be sold for the payment of the monny, and the overplus to go to my daughter Isabella, if any such should be.

I give to my daughter Trenchard my tow diamond buckles and taggs I wear upon my stays.

In witness whereof I have hereunto sett my hand and scale this twelveth day of June, 1722.

JULIA BLACKETT.

Signd, sealed, and published, as the last will and testament of the said Julia Blackett, in our presance, and signed by us in her presance.

MARGARET BATES.

ANN AUSTON.

CHRIS. CAMPLIN.

I give to my daughter Frances Blackett my diamond earrings with four diamonds each, my diamond crosse and colong.

And to my daughter Marshall my amathist ring sett round with diamonds, in remembrance of me.

To my niece Fanny Shuckburgh I give my topaz earrings and desire my daughter Bell may have my books.

THE BEWCASTLE RUNES.

Dr. CHARLTON read a note from Mr. J. T. Hoyle, of Newcastle, to Dr. Bruce, enclosing a letter by Mr. A. B. Seton on the Bewcastle Runes. Mr. Seton, by

descent a Scot and birth a Swede, was present in 1792 at the ball where Gustavus was assassinated by Ankerström. His letter, which Dr. Charlton read, was learned and ingenious, but has been superseded by modern research. It led to a short conversation on the Bewcastle Cross, and to a joke or two on the recent controversy thereon, and on the Rev. Mr. Maughan's latest pamphlet.

REV. JOHN HORSLEY.

The Rev. E. H. ADAMSON, reverting to the inquiries of a former meeting into the survivors of Mr. Horsley, stated that Cave's map of Northumberland, as he had lately observed, was published for the benefit of the "numerous family" of the deceased.

Some other matters were brought under notice, and the meeting broke up.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

VOL. I.

1857.

No. 32.

THE monthly meeting was held on Wednesday, the 2d of September, at the Castle of Newcastle, (JOHN HODGSON HINDE, Esq., V.P., in the chair).

Dr. CHARLTON read the minutes.

The "Canadian Journal," and the Transactions of the Kilkenny Archæological Society, were laid on the table as donations.

THE ABBE COCHET.

On the nomination of Dr. BRUCE, seconded by JOHN FENWICK, Esq., the Abbe Cochet, of Dieppe, was elected an honorary member; and in further acknowledgement of his services to archæology, it was resolved that he be presented with the Transactions of the Society (new series) from the commencement.

The CHAIRMAN said, the membership of the Abbe Cochet would confer lustre on their Society.

Mr. FENWICK: He is one of the best men in France.

HISTORY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

The CHAIRMAN stated that Messrs. Pigg, the Society's printers, had placed on the table 112 pages of the continuation of the late Mr. Hodgson's History of Northumberland, comprising a valuable paper by Dr. Bruce on the Roman Wall. It might be too much to say that he had settled the question as to the builder of the Wall; but a majority of the members of that Society would probably accept the Doctor's decision.

Mr. FENWICK: According to the rules of evidence, he has settled the question to demonstration.

Dr. BRUCE remarked, that the better half of the portion now printed was by the Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN: The heavier half, I admit, (Laughter.)

THE ROMAN WALL.

Dr. BRUCE presented to the Society an inscribed stone, given to him by Mrs. Brumell, of Newcastle, (formerly of the Chapel Farm, Rosehill). It bore this inscription:—

N E R V A N
 A N O . H A D R I A ...
 A U G .

L E G . X X . V . V

(Nerva Nepoti, Trajano Hadriano Augusto, Legio Viceaima, Valens, Victrix.—To Trajanus Hadrianus Augustus, Grandson of Nerva, by the Twentieth Legion, Valiant and Victorious.)

Also, from Mr. J. T. Bold, of Newcastle, a coin of the Emperor Nerva, found at Bankhead, Cumberland, on the line of the Roman Wall.

WAS GATESHEAD A GREEK STATION?

Dr. BRUCE exhibited a Greek coin, which had been brought to Mr. Young, the silversmith, with a statement that it had been picked up in Gateshead. (Laughter.) There was some reason to suppose, however that it had come from the Crimea.

The CHAIRMAN: O, dear! I thought we were going to have Gateshead elevated into a Greek station. (Laughter.)

COMBE (OR CATM) CRAG.

Dr. BRUCE laid on the table a drawing made by Mr. Mossman, the artist, of the Roman inscription on Combe Crag. He had requested Mr. Mossman to make an exact copy, which the members could examine, and also an impression of an engraving made therefrom.

The copy was compared with the Rev. John Maughan's woodcut, given in his recent pamphlet; and the resemblance between the two was certainly not striking.

One of the members was led to state that he was recently in the neighbourhood of Bewcastle, and looked in, to see the famous Bunio Cross, which was painted by Mr. White's friend. (Laughter; and an exclamation from Mr. White—"My friend!") The Cross, he said, had received a second coat of paint, of a puce colour, over its former covering of blue—(flue-blue, such as carts are painted with); and as those portions of the pillar which were not inscribed had been spared by the brush, it had a strange, motley aspect.

QUEEN ELIZABETH'S CUP.

Mr. FENWICK reminded the members of the story of Queen Elizabeth's ring, given to the Earl of Essex, and afterwards withheld from her by the Countess of Nottingham. He then exhibited a porcelain cup, pure white, with raised flowers (like the Hawthorn or Forget-me-not); and stated that this cup, which had come into his possession by gift, was sent by Elizabeth to Essex in the Tower. He received from it the sacrament of the Lord's Supper on the morning of his execution; and subsequently it was given by

the Queen to the Countess of Tyroconnel, ancestress of the Kingsland family. Mr. Fenwick traced the cup from the royal donor down to himself; and it was examined by the members with curious interest, not unmingled with a shade of doubt.

SHAKSPERE'S TOMB.

Mr. ROBERT WHITE, who has recently visited Stratford and its church, exhibited rubbings of the Shakspeare inscriptions.

LUMLEY LETTERS, ETC.

Mr. HYLTON LONGSTAFFE read some "Lumley Letters," with other curious papers, communicated by Mr. Trueman, of Durham.

1. The first, dated December 1, 1709, and signed "Scarborough," (Lord Lumley of the Revolution, who occurs in Macaulay,) was addressed by his lordship (Richard) to Mr. Ralph Gowland, attorney, Durham. It contained a statement that "Lord Lumley" (Henry, Lord Viscount Lumley), "the night after the battle" (Malplaquet?), "was commanded out of his bed to assist at the buriall of the dead bodies, where he got a violent fever, which turned to a quarterne ague; but I hope that by the care of Doctor Garth" (Sir Samuel, author of *The Dispensary*), "who is his physitian, he will have noe more of it." Lord Henry died of smallpox, July 24, 1710, in his father's lifetime. Richard Lord Lumley was lord-lieutenant and vice-admiral of both Durham and Northumberland, and the last of his race who bore such offices or had much connection with the county-palatine.

2. A letter from Mr. Thomas Maddison, Newcastle, to Mr. Ralph Gowland, October 21, 1745, relating to "the unhappy troubles in the North," and "those rebellious, desperate wretches." "10,000 fighting men"—"rebels"—at Edinburgh. "Lord Lowdon at the head of 6,000 well-appointed clans." "Only General Howard's regiment"—"which," says Maddison, "is thin"—"landed at Shields." "About seven more transports at the bar—the rest expected soon: they separated last Fryday in thick weather. Howard's regiment are the old Buffs, and came here yesterday from Shields. One of them taking a piece of candle to bed with (him) last night, the landlord refused his having it, which the soldier still kept. Upon this, the landlord made complaint to three Dutch soldiers, who came down from their chamber, and cut him desperately with their swords. The landlord is sent to Newgate, and the Dutch soldiers to the guard." Endorsed:—"Transports at the bar only five." This letter (observed Mr. L.) contained some facts not known to our local histories.

3. A letter to Mr. Gowland from the Hon. James

Lumley, (son of the writer of No. 1) :—the “Jemmy Lumley” of Walpole the scandalmonger, who says of him :— “He has had an assembly, and he would write all the cards himself; and every one of them was to desire he’s company and she’s company, with other pieces of curious orthography.” The orthography of the letter to Gowland is not much amiss.

4. A report to the Crown, by Attorney-General Willea, June 11, 1735, on the pitmen’s strike at Newbottle, 1734. — John Nesham, Gent., Sunderland, with John Hilton, Esq., of Hilton Castle, (Baron Hilton,) had hired several pitmen, in July, 1733, to work at Newbottle colliery. In February following, they struck; and at the end of a fortnight of disorder, Nesham, with others, went to the colliery to appease the men. He found “near 300 persons with great clubbs,” who “threw of their cloths and violently assaulted him, and the persons with him, without provocation.” A collision ensued, in which “John Grey, then of Lumley,” a leader of the pitmen, was mortally shot. The quarrel arose about the coal corves, which the ringleaders said were too large; and they would neither work themselves, nor would they allow others to work, but kept possession of the colliery, demanding their terms, and a guinea per man for loss of time. Lumley Castle was first named as the scene of conference, but the pitmen would meet Nesham nowhere else than at the colliery, and they there beat both himself and his friends. On Grey’s death, Nesham petitioned the Crown for pardon; and Willea, reporting on the petition, advised His Majesty (George II.) to grant its prayer. Mr. L. remarked that our local historians were silent as to this strike and fatal collision. The complaint as to the corves appears to have been unfounded.

5. Letters by George Washington and others, respecting the estate of Coll. Thomas Colvill, deceased, under whose will the General was an executor. The testator was related to the Colvilles of Whitehouse, Gateshead; one of whom, butcher and hostman of Newcastle, purchased the property, and died in 1750, aged 105. Mention is made in the correspondence of Lord Tankerville — Camilla Colville, daughter of the patriarchal hostman, having captivated Viscount Ossulston at an assize-ball in Newcastle, and married him after a romantic courtship — becoming in due course Countess of Tankerville. One of the most amusing letters in the series is by Sir William Appleby, a “Peg Nicholson Knight,” who does not hesitate to call the President of the United States a knave — “the modern Fabius in war as in executorships.” Sir William’s letter (which gave rise to much laughter)

abounds with passages as ferocious in *italics* as any of the paragraphs of the late John Wilson Croker. The opinion of the meeting, however, despite the emphasized abuse of the worshipful knight, went in favour of General Washington. Sir William, when the royal sword had been laid upon his shoulders, refused to pay the heralds' fees, saying "they might do what they chose—they could not unknight him."

6. A letter from Mrs. Best to Mr. Maynard, solicitor, Durham, dated Retford, July 16, 1802. Her husband, John, was about to set out for Durham by coach, seemingly to vote in the city election of that year; and, like a prudent wife as she was, she wrote, privately, to Mr. Maynard, "to represent that her husband, tho' a sober man, yet, on so popular a business, may probably be induced to *exceed his usual sobriety*." So, as "a small portion of extra liquour had a dangerous effect on him, as it intierly took from him the command of his legs, and rendered him unable to support or guide himself," she begged Mr. M. to take care of him, and keep him from excess. "I have presumed to write this," said his faithful spouse, "unknown to *him*, as he might depend too much on his own resolutions, to think this precaution necessary." Whether or not the precaution served its wifely purpose, does not appear.

7. Draft of an act (temp. George II.) for making the Wear navigable from the sea to the city of Durham, (communicated by Mr. John Ventress, of Newcastle). The cathedral-town of Durham was ambitious, like the cathedral-town of Hexham, of becoming a seaport; but neither of them prospered in the enterprise. The Chairman stated that the minutes of the Court of Quarter Sessions in Northumberland contained an order calling upon the County Members to bring in a bill for rendering the Tyne navigable to Hexham. (Laughter.)

8. With reference to the letter of Mrs. Sarah Addison, to her brother, Mr. Washington Smirk, of Butterknowle colliery, on their descent from Hannah Washington, niece of the General, formerly read, Mr. Longstaffe, by examination of the register, had authenticated the marriage of Hannah, at Washington, May 22, 1780, with Edward Smirk, whose mother was aunt of Mr. Ralph Wylam, of Gateshead. Mr. Wylam states that it was said in the family that his aunt, when she got married, "pleased her eye and grieved her heart."—Miss Washington, said Mr. Longstaffe, signed the record of her marriage with her "mark."—The Chairman: A little tremulous, perhaps, and unequal to the effort of writing her name. (Laughter.) Mr. Longstaffe was inclined to think, as the result of his in-

quiries, that Mrs. Addison was correct as to a relationship between her ancestors and the General; though possibly mistaken as to the name of her grandfather or the precise degree of kindred.

When Mr. Longstaffe had closed his interesting and amusing budget, the remark was made that Mr. Trueman, of Durham, promised to be a valuable member of the Society.

THE ANGLO-SAXONS.

Dr. CHARLTON brought before the meeting a paper of great research, by the Rev. D. Haigh, of Erdington, near Birmingham, on the Coming of the Teutonic Tribes into Britain, showing that their first settlement was made while yet the Romans were in occupation of the country, although Anglo-Saxon history begins with the arrival of Hengist and Horsa.

The CHAIRMAN observed, when Dr. Charlton had closed, that the very learned author of the paper seemed to give more weight to Geoffrey of Monmouth and Boece than was commonly accorded to them. They were not generally accepted as historical authorities.

Mr. LONGSTAFFE: One of his objects is to show that they are deserving of more credit than they commonly receive.

Dr. CHARLTON: And this he endeavours to do by exhibiting their agreement with more orthodox authorities.

The CHAIRMAN: Such agreements may prove no more than that they built upon the foundations laid by writers who were content to state no more than they were authorized in doing, while Geoffrey of Monmouth and Boece drew upon their vivid imaginations for the filling-out of the superstructure.

Mr. ABBOTT (Darlington) questioned the existence of those mythical immigrants, Hengist and Horsa.

GOLDINGHAM PRIORY.

The Very Rev. Mons. EYRE read the following letter from Mr. Evans, an intelligent house-decorator, who amuses his leisure with photography, &c. :—

Berwick-upon-Tweed, 1st July, 1857.

REV. SIR,—I received your letter, and also the newspaper sent by you, for which I thank you. It gives me some pleasure to think that the information in my letter was somewhat acceptable to you.

I might have added, at the time, that there was found in the coffin of Prior Ernald a rod, or stick, about 2ft. 4in. long. It was lying above the covering. It was a piece of coarse (I think) hazel stick, about the thickness of a man's finger. It broke into fragments with the least handling. There had also been shoes or sandals on the feet; and a sole of one was taken out and examined. It was the half-sole, or front part; and there was with it a strengthening piece along the edge, just what shoemakers of the present day use, and call the welt; and the stitching along both was

very regular, and would have done no discredit to a cord-wainer of the present day. It was put back into the coffin before closing it.

Amongst the rubbish which the men had thrown aside, some bits of stone were found, with letters on them; and a strict search being made, as much of the top covering slab of the other coffin was discovered as, when put together, makes it, as was conjectured, the coffin of another Prior—viz., Radulf. It is said at Coldingham that he succeeded Ernald, and lived only about a year. I suppose that Prior Melsomby would then follow Radulf.

I little expected that my letter to you would have obtained, or was deserving of such publicity. I felt somewhat ashamed when I read it in print.

I see that Mr. Raine remarks that it was not expected that stone coffins were older—(at least those with a part cut out for the head and shoulders—and I never saw a stone coffin but it was so)—than the time of Edward I.; yet antiquaries as well as other folk jump to conclusions sometimes very hastily. (Laughter.) These coffins of Ernald and Radulf are without doubt genuine stone coffins; but we must take into consideration that stone for such a purpose is not to be had near Coldingham. I am not sure there is any freestone or sandstone in the whole parish. Therefore, the masons being in this strait, would have to do the next thing possible, and build a stone coffin with such means as they had at hand. There has even been some fragments of carving used in the two coffins mentioned above, which shows that they used what they could lay hold of. The masons at Coldingham say that all the stone for the church has been brought from a place called St. Helen's; and that must be many miles from Coldingham. I believe it will be in Cockburnspath parish. It would be all to bring over Coldingham Moor—a very rough road even at this day. There has one stone coffin made of an entire stone been found. It is, however, very much broken.

There is part of some walls laid bare, which, from time immemorial, have gone by the name of Eggar's Wa's (Edgar's Walls). It is about 30 or 40 yards to the south of the present kirk. It is built of whinstone, about 3 feet thick; and there have been three entrances or doorways down into it, as it is on a lower plane than the kirk. The doorways have freestone facings, and the steps are freestone. There are also half columns along the wall of freestone, and on the angle that remains are remnants of the corbel and groining rib (freestone). From these half columns the groining of the roof has sprung. What can it have been applied to? Has it been the refectory? They have not cleared away enough of the soil to judge of its size.

I attempted to take a photograph of the inside of the kirk, but the want of light was sore against me. I do not know whether it will print in a satisfactory way. If it does, and you will have one, I will have pleasure in sending it; but I will not get the time at present to attempt it.

I got a small bit of the stick which was found in Ernald's coffin, and also a small bit of the material in which the body had been wrapped.

I dare say that you will be now sick of my long rigmarole (laughter), which please excuse; and

I remain, Sir, yours devotedly,

Very Rev. Charles Eyre, Newcastle.

J. D. EVANS.

The letter was accompanied by rough sketches of the coffins.

Mr. LONGSTAFFE said, if accurate drawings could be got, it might be well to have them engraved for the Transactions.

The customary votes to donors, contributors, and Chairman were passed, and the meeting broke up.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

VOL. I.

1857.

No. 33.

THE monthly meeting was held, not (as usual) on Wednesday, but on Thursday, October 8, the former being Fast Day.

MATTHEW WHEATLEY, Esq., was called to the chair.

Dr. BRUCE read the minutes; and then produced a note from the Abbe Cochet, of Dieppe, acknowledging with grateful warmth the honour conferred upon him by the members, when they made him one of their body by election. "The details which you do not give," the gratified Abbé writes, "the *Gateshead Observer* supplies, and they go right to my heart. I cannot too earnestly beseech you to present my best thanks to my new *confreres* for the very gracious way in which they have done the matter."

THE ESSEX CUP.

Mr. HYLTON LONGSTAFFE stated, that having been recently in London, he had some conversation with Mr. Franks, of the British Museum, on the subject of the cup which had recently come into the possession of their Treasurer, Mr. Fenwick. The members would recollect that the cup, as Mr. Fenwick had fair reason to believe, had been sent to the Earl of Essex in the Tower, by Queen Elizabeth; that from this cup, on the eve of his execution, he received the sacrament; that it was subsequently given by the Queen to the Countess of Tyrconnel; and that it descended from her, through a known channel, to its present possessor. Mr. Franks, on hearing the cup described, said there could be little doubt as to its being of the period of Elizabeth—a circumstance that certainly favoured the tradition. As to the truth of the story, Mr. Franks, of course, could neither speak one way or another; but Mr. Fenwick might think himself fortunate in at least possessing a fine sample of the porcelain imported at an early period to this country.

MEDIÆVAL SEALS.

Mr. LONGSTAFFE exhibited impressions of the signets of Richard Neville, the great Earl of Warwick, "the

kingmaker," and of Thomas Percy, Lord Egremont, from a deed of 1454, in the possession of J. J. Howard, Esq., of Blackheath. The seal of Neville contains his "rampant bear chained to the ragged staff," immortalized by Shakspeare as "my father's badge, old Neville's crest," but really that of Beauchamp. That of Percy presents a sitting lion with the family crescent round its neck, torque-wise — the motto apparently a translation of the famous *Esperance*, "Iett (yet) hope," or "Iell hope." These were accompanied by a beautiful little signet of Henry Wentworth the elder, 8 Edward IV., the device being a single lion's head, with foliage. Mr. Longstaffe added, that he had lately inspected the inquest after the death of Ralph Neville, the great Earl of Westmoreland, dated 4 Henry VI., and found that his house in Westgate, Newcastle, now occupied by the buildings of the Literary and Philosophical Society, was termed "Nevil's Inn."

MERCHANTS' MARKS, ETC.

Mr. JOHN VENTRESS exhibited two rubbings. The first was of a stone in the north transept of St. Andrew's church, Newcastle, laid in the floor. The initials were "R.C." (the "C." imperfect), and "E.C.;" with a figure of a barrel, and also of a hoop (or a bird's eye view of a vat).

Mr. LONGSTAFFE said, Mr. Howard, of London, who took great interest in the subject of merchants' marks, had seen Mr. Ventress's rubbing, and spoke of it as a remarkable example. Mr. Howard had a collection of such marks, the oldest of which dated as far back as 1280.

Mr. VENTRESS called attention to his second rubbing. It was of a stone built into the cooperage of Walker, Parker, & Co., over a doorway fronting the Tyne at Elswick. The letters "T.R." (formed into a cipher) were above the letter "M.;" and alongside of these initials, on the right, was a large "W." All these letters were on a shield—over which was the date "xv.—1388.—Mar." The "3" was distinctly cut, but he suspected that "5" was the original figure.

ALNWICK CASTLE MUSEUM.

Dr. BRUCE exhibited a series of coloured drawings, by Mr. David Mossman, the Newcastle artist, of objects comprised in the Duke of Northumberland's museum at Alnwick.

Exquisitely executed, these drawings were examined with great interest; and they led to a conversation on His Grace's liberal and friendly offer to the Society of a collection of Roman altars and other remains. Dr. BRUCE stated, that the Duke, when he made the offer, stipulated that, within a given time, provision should

be made for the proper reception and exhibition of his contributions ; and when last he saw His Grace, he kindly enlarged the period to the commencement of 1858, expressed a hope that by that time the Society would be able to accept them. (Applause.) The Doctor added, that he had lately been to Wallington, where he saw the saloon formed by Sir Walter Trevelyan from a court-yard. It was lighted from above, and he was struck with the suitableness of such a room for the purposes of a museum.

After a little more conversation the subject dropped.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

Dr. BRUCE read (in part) a note from Mr. Roach Smith, stating that his friend Mr. Rolfe, of Sandwich, had recently sold his museum, which was rich in Saxon antiquities, to Mr. Meyer, of Liverpool, making the third collection of British antiquities which had gone past the British Museum, since the resolution of the trustees to reject the Faussett collection. (Hear, hear.)

Thanks were voted to the Chairman, and the proceedings of the meeting came to a close.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

VOL. I.

1857.

No. 34.

THE November meeting was held on Wednesday, the 4th, in the Castle of Newcastle, (JOHN FENWICK, Esq., Treasurer, in the chair).

Dr. CHARLTON read the minutes, and announced donations:—Transactions of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire and the Kilkenny Archaeological Society; also, from John Hodgson Hinde, Esq., V.P., the Coal Factors' Weekly List of Prices, 1760-64, (manuscript).

On the motion of Mr. KELL, seconded by Dr. BRUCE, it was resolved that the Transactions of the Society be presented, in future, to the Cheshire and Lincolnshire Archaeological Societies.

RELIC OF OUR FOREMOTHERS.

Dr. CHARLTON presented, from Mr. Craster, a rusty vessel, apparently a chafing dish, which had been found in an old house in Newcastle.

It was with such perforated furnaces that a desiderated temperature was maintained in the days of hoops; and a whisper went round the Castle walls that they may again come in with crinoline.

ARCHÆOLOGIA MELIANA.

The CHAIRMAN laid on the table the November part of the *Archæologia*, and said it was greatly to the credit of the editor (Mr. Longstaffe) and the printers (Messrs. Pigg) that the work was invariably ready on the first day of the quarter.

Dr. BRUCE: This is the seventh part, and every part has appeared punctual to a day.

AN ANCIENT RING.

Mr. KELL exhibited a curious ring of silver or latten, which had been presented by a gentleman to a lady, and bore a religious inscription.

ANCIENT SEPULCHRAL REMAINS.

Dr. BRUCE read a paper by the Rector of Warkworth (Rev. W. Dunn), with illustrative drawings, on the discovery of certain ancient sepulchral remains at Ambie:—

In the middle of April last, about 50 yards N.E. of the

Cliff House, Amble, and about 20 yards from the end of what is called Warkworth South Pier, the pilots came upon a long upright stone, standing out of the shale to the height of twelve or fourteen inches, which had been laid bare by the recent heavy gales, but which, from its rude appearance, did not afford the idea of anything beyond a mere accidental tilting. Alongside this upright stone was a large unwrought slab, which, on being raised, was found to be the covering of a cist or sepulchral chamber containing a perfect skeleton. The figure was lying on its left side, with the head to the South-West, having the knees much doubled, and with the right arm thrown back. By its side stood an urn of unbaked clay. This urn, now in the Museum of the Duke of Northumberland, resembles in size and shape that which was found a few years since at Hawkhill, and which is preserved in the Museum of the Antiquarian Society of Newcastle. It contained a small quantity of dark earth.

Having given this general outline of the discovery, I shall proceed to offer such observations as I have been able to make, and have considered worth recording. I grieve to say that before the period of my visit the spoiler had been busy with these venerable remains. The skull had been broken up, the jaws smashed, every tooth appropriated, and the bones indiscriminately mingled, after many a century of undisturbed repose.

The cist or chamber containing the remains was composed of four slabs inserted edgewise in a cavity which appeared to have been dug out of the friable shale which lies upon the harder rock in this locality. It ranged South-East and North-West, and measured as follows:—Depth, 18½ inches; width, 26 inches; length at bottom, 4 feet; at top, 3ft. 4in.; the difference between the top and bottom measurements being accounted-for by the shrinking of the ends. The cavity in the shale was much larger than the cist, and the space between the slabs and the shale was closely filled-in with stones, roughly broken, commingled with earth and larger stones. The side slabs projected somewhat beyond the ends. The bottom of the cist was covered, to the depth of about half an inch, with dark, unctuous mould. Amongst the rubbish comprising the filling-up of the space above-mentioned, was found an angular piece of siliceous, probably an unfinished arrow-head; and in the South-West corner of the cist lay a large, smooth cobble stone, which, when considered in conjunction with the flint flake, the imagination may easily construe into the club of this ancient denizen of our shores. The slab which constituted the cover of the cist was of great size, and extended in every direction considerably beyond it; and the upright stone was set up, not at one of the ends, but along its length. It is remarkable that a close inspection of these stones gave no trace of chisel-marks in any part. In order that the cover might lie level, pieces of shale, flags, &c., were laid on the uprights which formed the cist, wherever an irregularity presented itself.

Within the memory of man, the rock ran out from this point for some yards into the sea at a considerable elevation; but the construction of a pier in the immediate neighbourhood has caused the removal of much of the stone, and the spray of our wild sea waves now dashes over the spot which for countless generations may have been

peacefully tenanted by these nameless bones. At the same time, it does not appear probable that at any period there has been at this particular point a very deep covering of the sand and bent which are found thick and rank upon the adjacent links.

The skull must have been very characteristic, having attracted general observation from the extraordinary lowness of the frontal region, the great development of the occipital portion of the head, and the width and length of the lower jaw from its anterior junction to the articulation of the temporal bone. One person observed that during life the man "must have measured as much to the top of his eyebrows as to the top of his head." The teeth are said to have been very beautiful and regular, and quite sound. With the exception of a front tooth, which was missing in the lower jaw, they were perfect. The thigh-bone measured 19½ inches, indicating a man of large size; whilst the porous internal organization of the bones gave probable evidence of comparative youth.

The urn is unbaked, of a light clay colour, and measures in height 8 inches, in depth 7½ inches, and in diameter 5½ inches. It is ornamented with zigzag scoring, alternating with dotted lines, and upright (and sometimes slanting) scorings, which appear to have been made with some rude instrument whilst the clay was moist. The scorings are continued over the edge of the rim. On being rather roughly seized by one of the men, it being expected that it contained treasure, a piece was broken off; but no material injury has been occasioned.

The stone found in the cist does not resemble any that one may pick up on the neighbouring shore, and attracted attention from its bearing no assignable relation to what I may call the masonry of the tomb. I have since learnt that stones are not unfrequently found in Teutonic graves on the Continent, and that recently a singular oval stone was found in a tumulus on Petersfield Heath.

It appears that, a few years ago, in the immediate proximity of the present discovery two or more tumuli were found which contained urns and bones; and flint arrow heads of elaborate finish have been occasionally met with. It is, therefore, every way likely that more of these curious and ancient tombs, with other records of an early and primitive race, long since, with all its customs and associations, passed away, will from time to time be brought to light.

Mr. KELL stated that, during the building of the piers, some years ago, he was sojourning in the neighbourhood, and at some distance from the site of the present discovery human remains were found on the removal of sand by the waves in a violent gale from the East.

Dr. BRUCE asked if they might assume the remains, recently discovered, to be those of an aboriginal inhabitant of the country? The urn was of unbaked clay. The only weapons contained within the cist were such as were used in the earliest state of society—a flint head, and a stone which Mr. Dunn was disposed to think might have been used as a club, but which,

it was quite as probable, had been a missile — the stone, possibly, which gave this early inhabitant of the island his deathblow. The teeth were sound and good, indicating that he had died in the prime of life. The body had probably been placed in the cist in the position that it was in when lifted off the battle-field. The vase, no doubt, contained some portion of the feast prepared on the occasion of his funeral.

NEWCASTLE IN BYGONE DAYS.

MR. CLAYTON read a letter from Mr. Ingham, M.P., dated November 2, saying :—

I intend to send to the Castle on Wednesday, before the meeting of the Antiquarian Society, an old painting of the Sandhill; and if you think it of any interest, I shall be glad if the Society will accept it. It was painted by Mr. Waters, one of whose sons I remember, at the beginning of the century, as a stationer in the Bigg-market. He was unmarried, but he had an elder brother, whose widow, according to my recollection, gave the painting to my father.

I believe all the principal figures are portraits. I heard several of them named, but there are only a few that I remember. The very tall person to the left was a Mr. Peacock or Pidcock. The old gentleman in the centre, whom the porter is addressing, cap-in-hand, was the father of Mr. Ralph Atkinson, Lord Eldon's cousin. The gentleman in red slippers, at the entrance of his house, was Mr. Wallace, the partner of Mr. Surtees, Lady Eldon's father; and these two portraits seem to fix the date as about the middle of last century. The man with a cloak under his arm, approaching Mr. Wallace, was Grieve the watchmaker; and I was told that the gentleman in drab, interposing between the squabbling fishwomen, was Mr. Snow Clayton; though the figure is so distant, that it was rather from some tradition of his kindly peacemaking qualities, than from any bodily resemblance, that the name is appropriated.

I rather think that Waters the son, whose widow had the painting, was a housepainter; but the father was only an amateur. Nevertheless, the effect of the morning light is well given; and the Guildhall clock shows the early habits of the time.

The Mr. Surtees named in the note, Mr. Clayton observed, was the founder of the well-known wine-house of Messrs. Surtees.

The CHAIRMAN said, he knew the Waters family very well. The house-painter was commonly known as "The General"—a nickname which he got from his use of the words "General Painter" on his sign. The bookseller fancied himself a poet, and, among other things, wrote a monody on the occasion of the Heaton Colliery inundation, of which he (the Chairman) remembered the lines :—

Thus the waters they did come,
Thus the pitmen they did run;
Thus the waters came so fast,
Thus the pitmen they o'erpast;
They went in on the 3d of May,
And they never came out till Christmas day.

(Great laughter.) His pen was ever ready, and he got great fame by his production of a couplet notorious in his day, running thus :—

When May's breezes fan the trees,
The cows' footsies goes on the Leazes.

(Renewed laughter.) John Wesley, when he visited Newcastle, sometimes preached from the stairs in front of the Exchange, painted by Mr. Waters ; and on one occasion, when he was mobbed by the fishwomen and others, Mrs. Bailes, a fishwife, caught him up in her arms—for the founder of the Wesleyan Society was not physically a giant)—and bore him safely away, crying to his persecutors, "Come and touch the little man, if you dare !" (Much laughter.)

ROMAN REMAINS.

Mr. CLAYTON read a note from the distinguished antiquary, Mr. Albert Way, dated Alnwick Castle, November 3, as follows .—

Since I had the gratification of visiting, under your kind guidance, the vestiges of *Æsica* and *Magna*, and some of the most interesting portions of the great Roman Barrier to the West of *Borcovicus*, and of testing with you the remarkable accuracy of the survey achieved, through the liberality of the Duke of Northumberland, by Mr. Maclauchlan, the concluding sheet of that grand survey has been completed by the engraver. It comprises the portion to the East of *Clunnum*, and the obscure vestiges of the station of *Pons Ælli*, which Mr. Maclauchlan has traced with the extreme caution and the skill which so difficult a feature of the survey demanded. I do not know whether he may have succeeded in establishing the limits of that station so as to decide beyond all question the precise position of that somewhat debateable ground ; but when the complete survey of the Wall shall have been brought before the antiquaries of Newcastle, as, through the munificence of their noble patron, it will very shortly be, I feel assured that there can be no division of opinion, either in regard to the high value of such a faithful memorial of the great work of Roman enterprise and daring in North Britain, or the grateful appreciation with which all antiquaries must regard this fresh result of that generous encouragement with which the Duke has been pleased to give a stimulus to archaeological researches.

A fresh evidence of that encouragement, which I feel assured will afford high gratification to you, has recently occurred in regard to the proposition for some time under consideration to collect all the scattered inscriptions of the Roman Wall, and form a volume comprising all the valuable evidence which they present, with faithful representations of all the important inscribed memorials, many of them almost inaccessible to the antiquary, in the private collections and remote places where these reliques of Roman times exist. The value of these inscriptions, I may observe, many of them having been made known through the works of Horsley and Hodgson and Dr. Bruce, has been recognized by antiquaries on the Continent ; and within the last month one of the most distinguished of French archaeologists

visited England for the special purpose of prosecuting the investigation of our inscriptions of the Roman age. I am informed that he stated that the inscriptions procured in this country present, comparatively, a greater amount of valuable historical evidence than he had found in the memorials of the same class in foreign parts. Another remarkable testimony to the interest of these inscriptions recently appeared in one of the publications of the Historical Society of France, in which one of the leading members of that learned body gave a detailed notice of the labours of Dr. Bruce regarding the Roman Wall, and more especially adverted to certain inscriptions of special interest which he had published. It is gratifying to have the assurance that the production of a *Corpus Inscriptionum* of the great Northern Barrier would be welcomed by Continental archaeologists with cordial appreciation.

It will be gratifying to the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle to know that their noble Patron has given most generous encouragement to the proposition of forming such a volume; and it will present a most valuable accompaniment to the survey of the Wall, which, by His Grace's liberality, will shortly be in their hands. To give full effect to the *Conspectus* of the inscriptions, a considerable expenditure must necessarily occur for the requisite illustrations; and I have the gratification of informing you that, through the kind generosity of your noble Patron, the illustration of this valuable work will be rendered as complete as can be desired.

The CHAIRMAN said, the facts disclosed in the letter were worthy of a nobleman who bore the great name of Percy.

Mr. CLAYTON: His Grace combines judgment with generosity—qualities which do not always go together.

Dr. BRUCE said, of the accuracy and beauty of the illustrations of the proposed work, the members of the Society could form a fair judgment, specimens of the drawings by Mr. Mossman having been exhibited at their last meeting.

The CHAIRMAN: They were most beautiful. I did not think, before, that we had got in Newcastle an artist capable of executing such drawings, every line and every letter being so minutely given.

Mr. CLAYTON: The book will prove an invaluable addition to our records of the Wall.

Dr. BRUCE observed, that it was to be published by this Society.

Mr. CLAYTON: And being edited by Dr. Bruce, it will be all that it should be.

Dr. BRUCE said, the moment was favourable for the execution of the work. They knew where the stones were. They had artists who could admirably execute the drawings and engravings. He (Dr. Bruce) would have the assistance of Mr. Clayton, who was born on the Wall, and might be regarded as the Hadrian of the district. Mr. Albert Way was at their elbow, and would render them valuable aid. And with the liberal

patronage of the Duke of Northumberland in addition, the work ought, indeed, to be satisfactorily brought out. If Horsley, who stood alone, had done so much by his individual labours — no one thinking of aiding him while he lived, though many protested what they intended to have done, after he was dead : — if Horsley did so much, unaided, what ought they to do, who were so rich in numbers, and assistance, and support, and patronage ?

Mr. Clayton was unanimously requested to write to Mr. Ingham and Mr. Way, conveying the cordial thanks of the Society for the kindnesses exhibited in their notes.

EXCURSION ALONG THE WALL.

The CHAIRMAN having stated that Dr. Bruce was engaged on a Handbook of the Wall,

Dr. BRUCE said, it had occurred to himself and others, that one of the best ways of manifesting their sense of the Duke's enlightened liberality in causing a survey of the Wall to be made, would be to invite the principal antiquaries of the kingdom to accompany the Society along the whole line of the Barrier, with Mr. M'Lauchlan's work in their hands — (The Chairman : And your Handbook) — the pilgrimage to close with some expressions of gratitude to His Grace. (Applause.)

THE SOCIETY'S MUSEUM.

Mr. SALVIN, the Duke's architect, who had been over the Castle of Newcastle during the day, now gave his opinion that there had formerly been a floor over the great hall, and that it would be quite legitimate to introduce a floor again, and so acquire a room, with a roof-light, to be used as a Museum.

COUNTRY MEETINGS.

Dr. BRUCE suggested that, having visited the field of Neville's Cross, they should also pay a visit to Flodden Field. He named the matter thus early, because the interest and value of the visit would be greatly enhanced by the reading of an illustrative paper ; and he hoped that Mr. Robert White, who had read them so admirable a history of the battle between the English and the Scots on the Red Hills of Durham, would also undertake to be the historian of the later (and, happily, the last) battle between the two countries. (App'ause.) The Doctor having alluded to Yeavinger Bell and other objects of interest which they should visit,

The CHAIRMAN seconded his appeal to Mr. White, and stated that Dr. Wilson, writing from Toronto, was in raptures with the History of the Battle of Otterburn.

Mr. CLAYTON : Yes ! he dubs Mr. White the Homer of the Borders. (Laughter.)

Mr. WHITE responded to the call made upon him, in terms which, we think we are entitled to say, may be interpreted into more Yes than No.

With some interesting statements by Mr. SALVIN as to the Early English church of Kirknewton, and by the Rev. Mr. FEATHERSTONHAUGH as to the church of Bywell St. Andrew's (supposed to have been one of Wulfrid's churches), the proceedings of an unusually-interesting meeting came to a close.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

VOL. I.

1857.

No. 34.

THE monthly meeting was held on Wednesday, December 2, in the Castle of Newcastle, (JOHN FENWICK, Esq., Treasurer, in the chair).

Dr. CHARLTON read the minutes, and laid donations on the table, viz. :—“An Essay on the Four Roman Ways,” by Dr. Edwin Guest, F.R.S., (from the Author); “Memorial of the Holders of Twenty-one Years’ Leases under the Corporation of Newcastle,” (from Mr. W. H. Brockett); and the Transactions of the Kilkeny Archæological Society, (from the Council).

OLD TYNE BRIDGE.

The CHAIRMAN called attention to the fact that a picture-dealer in Grainger-street had on sale Waters’s painting of Tyne Bridge after the Flood of 1771, with Sir Walter Blackett (at whose cost it was executed) looking on. If it could be got at a reasonable price, it might be well to purchase it, as a companion-picture to the view of the Guildhall, lately presented by Mr. Ingham, M.P.

No motion was made; and the subject, like the old bridge, dropped.

A PRÆLUCIFER RELIC.

Dr. CHARLTON exhibited what seemed to be an old gun-lock, and had been brought to him as such. It was, in fact, as the Doctor explained, a tinder-box—with a receptacle for matches. He presented it to the Society.

ROMAN REMAINS.

Dr. BRUCE, on the part of Mr. Milburn, exhibited several relics from Bremenium. Also, several further drawings of altars, &c., exquisitely executed by Mr. Mossman the artist, a resident of Newcastle, for the *Lapidarium* to be published by the Society. One of the Roman stones was a pig-trough—which, when inverted, presented the remains of an inscription on an altar dedicated to Jupiter! “To such base uses,” &c.

Mr. Mossman’s drawings were handed round the

room, and greatly admired. He stated that he had at Lazonby Hall received great courtesy from Colonel and Mrs. Maclean; and, while in quest of subjects for his pencil, he accidentally fell in with a resident of Carlisle, who had several hundredweights of Roman remains on his premises, recently dug out of the earth in making sewers for the city.

ANCIENT MUSIC OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

Mr. KELL, at the request of the Chair, made a brief oral report on a visit which, at the invitation of the Duke of Northumberland, the Ancient Melodies Committee had paid to Alnwick Castle on the 19th ult. Referring to a paper which he had read before His Grace and the Duchess (and which will come before the public at a future day), Mr. Kell stated that the earliest printed *music* of the ancient melodies of Northumberland, was "A Favourite Collection of Tunes, with Variations, and adapted for the Northumberland Small Pipes, Violin, or Flute," published in Newcastle by W. Wright about half-a-century ago, and now very scarce. The Committee had not been able to purchase a copy; but one had been kindly lent to them by Mr. Cornelius Stanton, of Tynemouth. This collection was the joint-production of Wright and Peacock — the latter the best piper of his day, if he had ever been equalled. He was not, however, a scientific musician; and the collection contained many airs decidedly not Northumbrian, although suited for the pipes. Mr. Robert Topliff, a blind musician and composer, (reared, if not born, in Sunderland, and still living, the organist of a church in London,) published, some forty years ago, a selection of the most popular melodies of the Tyne and the Wear, with the words appended to some of the airs. Of that work, he (Mr. Kell) had a copy in his hand, and he had much pleasure in presenting it to the Society. (Applause.) By the kindness of Miss Bewick, of Gateshead, the Committee had the use of a large collection of manuscript pipe-music, collected by her late brother, Mr. R. E. Bewick, (who was an excellent amateur performer); and they had purchased of Mr. John Bell the music collected by him when editing the *Northern Bards*, published in 1812. Some of the airs collected by the Committee were played at the Castle by His Grace's pipers, and Mr. Reid, of Tynemouth, the latter of whom, by the kindness of Mr. Stanton, was enabled to produce an ancient pair of pipes, such as were formerly used in Northumberland. The Duke congratulated the Committee on the success of their endeavours, so far as they had gone, in the collection of ancient Northumbrian music. There were, His Grace observed, two

questions which they should propose to themselves. One was to preserve whatever could be procured of their ancient music; and the second, afterwards, was to consider about the instrument. He proposed to offer two prizes of £10 and £5, for the best and second-best collection of ancient Northumbrian music, and that there should be a time fixed at which all the tunes should be given in to the Committee, in score, for adjudication. The Committee proposed, therefore, in pursuance of His Grace's liberal intentions, to advertise the prizes—the competing collections to be delivered at the Castle on or before the 1st of May next—and the music of the two prize collections to be the property of the Society and preserved in the Castle.

The CHAIRMAN thought they should have the words as well as the music.

Mr. KELL said, Mr. Robert White had a considerable collection of the words.

Dr. BRUCE thought they had better not attempt too much at once. Let them get the music now, and leave the ballad poetry till afterwards.

Mr. ROBERT WHITE concurred with Dr. Bruce. It would be a much more difficult work to get the words than the music. He did not think that there was an additional ancient ballad of Northumberland extant. There were fragments, but no perfect ballads. In any antiquarian collection of ballads, he should not think of going beyond the veritable fragments that had come down to our own times; and such a collection would be poor and meagre indeed.

A wish was expressed to hear Mr. Kell's paper *in extenso*, as read at Alnwick Castle; but Dr. BRUCE stated that the Committee proposed to hold a special meeting of the Society at a future day, to which ladies should be admitted, and at which, not only the paper should be read, but the music should be played on the pipes, as given before the Duke and Duchess. (Applause.)

Some fear was expressed lest a protracted concert of bagpipes might prove too much for an audience, but the Committee thought there need be no alarm; and Mr. WHITE said, it could not be so formidable as the skirling of the hundred pipers that marched into Carlisle with Prince Charlie in 1745. Dr. CHARLTON had no doubt that the evening would prove as agreeable, in a less quiet way, as the recent microscopical entertainment of the Natural History Society.

The matter was left in the hands of the Melodies Committee.

Mr. KELL, on the part of the Duchess of Northum-

berland, presented to the Society a manuscript volume of about fifty Border tunes, collected by Mr. Mr. Oliver, of Langraw, assisted by Mr. James Telfer, of Saughtree, Liddesdale, from the mouths of the common people in Teviotdale, Redesdale, and North Tynedale. This collection had been given to the Duchess by Mr. Telfer, through Mr. Robert White, on the occasion of the visit of the Committee to Alnwick Castle; and Her Grace very kindly committed it to the custody of the Society. (Applause.)

Thanks were voted to the Duchess and other donors of the night; and some other business having been transacted, the meeting closed.

ANCIENT NORTHUMBRIAN MELODIES.

THE COUNCIL of the SOCIETY of ANTIQUARIES of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, are authorized by His Grace the Duke of Northumberland, the Patron of the Society, to announce PREMIUMS of TEN POUNDS for the best, and FIVE POUNDS for the second-best COLLECTION of ANCIENT NORTHUMBRIAN MUSIC IN SCORE, which shall be delivered at the Castle of Newcastle, to Mr. Gibson, the Curator of the Society's Museum, on or before the First day of May, 1858. In adjudging the Prizes, the Committee will keep prominently in view the purity of the sets, and the number of unpublished tunes supplied.

The Music of the Prize Collections to be the Property of the Society.

Any Possessor disposed to part with a copy of Peacock and Wright's Collection of Tunes adapted for the Northumberland Small Pipes, may meet with a Purchaser at the Castle.

EDWARD CHARLTON.
J. C. BRUCE.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

VOL. I.	1858.	No. 35.
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THE January meeting was held on Wednesday, the 6th, in the Castle. The attendance was unusually large—owing, perhaps, in some degree, to the announcement in the circular that Lord RAVENSWORTH would read a paper “On the Latin Inscriptions at Chillingham Castle.” His lordship, who was the only Vice-President present at the hour, took the chair; and the minutes were then read by Dr. CHARLTON.

Donations were laid on the table, comprising publications of the Canadian Institute and the Picardy Society of Antiquaries; also, a volume on “Surnames” by Mr. Homer Dixon, privately printed at Boston, U.S.

THE ESSEX CUP.

Mr. FENWICK, before calling attention to some antiquities which lay before him, reverted to the porcelain Essex cup, exhibited at a former meeting. This cup, which came into Mr. Fenwick’s hands with (if we may use the phrase) a good pedigree, is said to have been sent to Essex by Queen Elizabeth on the eve of his execution, and to have been used in administering to the doomed earl the sacrament of the Lord’s Supper. On being shown to Mr. Franks, of the British Museum, it was at once pronounced by that competent judge to be of the period of Elizabeth; and Mr. Fenwick now stated that Mr. Albert Way, of the Archaeological Institute, had confirmed the judgment of Mr. Franks, and proposed to write a paper on the cup. Mr. F. then added, that he was collecting

MEMORIALS OF THE RADCLIFFE FAMILY,

and had before him some of his latest acquisitions. The two gauntlet gloves, highly ornamented, which he held in his hand, belonged to the unfortunate Lord Derwentwater, who was executed in 1716.—(Lord Ravensworth: They remind one of the gloves represented in Vandyke’s portrait of Charles the First.)—

The wine-glass, which he had next to exhibit, belonged to Sir Francis Radclyffe, the first Lord Derwentwater; and he had also to call the attention of his lordship and the meeting to a rosary and crucifix—the beads being made, according to a family tradition, of the bones of a Radclyffe who had died in the odour of sanctity, and the crucifix being silver.

Dr. CHARLTON said, the crucifix was certainly of early date:—had the bones been examined, to see if they were human?

Mr. FENWICK: Dr. Embleton has undertaken to test them.

The CHAIRMAN: Have you the Essex cup?

Mr. FENWICK: I have it at home, and shall be happy to send it to your lordship for inspection.

The CHAIRMAN: It would have been well if the Queen, when sending the cup, had put a pardon inside. (Hear, hear.)

THE CHILLINGHAM INSCRIPTIONS.

The noble CHAIRMAN now proceeded to read his paper — of which, as it is to be printed in full in the *Archæologia Eliana*, we shall give but a brief anticipatory notice. The inscriptions, his lordship said, were engraved on tablets on either side of a high, old-fashioned chimney-breast. The date of the inscriptions, the sense of which had been totally lost, was not accurately known; but he had been enabled, by the study of them, to form a very plausible conjecture of the period at which they were written, and of the author — whom he took to have been no other than Bishop Cosin, the first Bishop of Durham after the Restoration. His lordship proceeded, first, to read the inscriptions; then, to give literal translations; and, lastly, to explain the difficulties and obscurities of the text. It was, he said, to be borne in mind, that in cutting the stone which formed one of the cornerstones or spandrils to the arch of the chimneypiece, a live toad was reputed to have been found in a small cavity; and this remarkable circumstance formed the thesis of inscription

No. 1.

Heus, Stagyrita!
Tuo si vells quid mirabilis Euripo,
Huc venito!
Fluant refluxantque maria, et sit Lunaticus,
Qui suo Triviam spoliat honore.
En, tibi novi quid, quod non portat Africa,
Nec sabulosus [fabulosus?] Nilus arenis,
Ignem flammamque puram,
Aura tamen vitali cascans.
Cæco é recessu scisæl quot vides saxi,
Obstetricis lucem Lithotomi dedere manus
Vivo Bufoni.

LITERAL TRANSLATION.

Ho, Stagyrite !
 If you wish for something more wonderful
 than your own Euripus,
 Come hither !
 Let the tides flow and ebb, and be he moonstricken
 Who robs Trivia of her (due) honour.
 Lo, for you something novel, which Africa bears not,
 Nor Nile on his sandy shores.
 (To wit), fire and pure flame,
 Yet without vital air.
 Out of the dark recess of the cleft rock,
 As much as you see, the hands
 Of the midwife stonemason gave light
 To a live toad.

Euripus, his lordship reminded the meeting, was the name of the narrow strait dividing Eubœa from the mainland of Greece, now known as Egripo or Negropont. Its tides were said to ebb and flow seven times a day; and some ancient writers asserted that the Stagyrite (Aristotle), chagrined at his inability to discover the cause of the phenomenon, drowned himself ! The phrase as to robbing Trivia (the Moon) of her honour, alluded to her influence on the tides; and the author of the inscription seemed to insinuate that the philosopher, in his ignorance of this principle, went mad. The Nile was brought in, because its sands gave birth to frogs and toads after the subsidence of its inundations. The fire meant simply vital heat. The remainder of the inscription was plain enough.

No. 2.

Heróis nobili nascitur in aula
 Plebeis dedecus Philosophiæ.
 Hic suas non ridens atomas Democritus;
 Hicque secunda jactat pro primis
 Triceps Agyrta.
 Centies oportet naviges Anticyram,
 Somnia si vellis trutinare sanum
 Quotquot occurrunt.
 Citius occisæ Themison ægrotos,
 Citius enumerat Hippia mœchos.
 Œdipum tibi præstare possum.
 Albæ nempe filium Gallinæ,
 Testam hic videas, pullus unde alit,
 Dicoet Harvelus.

TRANSLATION.

In the noble hall of a hero is born
 (That which is) a disgrace to plebeian philosophy.
 Here let Democritus not laughing boast his atoms,
 And here let the "Triceps Agyrta" boast his secondary
 (deductions) for first causes.
 A hundred times it behoves you to sail to Anticyra,
 If you wish in your sound mind to weigh
 Such dreams as many as occur.
 Sooner may Themison enumerate his slain patients,
 Sooner may Hippia count her unchaste lovers.
 I am able to supply you an Œdipus.

Here, forsooth, you may see a shell, the produce of a
white hen—

How a chicken shall be (formed) from it,
Harvey will tell you.

One of two probabilities, said his lordship, must be inferred, in the first or literal sense, in the interpretation of this, the most difficult and perplexing of the inscriptions:—either that a white hen had laid an egg in the entrance hall, which accident gave birth to the train of thought expressed by the writer, or that the learned and accomplished scholar had been engaged in discourse with his noble host ("herois nobili in aula") upon the wonderful discoveries of Dr. Harvey (then recently deceased), which satisfactorily accounted for the phenomena of generation from the egg—phenomena which had been left totally unexplained by the atoms of Democritus or the logic of Aristotle. These considerations, combined with the tradition that a Bishop of Durham was the author of the writing, almost fixed its date and the parties concerned. The owner and lord of the castle, called "heros," must have been Sir William Grey, who was raised to the peerage by James the First as Lord Grey of Wark. He was a lieutenant-general of the Parliamentary army under Fairfax, and enjoyed great credit and consideration until his death in 1674. Harvey died in 1657. The see of Durham, dissolved in 1646, was not restored till 1660, when Dr. Cosin was nominated to the vacancy; and in all probability this learned prelate wrote the inscriptions during a visit paid to Chillingham in the course of one of his visitations.—His lordship now bestowed a few pages on "plebeian philosophy," "Democritus" (a teacher of the atomic theory), and the puzzling expression (allusive to Aristotle), "triceps agyrta." He then passed on to Anticyra, in the Grecian archipelago, famous for its hellebore, and the subject of an adage, "Naviget Anticyram," equivalent to our "Send him to Bedlam." The meaning of the whole passage, said the Chairman, seemed to be, that it was enough to drive a man mad, if he set about studying all the dreams of false philosophy; and the writer probably had in his mind a passage in the first book of Lucretius. The lines about "Themison" and "Hippia" were in reference to a passage in the tenth satire of Juvenal. The former was a famous physician:—what Hippia was, might be gathered from the text. And after all this *galimatias*, the author of the inscription came to the point. Having brought to scorn the atoms of Democritus and the logic of Aristotle, behold, said he, an egg! Could the mystery of the generation of a chicken be accounted for by any such theory or reasoning? No! But he

could show his host the Œdipus who had solved the problem. Harvey, the discoverer of the motion of the heart and circulation of the blood, should instruct him how the chicken was generated and produced—(Harvey being the author of "Exercitationes de Generatione," containing a description of the common fowl—of the formation of the egg, of its extrusion from the body, and of its changes during the process of incubation). The secondary sense of the tablet, was allusive, no doubt, to the phenomenon of the toad. "I conceive," said the noble lord in conclusion, "that I have thus succeeded, not only in interpreting the true meaning of this curious inscription, but have also given precise and accurate references to those passages in the works of the classical authors which were already familiar to the author, whoever he might have been; and it has been a very interesting task to trace the somewhat intricate current through which his thoughts must have meandered while he was composing so enigmatical a tablet. It is really wonderful to observe how great a range of thought and learning is brought within the compass of so short a composition. This fact can only be appreciated by those who have given themselves the trouble of pursuing the clue (when they have once found it) which is to guide them to the end of the labyrinth." (Applause.)

Mr. CLATTON said, they must all feel very much obliged to the noble lord in the chair for his curious and interesting paper. His lordship had succeeded in clearly explaining two difficult pieces of Latin, which had puzzled, not only the country gentlemen of Northumberland, but also not a few of the clergy. (Laughter.)

The CHAIRMAN said, his friend Sir Charles Monck, who was a good classical scholar, had declined to interpret the inscription, but considered the attempt now made successful.

Dr. CHARLTON said, the paper was both of local and antiquarian interest, and would form a valuable feature of the Society's Transactions. (Applause.)

Mr. HYLTON LONGSTAFFE said, that when in London he was in company with Sir Francis Palgrave, who introduced the subject of toads being found in rocks, and expressed a desire to see a portion of the stone at Chillingham.

An inquiry having been made whether or not the inscriptions had ever been published, *Wallis* was consulted, and they were not found there.*

* Hutchinson, in his "History of Northumberland" (pp. 238-239), has the following paragraph under the head of "Chillingham Castle," viz. :—"In one of the apartments,

In reply to Mr. FENWICK, the Chairman stated that the inscriptions were cut in wood, and would therefore admit of rubbings.

It was then resolved, on the motion of Mr. FENWICK, that Lord Ossulston be requested to allow the Society to have rubbings, and to sketch the chimneypiece, with a view to having an illustrative engraving executed.

The CHAIRMAN undertook to communicate this request to the noble member for North Northumberland.

Mr. Wallis says, is a marble chimneypiece, in sawing which from the block, a live toad was discovered therein. The nidus where the animal lodged, as it was disagreeable to the eye, by order of the late Earl [of Tankerville] was filled with cement. We inquired after this curiosity, but the housekeeper knew nothing of it. We saw a painting of this phenomenon, subscribed to which were the Latin stanzas given in the notes."—(Hutchinson gives but one "stanza"—the inscription No. 1. His copy differs but slightly from that of Lord Ravensworth. It reads "trinian" for "trivium," and "fabulosis" for "sabulosia." The first letter of the latter word is now, apparently, a long "s;" but his lordship suggested to the society that it had probably stood in the original "f;" and his conjecture is corroborated by Hutchinson's transcript.)—"The toad," proceeds the historian, "if as large as represented in the painting, was wonderful indeed, for size as well as its existence, being near as big as a hat crown."—(It is painted on a centre-piece, as a sort of coat of arms, between the two inscriptions; and the background is filled with snakes. "Altogether," says the noble lord, "it is a most extraordinary composition." And the same may be said of what follows from Hutchinson):—"How wonderful are all the works of Providence; but how incomprehensible is the existence of this animal!—shut up in the bosom of a mountain, cased in a rock of marble, perhaps an hundred feet from the surface; living without air, or such only as should pervade the veins of this stone; existing without other diet than the dew which might pass through the texture of marble; deprived of animal consolations, without light, without liberty, without an associate of its kind. If deposited here when the matter which enclosed it was soft, and before it gained its consistency as marble, how many ages ought we to number in its life; for multitudes of years must have passed, to reduce any soft substance, in a course of nature, to the state of this stone. One may ask, why did it not perish in the universal wreck of animal existence! and at what age of the world were these mountains of marble first formed? The inquiry leads to a maze of perplexity; like the ingenious Mr. Brydon's inspection of the stratas of Etnæan lava, all adopted chronology sinks in the view; and years are extended on the age of creation beyond every thing but Chinese calculation."—All this fine writing is, we fear, utterly thrown away. There are no well-authenticated stories of live toads having been found immured in solid rocks; and the weight of experiment and testimony is opposed to the vulgar notion that animal life can long be retained in such conditions.—ED. G. O.

ATTEMPT OF NEWCASTLE TO "ANNEX" GATESHEAD.

Mr. LONGSTAFFE now read, as one of the results of his recent researches in the State Paper Office in London, the following paper :—

There were at least three attempts made to annex Gateshead and Newcastle. One was carried out in 1552, during the disturbing reign of Edward VI., and while the see was vacant by the deprivation of Tunstal. The reasons assigned for the act were the flight of offenders from Newcastle into the jurisdiction of Gateshead, the deposit of rubbish in the Tyne by Gatesiders, and the ruinous state of the Gateshead portion of the bridge. The act was repealed by Mary when she restored Bishop Tunstal to his see of Durham, the annexing statute having been compassed by the "sinister labour, great malice, and corrupt means" of ambitious persons then in power.

Concerning the second attempt, during Elizabeth's reign, we have highly interesting evidences among the State papers, and these are now submitted to the Society. It must be premised that the see was again vacant by the death of Bishop Pilkington. The first document is written in ignorance of some considerations submitted to Lord Burghley by Newcastle.

*To the Right Honorable the Lord Burghley, Lord Highe
Treasurer of Englande.*

In most humble wise shewe to your honorable lordshipp the Burgeses and Comunaltye of the boroughe of Gateshead, in the countye of Durham, in whiche borrowghe there are to the number of fower hundred householders and dyvers artificers usinge freelye their artes and misteries and other lawdable customes of theyr said towne; and the said Burgeses and Comynaltie doe holde the said bourrough of the Bisshoppe of Derham, and have had a corporacion of Baylles, Burgeses, and Comynaltie, and have had cognizaunce of plea and execucion of justice in the said borrowghe. So yt is and yt please your good lordshippe that your lordshippes said oratours are given to understande that the Maiour and Aldermen of Newcastle nowe beinge (there nowe beinge no Bisshoppe to open his righte, tytyle, and liberties of his said towne), have made sute to your lordshippe to have the said borrowgh annexed and incorporated to the towne of Newcastle, in prejudice of the said bisshoppricke, surmising dyvers consideracions (as your lordshippes said oratours have harde) the rather to induce your lordshippe to yeilde their demaunde. Whereunto your lordshippes said oratours can make no aunswere, for that they have not as yet understandinge of the very maner and certentye of their said surmysses and consideracions, whiche, when they shall understande of, they doubt not but to aunswere to the same fullie and sufficientlie, and make prouffe that the requeste and suyte of the said towne of Newcastle ys to the prejudice and againste the former priviledges of the said borrowghe of Gateshead and inheritance of the bisshoppricke of Durham, and that all the causes, mischeiffes, and consideracions alledged by the said towne of Newcastle, to induce your lordshippe to yeilde to their suyte therein, are eyther untrew or deservinge small remedye, or els suche as maye easelie receyve remedie without eyther prejudice to the said bisshoppricke or alteringe the state and corporacion of your lordshippes said oratours, and other great myscheiffes which therbye will growe to your lordshippes said oratours,

to their utter undoinge, yf they maye not be receyved to objecte agaynste suche their suyte and demaunde. Maye yt therefore please your honorable lordshipp, of your accustomed goodnes, to receyve and admytte your lordshippes said oratours to make their annswere and defence to the said suyte and demaunde, as to here the matters and causes that your lordshippes said oratours shall open to your good lordshippe in the premisses, for the preservation of their libertie, rightes, and freedome, before your lordshipp offer eyther your lordshippes favour, aide, or helpe to the said suyte of the said towne of Newcastle. For yf their said suyte should take effecte as largie and amplye as they pretende, the same will tourne to the utter overthrowe of the whole borroughes of Gateshed, and but to the pryvate proffitte of a fewe of the said towne of Newcastle. For which your lordshippe honorable favour herein, your lordships said oratours shall mooste hartelye praye for your good lordshipp in all honour and felicitye longe to lyve.

On parchment, endorsed—"3 Martij. The Malour, Burgesses, and Comynalty of Gatesyde, against the sute of the Malour and Commynaltie of Newcastle, for the annexing of that borrough to theires."

On the 7th, we have a rough document scarcely better than a draft (upon paper), to the following effect:—

Certen Inconvenyances that may arise by the Unyting of the Brough of Gateshed unto the Towne of Newcastle.

Item. That where as the brough of Gateshed, having Bailife, Burgesies, and a great nombre of Comynaltie, to the nombre at the least of liij.m. parsons or their aboutes, have heretofore, for the space of liij.c. yeres and above, occupied freely their artes and mysteryes, which was only the stay of their lyving. It may by this unyting come to passe that the Malour of Newcastle and his brethern shall shutt upp their shoppes of the said artifycers, and stopp thyer trades and occupieing, which heretofore they have frely used, the which if it so shall fall out wilbe an utter undoing and a beggering of the whole towne. (Laughter.)

Item. That whereas certen poore men of Gateshed have, by the consent of the Busshopp nowe deceased, and the Justices of the Shire, buylded certen shoppes and howses upon that part of the bridge which doth apperteyne unto countie of busshopprick, the which shoppes and houses were seased (ceased) and rented by the said Busshopp and Justices for the repayring of the said bridge. It may come to passe that the Malour of Newcastle and his brethern shall, by virtue of the said unyting, take the said howses and shoppes to them selves, and sease the same at thier owne pleasures, which shalbe an utter undoing to certen poore men and thier children, who at their great costes and chardges buylded the same.

Thirdly. That where as their doth apperteyne unto the Bailife, Burgesies, and Commynaltie of Gateshed, by vertue of a certen auntyant grant, certen commens and pastures, which the said towne of Gateshed have of a longe tyme enjoyed without any lett or disturbance, it may come to passe by the said unyting that the towne of Newcastle shall clayme an enterest or title unto thies commodities, the which will bring the poore brough of Gateshed to extreme myserye. (Laughter.)

Last of all, we are the rather induced to think that thies things will come to passe by the said unyting of the townes,

for that heretofore, contrary, as it may seme, to all justice, they have had a great disdayne at the said towne of Gateshed (laughter), in somoche that they have, by thier auctoritie, heretofore prohibited the said townsmen of Gateshed, as tanners and others, to buy and selle in the Quenes high markett, so that those which have come to buy wares or sell any in the said markett, they have troubled them by way of arrest and ympriisonment; and this wee dare be bold to prove, or else to suffer punyishment accordingly.

Many more inconveniaunces myght ensue by this unitinge of the townes, which we are not able to declare, because we have not [conferred with the burgesses of the said towne—*crased*] tyme to consyder of the premises, and therefore are ignoraunte of such inconveniaunces.

Endorsed—"7 Mar. 1575 [6]."

Accompanying this is a fair paper writing, with the same title as the last. It is printed by Mr. Surtees as in opposition to the passing of the Act of Edward VI.; but the mention of the Queen and the late rebellion of the Rising of the North sufficiently identify it with the present proceedings, independently of its existence as a State paper of the reign of Elizabeth. It states the situation of Gateshead and its charge to the assessments of Durham, which ought to be continued if the act passed. The town was ruled by the Bailiff and Burgesses, and was as well governed, as to justice and keeping clear the river, as Newcastle, the South side of the stream being deeper than the North side. The act proposed to be revived annexed Gateshead to Newcastle, to be parcel thereof and not of the county palatine; and yet had a proviso leaving the inhabitants for punishment in Durham, so that they would be under the rule and correction of the Corporation of Newcastle, the Justices of Durham, and the Wardens and Stewards of the Trades in Gateshead. The act provided that it should not extend to take away any common; and there were 1,000 acres and more belonging to Gateshead and adjoining towns. But if these towns were annexed, they might put all their cattle to eat with Gateshead, or enclose, and have the coal of Gateshead Moor, which, if won, were a disinherison to the see of £10,000. The county would want the help of Gateshead in bearing the assessed charges of the county. Finally, if the union took place, Gateshead would be replenished with evil persons and thieves, being outside the walls, as was the North part of Newcastle; whereas, now, there were a great number of substantial and true subjects, as the late rebellion testified, merchants, drapers, and other artificers, envied by Newcastle because they dwelt so nigh to it. (Laughter.) This was addressed to Master Bell, the Speaker of Parliament. Another paper was sent to Lord Burghley.

To the Right Honorable Sir William Cecil, Knight, Baron of Burghley, and Lorde Highe Treasurer of England.

Humble shewen and beseechen your honour your poore oratours the inhabytauntes of the brough of Gateside, in the countye of Durisme. That where as there is exhibited into the High Courte of Parlyament one bill for the unitinge of the townes of New Castell and Gateside aforesaid together, thies inconvenyences ensulnge by the unitinge of the same townes will ensue unto the said boroughe of Gateside, to the utter undolinge of the poore inhabytauntes therof, if the same bill shall take effecte.

1. First, whereas it is said, in the said bill, that the nowe inhabytauntes of Gatesyde shall not be hyndred to occupie suche trades as they have used; nevertheles by equitye of the said bill, when the nowe inhabytauntes are dedd or gon, their prentices and children, and suche as shall succede them, shalbe utterly barred of all occupyngs.

2. Item, it is likewise said, in the said bill, that the said inhabytauntes shall not be charged with the repayre of the bridge above ljj.d. the pounde of their goodes and landes, and the towne of Newe Castell to be their cossours, wherby it is ment that the inhabytauntes of Gatesyde shall be charged and cessed by their goodes, whiche exaction was never before laid upon the [poore—~~crased~~] inhabytauntes of Gateside.

3. Item, whereas it is said, in the said bill, that every inhabitant of Gateside, servinge with a free man in Newe Castell in any arte or mistery, shalbe afterward demed as a free man, whiche is no benefite to the towne of Gateside, for they will never take any of the towne of Gateside to be their prentices, nether suffer, by vertue of their private orders which they have amonge them selves, any of Gateside to take a prentyce. Wherof it will ensue, that the poore men of Gatesyde, becomyng aged and cannot take appren- tices, shall be dryven to begge when they be past labour, so that of free burgesses they shall be brought into extreme bondage.

4. Item, by reason of the said statute if it procede, the sonnes and prentices of the inhabitauntes of Gateside shall never be made free, so as in contynuaunce of tyme the towne shall be dispeopled, and so of an auneynt boroughe shalbe made a desolote place. (Laughter.)

5. Item, whereas every stranger commynge into the towne did first agree with the Bisshop and the Company of his occupacion before he was suffered to occupie, this benefyte by this bill is ment to be taken bothe from the Bisshopp and the artifeyers of the towne.

6. Item, whereas the Bisshoppes Steward kepte a courte every fortnight, or as often as nede did require, yf this statute procede that benefyte shalbe taken from hym.

7. Item, wheras there is a suggestyon made that they seke to unite the townes for preservacion of the river, there are such holosome constytucions, ordennances, and lawes, made in the courtes of Gateside, by the Baylifes and Bur- gesses, and the same so well kepte, that the ryver is deper on that side that belongeth to Gatesyde then the other syde is.

8. Item, wheras the Bailiff hathe his office by patent from the Bisshop, a parte whereof is to ponnyshe the offenders, yf this statute may procede, that parte of his office shalbe taken awaye.

9. Item, wheras the p'son hathe a certen pryvelde in a strete in one parte of the towne, by vertue wherof he dothe yerely kepe a courte, havinge his officer to se faltes cor- rected, which are founde by twelve men at the same courte, this benefyte shall by this bill be taken awaie.

Wherfore and forasmuche, right honorable, as not only thies inconveniences, but a greate nomber moe, are like to ensue to the poore towne and inhabitauntes of Gateside, to the overthrowe of nere m.l. m.l. [3,000] people, if this bill maye take effecte, bysides a number also of incon-

veniences whiche maye ensue to the Bisshop therby, it maye please your honour for charities sake to be a meane that the said bill do not procede, or els that your oratours maye be free of Newe Castell. And your poor oratours shall dailye prais for your honour in heilth, with increase of happy felycytie, longe to lyve.

Endorsed — (date hidden, but apparently 12 Mar.) —
The Inhabitauntz of Gatesyde. — Articles against the Bill exhibited by those of Newcastle.

Yet probably all this would have gone for little, had not private influences been used. Sir William Fleetwood, Recorder of London, was also Escheator of Durham under Bishop Pilkington, and during the vacancy of the see after his death. And here is his warm representation:—

My very good Lord, — As I have great cause to thanke your honour for my self, even so I doo most humbly render the lyke to your good lordshipp for the bisshopryke of Duresme. I have alweys found your lordshipp the pratron of that countrey. Your lordshipp halthe those that in that countrey dowe pray for your lordshipp and love yow. I do most humbly besече your honour to continue your favorable countenaunces towards the same countrey. How dederly I love that countie, and all the partes thereof, God, that knoweth the secrettes of all mens hartes, can witnes. There is no bisshopp in the parliament to speake for theym. They have neyther knyghtes for the shire nor burges of any towne in that countrey. Surely, my Lord, God will blesse theym that shall speake for the countrey. The towne of Gatesyde is a corporate towne, an auncient borowgh, the keye of the countie pallantyne, the people religeous, godly, and good Protestannes (laughter), and, besides, men of good welthe, and very civell of behaveler. (Laughter.) The towne of Newcastle are all Papistes (laughter), save Anderson, and yet is he so knitt in suche sort with the Papistes that *Aiunt, aiiit; negant, negat.* I understand that the towne of Newcastle, enflamed with ambicion and mallice (laughter), sycke in a sorte to joyne Gatesyde to the Newcastle. My Lorde, I besече your lordshipp, lett us not be trobled with it in the Commen Howse, but stay it above, and the poore towne, and all wee of the bisshoprick, shall pray for your lordshipp.

Your lordshipps most humble

W. FLEETWOOD.

To the right honorable and my synguler good

Lord, my Lord Treasurer of England.

Endorsed—"12 Mart. 1575.—The Recorder of London to my L., that the Bill concerninge Gateshede may not passe."

The bill did not pass. Another attempt was made to the same effect in 1646, the troubles of the times being taken advantage of, as were the vacancies on previous occasions. That there was some reason for the assertion concerning the state of religion in Newcastle, cannot be doubted. We have in it an explanation of the opposition to Knox, and of the permission to bury Mrs. Dorothy Lawson after the manner of her own church. I was about to add, here was one reason why the fires of Smithfield never blazed here; but Tunstall's diocese contained Gateshead also, and I find a more genuine explanation in his own heart, and perhaps the remembrance that he had served under other masters.

Mr. FENWICK stated, that he had that day attended a meeting of the "Boroughholders and Freeman" of Gateshead, and the only surviving Freeman was there pointed out to him.

Thanks were voted to Lord Ravensworth and Mr. Longstaffe for their interesting papers; and his lordship then retired.

Mr. CLAYTON having taken the vacant chair, Dr. CHARLTON gave notice of a motion for the annual meeting of February next, to the effect that there be a summer vacation, extending over June, July, and August, and that the only meeting held in those months be the field-meeting.

Mr. GREGSON: Had we not better meet on the roof in the summer months, and have a cup of tea? — Dr.

CHARLTON: And a cigar. (Laughter.)

Mr. FENWICK having requested that Auditors be appointed, to go over his accounts, Messrs. M. Wheatley and R. White were selected for the office.

Mr. M. DUNN inquired if there would be a dinner on the day of the annual meeting, and was informed that no decision had yet been formed on the subject.

The meeting broke up.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

VOL. I.

1858.

No. 36.

THE annual meeting of the members was held on Monday, the 1st of February, at the Castle of Newcastle, (Lord RAVENSWORTH, V.P., in the chair).

DONATIONS.

Several donations were placed before the Chairman, viz. : — “Numismatic and other Crumbs,” by Mr. Richard Sainthill, of Topsham, Devon. “Historical Description of the Altar Piece painted in the Reign of James the Third of Scotland,” by David Laing, F.S.A.S. “Notes on the History of S. Begu and S. Hild, and on some Relics of Antiquity discovered in the Sites of the Religious Establishments founded by them,” (from the pen, we believe, of the Rev. D. Haigh). “*Archæologia Scotica*, or Transactions of the Society of Antiquaries, Scotland,” (fourth part of the third volume). “*Dissertatio de Monumentis quibusdam Romanis in Boreali Magnæ Britannię detectis anno m.dccc.xxxi.*” A large cannon ball discovered by Mr. Richard Cail in the town-wall of Newcastle, on its north face, when building the Unitarian chapel in New Bridge-street; also, two smaller balls, discovered in constructing the Auckland branch of the N.E. Railway, near the field of Neville’s Cross, (but not, of course, assigned to the battle fought there in 1346).

A letter was read from Mr. Roach Smith, announcing a donation from M. Boucher de Perthes, of Abbeville, of upwards of 80 volumes of archæological publications.

The quarterly part of the *Archæologia Eliana* appeared, with its customary punctuality, on the table; and alongside of it, in goodly quarto, Part I. of “The General History of the County of Northumberland,” being the first contribution to a completion of Hodgson’s great work, and appropriately dedicated by its author (Mr. Hodgson Hinde) to Mr. R. W. Hodgson, of Northdene, Gateshead, “as a supplement to his father’s labours, and a token of regard to his memory.”

There was likewise handed round among the members a princely volume of "Illustrations of Alnwick, Prudhoe, and Warkworth," privately printed by His Grace the Duke of Northumberland," (the engravings by Jewitt). On a blank page was an autograph presentation of the copy to Dr. Bruce.

Dr. B. also exhibited drawings by Mr. Mossman of Roman remains discovered in sewerage Carlisle. The most interesting relic was a coin of Vespasian, struck to commemorate the fall of Jerusalem—a coin by which, Dr. Bruce observed, the Romans were made to bear witness to the fulfilment of prophecy. Vespasian fought many battles in this country; Titus wielded his sword in Britain; and some of the generals, if not some of the troops, employed against Jerusalem, were drawn from our island. How literally true, then, the words of Moses to the people of Israel, "The Lord shall bring a nation against thee from far, from the end of the earth, as swift as the eagle's flight—a nation whose tongue thou shalt not understand," &c.—(Deut. xxviii. 49).

THE ANNUAL REPORT.

Dr. CHARLTON read the Report of the Council, of which we give the substance.

The number of members had increased, and the visitors at the Castle and Museum had been unusually large.

Another volume of the new series of the *Archæologia Eliana* had that day been completed, with the characteristic punctuality of its editor, Mr. Hilton Longstaffe.

The monthly meetings, save in the Autumn, had been well attended; and at the country meeting the Holy Isle had been visited.

At the anniversary of 1857, it was announced that Mr. Hodgson Hinde and Dr. Bruce would continue the History of Northumberland, left unfinished by the late Rev. John Hodgson; and this day, the first part of the General History of British, Roman, and Saxon Northumberland, was laid upon the table, and copies would shortly be distributed to the subscribers.

The survey of the Roman Wall from sea to sea, executed by Mr. M'Lauchlan at the cost of the Duke of Northumberland, had been terminated, and carefully engraved at the expense of the same nobleman; and His Grace had since encouraged the Society to form a collection of correct drawings of all the inscribed stones relating to the Wall, wherever remaining, so as to obtain eventually a complete *lapidarium* of this great barrier. Mr. Mossman, the artist employed in this work, had made great progress in his labours; and his exquisite copies of the originals would be carefully engraved under the superintendence of Dr. Bruce.

The Committee regretted to report that nothing had been done towards providing more accommodation, either within or without the Castle, for the exhibition of the Society's archaeological treasures; and by this delay the Roman remains offered for their acceptance by the Duke of Northumberland had been lost.

The collection of the Ancient Music of Northumberland had been prosecuted during the year; and an able report on what had already been done, prepared by Mr. Kell, had been read by that gentleman before the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland at Alnwick Castle. Prizes of £10 and £5, for the best and second-best collections, had been offered by His Grace—to be awarded in May next.

The report closed with a list of papers read, members elected, and donations received during the year.

Before resuming his seat, Dr. Charlton expressed the obligations of the members to Lord Ravensworth for the very ingenious and interesting paper which he had read at the monthly meeting in January, and which had infused a spirit into the Society that would not, he hoped, readily die out.

Mr. FENWICK, as Treasurer, presented a balance-sheet, audited by Mr. Matthew Wheatley and Mr. Robert White, exhibiting a balance against the Society of £33 6s. 10d.

Dr. CHARLTON then handed him a cheque for £30 on the Castle account. The receipts from visitors had amounted, he said, in the past year, to £88 odd, the average receipts being about £65; and after paying over £30, he had still, after meeting all expenses, a balance in hand. (Applause.)

There were, it appeared, other monies that would shortly accrue—so that the Society is in a satisfactory financial condition.

INTERESTING DISCOVERY AT RAVENSWORTH.

The Noble CHAIRMAN said, that perhaps, as they had done him the honour to put him in the chair, he might be permitted to trespass upon their attention for a short time, in making an announcement which he thought really would be received by the Society with no small interest. A discovery had been made at Ravensworth Castle within the past week, which he thought of a very remarkable nature, and quite in keeping with those legends of antiquarian remains in old chests and musty papers, known familiarly to all readers of romance, but which in this instance was strictly and literally true. It happened that, in one of the old towers of Ravensworth Castle, there were stowed away some boxes containing papers which were believed to be simply colliery accounts, &c., going back a very great number of years; and, taking up as they did a good deal of room, and being very musty and offensive, he ordered the chests to be cleared out, and the papers destroyed, but at the same time delegated that duty to a person who proved himself exceedingly discreet, and whom he had told that if among these papers he found any that were likely to be of any interest, he was carefully to preserve them. Well! the papers were cleared out, and amongst that

great congeries of papers certainly they had met with a document — he might say two documents — of very remarkable interest to the Society, which was now, by the grace of the Corporation, the tenant of this Norman tower, the documents having exclusive reference to the tower; and there they were, said his lordship, (exhibiting a large parchment deed with faded writing, and an abstract of title). This, continued the noble lord, was a (counterpart *¶*) deed of assignment, made on the 29th December, 1780, of the old Castle of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, with all the messuages, tenements, waste grounds, and gardens thereof, from Henry, Lord Ravensworth, to John Chrichloe Turner, Esq. His lordship said he was not learned in such matters; but this deed of assignment appeared to be in most perfect order — wonderful, in fact, considering the ruinous condition of all the papers with which it was encumbered; and it contained a recital, as it appeared to him, of all the former grants, going back to that of Alexander Stevenson in the time of James I., whom he perceived to be mentioned by Dr. Bruce in his history of this tower. These documents appeared to him, so far as he had read, to supply a complete history of the Castle of Newcastle from the time of the original grant of James I. He certainly could not pretend to go through it all at present, but here was an abstract of Lord Ravensworth's title to the old Castle of Newcastle, with the several messuages, &c., pertaining thereto. This had been drawn up for the opinion of counsel upon it; and in this abstract was a recital of the different grants, commencing with the letters patent from James I. to Alexander Stevenson, to whom, for the consideration of a yearly rent set forth to be paid into the Exchequer, his said Majesty, for himself, his heirs and successors, covenanted to demise, grant, farm, and let to the said Stevenson, all the old Castle of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, situated in the midst of the Castle Garth, with all the appurtenances which were beyond; and then was given a most minute definition of the streets and buildings, with all the messuages, tenements, cottages, gardens, and waste ground, which were contained within the legitimate precincts of this Castle. This he conceived to be more particularly interesting at the present moment, when questions were pending between the Corporation and the Society for the further extension of the premises, and might have some value in a legal point of view. In the reign of Charles I., the Castle was demised to the Earl of Macclesfield for the term of 99 years from the expiration of the former grant made to the said Alexander Stevenson. This, in an historical point of view, and particularly as connected with

this building, was not uninteresting; because this title was made out for the opinion of counsel, and there was found at the bottom of it counsel's opinion, given October 3, 1780, by John Scott, afterwards Earl of Eldon; so that this document was particularly interesting, both as containing a description of the Castle, with all its appurtenances, and in a legal point of view, as containing a case, with the opinion of Lord Eldon, then a lawyer in the town of Newcastle. Now, he thought he had said enough to show that these documents were possessed of some material interest to the present Society. He had, therefore, brought them with him, and was willing to consign them to the charge of this Society, to be placed amongst its muniments, to be available for whatever purpose for the benefit and objects of the Society they might be found available, but of course reserving the use of them, if anything personal to himself did exist, though he did not apprehend there would; but if anything should be found interesting to himself, as now the head of his family, of course it would be conceded to him the right to make use of it. In every other respect he brought this somewhat important document for the use and benefit of the Society.

Mr. LONGSTAFFE observed, that an abstract of title, containing the minute description of the Castle referred to by his lordship, was printed for the purchasers from Mr. Turner; but possibly some of the earlier dealings with the Castle, after the grant to Stevenson, would, if set out in the deed, be new to the Society. [The printed abstract begins in 1777, and comprises Lord Ravensworth's deed, but does not give the recitals beyond 1736.]

Dr. BAUCE said that the gift came opportunely, as Mr. Longstaffe had given a history to the Castle from his researches in the public records; and the documents now presented might complete it in the modern stages. He hoped that Mr. L. would print his investigations in the next number of the Transactions, as his (Dr. Bruce's) own little Guide to the Castle was out of print, and he wished to incorporate them in a new edition of it.

Thanks were given to the noble Lord for his donation.

ROMAN REMAINS AT LANERCOOT.

Mr. HODGSON HINDE read a letter, of great interest, from the Rev. John Maughan, of Bewcastle Rectory, accompanied by rubbings of the inscribed stones at Lanercost. To give a copy of the letter, we would need the aid of an engraver; and we have not one at our elbow.

The communication gave rise to an interesting dis-

cassion; at the conclusion of which, Dr. BRUCE moved a vote of thanks to the writer; which was passed by acclamation.

Mr. HINDS stated that Mr. Maughan, in a second letter, had asked whether or not he had heard anything of a votive vase of the Roman era, mentioned by Dr. Glover in his recent work on Mineral Waters, as having been found in the neighbourhood of Gileland. He had not himself heard of it—perhaps Dr. Bruce could give some information on the subject.

Dr. BRUCE said, he had heard of no such discovery; but possibly Dr. Glover alluded to the "Budge Cup," discovered a century and a half ago, in Wiltshire. It was engraved in Horsley, but had long been lost to antiquaries. Recently, however, Mr. Albert Way was naming it to the Duke of Northumberland, when His Grace remembered having seen such a thing somewhere in Syon House—and there it was found. On its rim were the names of the Roman stations in the neighbourhood of Gileland, and it was doubtless dedicated to the nymph of the spa.

The cup, it appeared, had passed into the hands of the Percy family from the Duke of Somerset.

THE CHILLINGHAM INSCRIPTIONS.

The Rev. Dr. RAINE, of Durham, next occupied the attention of the members by reading the following paper:—

I beg permission to make a few remarks upon an interesting paper read at the last monthly meeting of this Society by Lord Ravensworth, whom I rejoice to see in the chair on this occasion, as his lordship will have an opportunity of hearing what I have to say upon the subject, and, if he shall see reason so to do, of reconsidering one at least of the opinions which he was kind enough to bring before the Society. In connection with that paper I have thought it best to put my notions into writing, for both your sake and my own. To you, much valuable time may thus be spared; and with respect to myself, I shall be the better able to state, in a clear and succinct way, one or two ideas which have struck me upon reading his lordship's essay in the local newspapers.—(Here his lordship intimated to Dr. Raine that his paper was incompletely given in the newspaper-reports.)

There is, it appears, at Chillingham Castle, a chimney-piece formed out of a block of stone, in a portion of which, whilst it was in preparation for the purpose to which it was intended to be converted, was found a *nidus* or cavity containing a living toad. Accounts agree in reporting that this chimney-piece stood for a long period of time in the entrance hall of the castle, with the cavity remaining in the state in which it had been discovered; but that afterwards it was removed into another apartment in the same fabric, in which it now remains, and the cavity was filled up with plaster, or some such material.—(Lord Ravensworth: The cavity is now empty.)—But whether the precise locality of this said cavity can now be traced or not, it does not appear;

neither is it of importance to my present purpose. Before the removal of the stone into the room in which it is now preserved, it further appears that there was, and still continues to be, over it, or near it, upon a tablet of wood, a rude painting of a toad, in figure considerably above the ordinary size. According to his lordship's account the toad is depicted in its natural colour upon a white background interlaced and garnished with snakes; and on each side of the toad, either upon other tablets, or upon a continuation of that containing the animal itself, (his lordship's paper is not quite clear upon this point—which, after all, is of but little consequence), are inscriptions in white letters—(Lord B. : Gilt letters)—upon a black ground, of which his lordship was kind enough to submit to the Society copies, accompanied by translations, and a commentary to make them intelligible. The writer of these two inscriptions, Lord Ravensworth, for certain reasons which are brought forward, takes to have been Bishop Cosin, who presided over the see of Durham from 1669 to 1672; and the person spoken of in one of them as a *hero*, to have been the first Lord Grey of Wark, who died in 1674. With the inscriptions themselves I propose not at present to meddle, as I may have somewhat to say of them before I bring my remarks to a close. My object is, in the first place, to inquire whether, all things considered, Bishop Cosin could possibly have been the writer of these inscriptions, as the noble lord has somewhat more than conjectured:—whether, in truth, they do not belong to a much later period; and then, if there shall appear to be somewhat of plausibility in my facts and reasonings, it will be my business to offer a few suggestions with respect to the person from whose pen they may in reality have proceeded. In the first place, there is very strong internal evidence that these inscriptions could not have been written by Bishop Cosin. To his most valuable theological writings, which are well known—nay, which are, as it were, text books to every one who has had occasion to study the history of the Church in general or that of England in particular—it would hardly, perhaps, be fair or reasonable to have recourse, in proof of his character as that of a man not given to indulge in such levities as these. His published writings are professedly upon grave subjects—in which, as he was no Bishop Latimer or Dr. South, it would be in vain to look for wit or humour; but, happily, there are other sources of information with respect to him, and the workings of his daily mind, to which I may, I think, reasonably and legitimately refer in aid of my argument. Among the hundreds of letters written by him which I have had an opportunity of seeing, not only during his episcopate but from a very early period of his life, I can fairly say that I have met with nothing in the shape of a joke—nothing of literary trifling like this, or even of the most harmless kind. Surely, if anywhere, one might expect to find in a man's letters—such a man, at least, as Bishop Cosin, with all his stores of learning—letters written during a long period of forty years upon the most varied subjects—some outbursts of wit or humour, if wit or humour had been component parts of his mind—some indication of the playful spirit with which he must have taken up his pen to write all this pompous nonsense about a toad in a hole. (Laughter.) But, on the very contrary, throughout the whole of his

correspondence, all is stiff and severe—satirical, now and then, and not unfrequently something more than this—exceedingly rough and rude and testy—especially (what makes not a little for my argument) during the period in which he presided over the see of Durham—(I mean from 1660 to 1672)—a period during which he was scarcely for a single day free from the most excruciating pain, arising from an internal disorder which, happily for us, the surgical skill of the present day could have speedily and effectually removed. Such were the Bishop's sufferings from the complaint to which I have referred, that, as I have reason to believe, he officially visited the Northumbrian portion of his diocese only once in person during the thirteen years of his episcopate, his other visitations having been conducted under a commission for that purpose; and surely there is every fair and legitimate reason to conclude that he would hardly upon that one occasion, under such painful circumstances, (if even he had been admitted into Chillingham Castle as a guest,) have been in a condition to play the fool, and compose, what we may call a laborious enigma, upon a toad, if even there had been any wit about him in his healthy hours.

But I must proceed a step further, and venture to express my opinion that neither was the first Lord Grey of Wark a person with whom our Bishop could have been at his ease; nor was the Bishop himself a man whom Lord Grey could possibly have received into his house without the most painful recollections of his own grievous disloyalty to his Sovereign, and his long persecution of this very man to whom he was thus offering his bread and salt. I may illustrate the precise position in which the Peer and the Prelate had long stood with reference to each other, by what once happened to myself in an official capacity. In granting probate of a will, not long ago, I observed that two executors were named in it; and as one of them only appeared before me, I naturally inquired of the man who was present what had become of his colleague, especially as there had been presented to me no renunciation of the office under hand and seal. "Sir," said the man, with a sort of half-smile, "he'll appear to-morrow. We could not possibly walk up the street together. Just now, Sir, we're chalk and ink." (Laughter.) Lord Grey and Bishop Cosin had been, as it were, chalk and ink for many a long day. Lord Grey had been an open and most violent partisan of the usurper Cromwell—one of the six peers who passed the Act of Attainder which led to the beheading of Archbishop Laud, one of the Bishop's most intimate friends—and, moreover, one of the party who had voted down the Book of Common Prayer and the Church of England—one of the party which had driven Bishop Cosin into the long banishment of nearly twenty years from his preferment and his country.

And then, again, would the Bishop so far have belied his true feelings as to have called the Lord Grey of his day a *Aero* (for this word occurs in the first line of the second inscription), when, in plain English, he had been nothing more or better than an open (and, for a while, a successful) rebel, and had carried his hostility to his true Sovereign so far as to have been mainly instrumental in bringing him to the scaffold. Bishop Cosin knew well the previous history

of Lord Grey of Wark; he had had good reason to remember it; and most assuredly, as he was an honest man, the word *hero* could never have fallen from his pen as descriptive of such a person. Lord Grey was among the first to cringe, and sue out his pardon, upon the restoration of the lawful King of England; but if he had any shame left, he would have been the last to have invited the aged Bishop of Durham to his house; and most assuredly he would have been the very last man in the world whom this high and right-minded prelate could have visited with anything like pleasure or gratification.

Who was it, then, who composed the Chillingham Inscriptions? This is a question to which I feel myself unable at present to give anything like a positive answer; but, if I am not much mistaken, I think I can supply the name of the person by whom that referring to the toad was first placed where it now stands; and, as the two are unquestionably by the same hand, we may fairly assume the same period for the erection of the other, and reduce our inquiry into the name of their writer to the middle of the eighteenth century, a full hundred years after the period of Bishop Cosin and Lord Grey of Wark.

The first of our Northumbrian historians to make mention of the toad and its inscription, is Mr. Wallis, whose book was published in 1769; and in his second volume, page 488, we have the following statement:—"In one of the ground rooms (says Mr. Wallis) is a remarkable chimney-piece, wherein a live toad was discovered in sawing the block in two:—the *vidus* of the toad visible, till plastered over by the order of the late Lord Tankerville. In the same room is a painting of it, from which the late Mr. Warburton took a drawing, and prefixed to it the following verses."—(Lord Ravensworth: Verses!—Dr. Raine: Yes, my Lord; the historians all call them "verses."—Lord R.: They would have found it impossible to scan them, I should say.)—And then (continued the Doctor), Wallis proceeds to give a copy of the inscription as it now stands.

Now, it must be confessed that there is here somewhat of difficulty in ascertaining the precise meaning of Mr. Wallis's words. It is clear that Warburton took a drawing of the toad as it then existed; but does the historian mean that he (Warburton) prefixed to this his *drawing* the inscription here spoken of, having copied it from the board or tablet on which it had been previously inscribed? or does he intend us to understand that he (the said Warburton) placed this inscription near the toad, as something new which had not been there before? This difficulty would probably disappear in a moment upon an examination of the paintings themselves, or even from a faithful copy of them. In the meantime, I am strongly inclined to coincide with the latter opinion—viz., that the inscription was first placed in its present position by Warburton; and if such was in truth the case, it may be worth our while to devote a few more words to the subject.

The late Mr. Warburton, of whom Mr. Wallis speaks, could, I think, have been no other than John Warburton, Somerset Herald in the College of Arms, who died in 1759, just ten years before the publication of Wallis's history, and who had been much in Northumberland from 1716 (in which year he published a map of the county from a per-

sonal survey) down to the very time of his death. In 1751, as it appears, he was an active coadjutor in forming the military road along the line of the Roman Wall from Newcastle to Carlisle; and in 1753 he gained to himself a notoriety, with which his name will be for ever disgracefully associated, as a wholesale pilferer from Horsley's magnificent work, the *Britannia Romana*, the substance and very essence of which he coolly made his own, and presented to the world in a book to which he gave the title of "*Vallum Romanum*." If, then, the inscription upon the toad first made its appearance in this man's hands, and was by him placed near the object to which it refers, and where it now remains, a question immediately arises, Was he its writer? This question must, I think, be answered in the negative. The two compositions (for they must be taken together as the work of one pen) betray a no small amount of reading and scholarship. Full of quibbles and points and mysterious allusions, they, no doubt, (as was remarked at your last meeting,) must have sadly puzzled the ordinary class of persons by whom they must have been read from time to time; but now, thanks to Lord Ravensworth, they are no longer Sybilline books or sealed tablets, but have received everything of satisfactory elucidation which they deserve, and perhaps somewhat more. Now, under such circumstances, from the character which has come down to us of Warburton and his literary attainments, it seems pretty clear to me that he could not have been the writer of these inscriptions. Toms, a very intimate friend of his, tells us that "he had great natural abilities, but no education." Captain Grose, a gentleman to whom we antiquaries are apt to look up with great respect, and at whose portrait we may look with a secret wish never to be afflicted ourselves with such obesity as it manifests (laughter)—Captain Grose says Warburton was ignorant, not only of the *Latin*, but of his native language. These testimonials go far, I think, to settle the point of authorship against Warburton. It seems to me that he could not have been the man to have mystified Northumberland in this way for the long period of a hundred years, and that we have still to look elsewhere for the name of the person who has doubtless caused so many sleepless nights to the bishops and rural incumbents—to say nothing of the lords (with one exception), and baronets, and squires who have lived under the shadow of the Cheviots. (Laughter).

Assuming, as I have above said, that these inscriptions are not older than Warburton's time, I must beg that the conjectures which I am now in conclusion going to offer to you, in order to remove the difficulty under which it is our misfortune to labour in this inquiry, may be taken at just what they are worth:—I mean, as conjectures, founded perhaps upon better grounds than mere conjectures generally are, but still as conjectures, in the absence at present of anything like certainty.

In the first place, then, why may not these inscriptions have proceeded from the pen of a youth who, about the very period of their composition, must have been already a finished scholar, perfectly equal to any such manifestation of laborious humour, as in the year 1758 he gained for himself the proud position of Senior Wrangler in the University of Cambridge. I refer to Robert Thory, son of the then

vicar of Chillingham, and himself vicar upon the death of his father—domestic chaplain to the Earl of Tankerville (and therefore closely connected with the castle of Chillingham)—eventually Archdeacon of Northumberland, and most extensively known in the world of learning as the author of an elaborate Commentary upon *Newton's Principia*. — (Lord Ravensworth: Father of the present Archdeacon Thorp! — Dr. Baine: The same. — Lord Ravensworth: I remember him well. He was incumbent of Ryton when I was a boy.) [And Rector of Gateshead, 1782—1808. — Ed. G.O. — Dr. Thorp must, at the time these inscriptions were first heard of, have been in the very plenitude of youth, in the very joyousness of an elegantly cultivated mind; and that he would at that time of his life be much under the roof of his father, is most certain.

I proceed to another conjecture, in which it may perhaps appear that there is still more plausibility. There died in 1752, in a cottage at the end of Twisell Bridge upon the Till, in the parish of Norham, not far from Chillingham Castle, a quack doctor of the name of James Purdy, at the age of 81. He was buried in the chapel-yard at Cornhill; and in due time there was placed over his grave an inscription, of which the following is a copy:—"Eheu! quis mortis jam retardabit falcem! Archiater ille inclytus, ad pontem Twyslii, Jacobus Purdy, non vacat sœgis. Obiit," &c. It proceeds to give the names of his wife and niece, and thus concludes:—"At bono sis animo, viator—fortasse vivas. Superstes Jacobo viget natus Samuel, sub patrio lare artes exercens patrias. Si quæris sanitatem hunc adi."

Now I cannot refrain from thinking that this inscription very strongly resembles those at Chillingham. It would really appear to me to be the product of the same mind. It develops the same rapid turn of thought, the same interjectional humour, and it savours not a little of the same kind of terse phraseology. There were at that time living in the very parish in which this man had died two very remarkable scholars:—Sir Francis Blake, of Twisell Castle, the owner of the cottage in which Purdy had practised his art—a man who took a pleasure in Latin inscriptions, for he devoted a sum of money to the best composition in that language in memory of one of his sons who had died a schoolboy at Westminster; and the other learned person to whom I have alluded was Robert Lambe, vicar of Norham—a man who (as Sydney Smith once said of Mr. Tate, the master of Richmond School in Yorkshire,) was literally dripping with Greek and Latin—who was, moreover, thoroughly saturated with good-humour and fun—and who, when he had no graver matter upon the anvil, could dexterously *forge* subjects of amusement for his neighbourhood and the world at large. His appendix to his edition of the old ballad of the Battle of Flodden Field teems with discursive disquisitions upon subjects of the highest interest in classical and ancient literature; and as a proof of his roguery, (if I may use such a word,) he was the clever forger of the pretended old ballad of the Laithey Worm of Spindleston Heugh, and the inventor of the legend of the stone coffin now lying in fragments in the chapel at Tilmouth, in which (upon his sole authority) people believe that once upon a time the body of St. Outhbert floated down

the Tweed from Melrose. To these men, for the reasons which I have assigned, I am strongly inclined to give the credit of the Chillingham inscriptions; provided always, as I have said, that they are of Warburton's period. Warburton, as we know, was a herald, and therefore a painter and limner; and as such he would be easily able to ornament them in the way in which we find them, if they do not betray an earlier date in their characteristics.

I have now only one point more to touch upon, before I conclude my remarks. In the second inscription mention is made of a *hero*—an allusion which Lord Ravensworth thinks may fitly refer to the Lord Grey of Wark in the time of Bishop Cosin. But, at any rate, I think we must feel ourselves compelled to dismiss that prelate from our minds as the author of these inscriptions; and if so, we shall stand in no further need, at present, of the Lord Grey who was his contemporary. But was there in the Chillingham family any hero, the owner of its castle, to whom the word might with propriety have been applied in the time of Warburton by the composer of the inscription in which it occurs. I have no difficulty in introducing to you a nobleman who answers to this description infinitely better than the first Lord Grey of Wark—a man who was a soldier *indeed*, and not a rebel. Charles Earl of Tankerville, who succeeded to his title and to the Chillingham estates in 1753, had entered the army in 1734. In 1739 he was appointed to a company in General Wentworth's Regt. of Foot. In 1740, he went to the West Indies under Lord Cathcart. In 1741, he was at the attack of Fort St. Lazarre, and for his bravery was, on the 30th of April, made Major of the Regt. commanded by Colonel Cotterell. In 1743, he was made Lieut.-Colonel, with the command of a company of the 1st Regt. of Foot Guards under the Duke of Cumberland, the Colonel. In 1748, he was elected Member for Northumberland.

In conclusion, so far as my present knowledge of the character of these inscriptions goes, I must repeat my opinion that they are not older than the period of Warburton. We may, perhaps, before long, be favoured with accurate drawings of these tablets, which will go far to establish their real date; and in the meantime, I would venture to suggest that it might perhaps be expedient for the Society to consider the propriety of withholding Lord Ravensworth's very valuable translations and comments, as it really does appear that, whoever may have been the writer of these inscriptions, it could by no means have been Bishop Cosin. If they do in reality belong to the period of the first Lord Grey of Wark, I think I could at once suggest the name of the person from whose pen they must have proceeded, and in whose eyes Lord Grey would be a "*hero*" indeed.

In the course of my remarks I have had occasion to introduce to your notice Robert Lambe, who became vicar of Norham, now upwards of a century ago. I have said that he was an excellent scholar; and I think I may venture to wind up this somewhat dull disquisition by an anecdote respecting him of an amusing kind, which goes far to prove that he was by no means free from what is not unfrequently a companion of talent and habits of deep thought—I mean, an absence of mind in worldly matters even of the most

personal and tender kind. The tale has not yet, as far as I know, appeared in print; and it has the further recommendation to this Society, that it is now becoming an antiquity. I heard it from the widow of his successor in the living, now 40 years ago.

Lambe was, I believe, a Durham man. He had been a minor canon in the cathedral, and was preferred by the Dean and Chapter to his vicarage. He had not been long settled at Norham before he began to feel the want of a wife; and along with the want came the recollection of a young woman who resided in Durham, of the name of Philadelphia Nelson, the daughter of a well-known carrier between London and Edinburgh, and a female of high character and respectability, upon whom he was not long in setting his affections. The result was a proposal by letter; and in due time the lovesick vicar was accepted. Another request was then made, which, even to the carrier's daughter, must, I think, have appeared to be of somewhat an unusual character:—"I cannot leave my parish to come to *you*—I really wish you would put yourself into one of your father's waggons, and come down to *me*. (Laughter.) I will meet you on such a day at Berwick. But, as I want our meeting to be as private as possible, and as I have no very distinct recollection of your personal appearance (laughter), I have to propose that you will meet me upon the pier there, with a tea caddy under your arm, to prevent any chance of mistake." (Laughter.) There was then living in Berwick a person of the name of Stowe who had risen to high rank in the navy, and who, thrice a day, for the sake of exercise, walked to the end of the said pier, and then returned home to his meals. One day, before dinner, the gallant old admiral met in his walk a young woman with a tea-caddy under her arm, who, as he saw at once, was a stranger; but he took no further notice of the matter. Before tea, after an interval of three or four hours, he met in the same place the same person walking up and down, with the tea-caddy under her arm, and looking townwards with an anxious eye; but still he spoke not—neither did she. Late in the evening, the admiral went out for his third and concluding walk; and, sure enough, there was the self-same female, no longer walking up and down with the tea-caddy, but sitting—(Lord Ravensworth: Upon it!—Laughter.)—No! sitting upon a stone, fairly worn out, with the caddy beside her, and, apparently, anxiously wishing to be spoken to, that she might have an opportunity of telling her tale of distress. The admiral's gallantry was touched by her beseeching eye. He addressed her, and heard her tale of Lambe and his breach of promise to meet her there on that very day, and make her his wife at Norham. "Ha!" said he, "Robin Lambe is a great friend of mine. This is just like him. He has forgot all about it. But he'll make you a capital husband. Come home with me, young w.man, and you shall be kindly treated for the night." The girl, nothing fearing, complied. In the morning he put her into a coach, and went along with her to Norham. Lambe blushed and apologized, and the two were married a few days afterwards—the admiral giving the bride away. The poor girl died in childbed of her first child—a daughter—who became in due time the wife of a gentleman in Berwickshire; and her descendants are now numerous and respectable. It

was to occupy his mind after the death of his wife, that Lambe, as he tells us, prepared his edition of the ballad of Flodden Field, of which I have above spoken.

Dr. Raine resumed his seat amidst general applause.

The noble CHAIRMAN, after complimenting the reverend gentleman on his paper, candidly confessed that his conjecture as to Dr. Cosin, founded on the family tradition that a bishop was the author of these inscriptions, must be abandoned. Possibly Mr. Lambe, who was evidently "a character," might have acquired the *soubriquet* of "The Bishop;" and if so, the tradition would admit of explanation in harmony with Dr. Raine's conjecture. He must also say, that he had always thought the appearance of the inscriptions indicated a later date than the seventeenth century. The chimneypiece, however, (which was not, as Wallis stated, of marble,) existed prior to the middle of the eighteenth. He (Lord Ravensworth) would certainly expunge from his paper the ascription of the inscriptions to Bishop Cosin, and leave the date of the tablets to be decided, if it could be, by further inspection and inquiry. He was not aware, until informed by Dr. Raine, that there was any other owner of Chillingham Castle than Lord Grey of Wark to whom the word "hero" could be applied. It was now evident, however, that there was; and thus the conjecture of the Doctor as to the authorship was corroborated.

Dr. RAINE said, his lordship had placed the question in the exact position in which he wished it to stand for the present. Nothing could exceed the accuracy of the translations. It was simply the authorship of the inscriptions that he doubted.

Mr. HODGSON HINDE moved a vote of thanks to Dr. Raine. There was not, he was sure, a single member present, however great the distance which he had come, who would not think himself well repaid for his pains by the anecdote with which the paper closed. (Laughter and applause.) His lordship, too, might well afford to part with the bishop, when there remained to him the encomium of so competent a judge as Dr. Raine on the accuracy of his translations and his critical acumen. (Applause.)

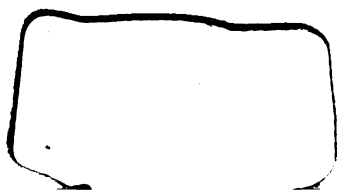
The motion was seconded by Dr. BRUCE, and carried by acclamation.

REPRINT OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. LONGSTAFFE, as Editor of the Transactions, having shown good and sufficient reason, in the judgment of the meeting, why it was no longer necessary or expedient to reprint from the *Gateshead Observer* its reports of the monthly meetings, it was resolved by a majority (9 to 5), that the practice be discontinued.

Some other business having been transacted, including the reading of a charming note from the Abbe Oochet, of Dieppe, acknowledging the compliment paid to him by the Society in making him an honorary member (which he regarded as a patent of nobility), thanks were voted to the noble Chairman for his services, and the meeting closed.







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